Rajputana States
political admin. report,

1885-86 to 1887-88

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REPORT

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POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1885-86.

No. 30-P., dated Mount Abu, 28th August 1886.

From—Colonel Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S I., *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* Foreign Department.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the Political Administration of the Native States of Rajputana for the year 1885-86.

2. No deaths or changes have occurred during the year among the principal reigning Chiefs, but in December last, the Raja of the small principality of Nimrana, a youth who was receiving his education at the Mayo College, fell a victim to typhoid fever. He was succeeded, with the consent of the Raja's family, and under the sanction of the Government of India, by a cousin named Janak Singh.

3. The Chiefs of Rajputana have almost without exception continued to maintain an attitude of friendliness and good feeling towards the British Government. In the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to this province, many of them had an opportunity, of which they were not slow to avail themselves, of demonstrating in a practical manner the sincerity of their loyalty.

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin and a numerous staff, arrived in Rajputana on the 3rd of November and commenced a tour, which extended over some three weeks, including visits to the capitals of Ulwar, Meywar, Marwar, Jaipur, Bhurtpur, and Dholepur. In every case His Excellency was received in a spirit of cordial welcome and hospitality, which was not only worthy of the character and traditions of the Rajput Chiefs, but which also clearly evidenced the feeling of gratification which each Chief individually entertained at the honor of a Viceregal visit. At Ajmere, where the Viceregal party halted for three days, His Excellency accorded interviews to the Chiefs of Kishengarh, Shahpurà, and Jhallawar, while the Istimrardars of the district were received in Public Durbar. Among other notable events which occurred during the period of the Viceregal visit may be mentioned the formal opening on the 7th of November of the Mayo College at Ajmere by His Excellency, and the laying of the foundation stone of the Walter Hospital at Udaipur by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin. A great

impetus was also given by Her Excellency's presence in Rajputana to the encouragement by Native Chiefs of the scheme for the amelioration of the condition of women in India.

5. Another instance of the increasing interest taken by the Native Chiefs of this Agency in questions of scientific and economic progress has been afforded during the year by the alacrity with which they have responded to the invitation to co-operate in the objects of the London Indo-Colonial Exhibition. In matters of this nature, the Jaipur Durbar naturally takes the lead, and it has vindicated its reputation by assisting the Exhibition Committee to make an excellent collection of exhibits, and by presenting a fine wood-work screen and Nakarkhana, which at present forms, I believe, the principal entrance to the Exhibition. The action of the Maharao Raja of Ulwar has been equally generous. At his own request, he undertook to supply, at his personal expense all the exhibits sent from his territory, as well as a marble screen of much beauty for the decoration of the Rajputana Court. Great assistance has also been received from the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bickanir, Kotah and Bhurtpur, all of whom subscribed towards the screen which has formed so notable a feature on this occasion, while exhibits of interest were also sent from Meywar, Shahpura, Tonk and Jhallawar. All the Chiefs named have received, since the close of the year, a gracious expression of acknowledgment from Her Majesty the Queen Empress for the prompt measures of co-operation which they respectively undertook to secure the success of the Exhibition.

6. The exigencies of leave and appointment have necessitated frequent changes during the year in the ranks of the Political Officers in Rajputana, and it will be seen that out of 12 reports submitted from subordinate Agencies, six only are written by officers who have been in continuous charge throughout the year, of the duties whose progress they describe.

7. Fortunately, however, there has been no instance where the condition of the State rendered such changes politically undesirable, or anything more than temporarily inconvenient. In most cases, the administration of the States has been conducted satisfactorily enough by the Durbar authorities; and the general impression which is left on the mind after a perusal of the reports submitted, is one of quiet but unassuming progress, checked only by occasional petty family dissensions, by disputes between lord and vassal, or by the re-appearance of some still unextirpated crime.

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12. In the remaining 16 States of Rajputana there is no circumstance connected with the administration which calls for special remark at this stage, but any changes or improvements of importance are noticed in reviewing the Agency reports.

13. The measures which I reported last year to have been taken by some of the leading States for the instruction of the youth of Rajputana in civil and revenue administration have been continued and extended, and I have every hope that the scheme will be brought to a successful issue.

14. The subject of forest conservancy has received special attention during the year from some of the larger States, the Jaipur Durbar having obtained for a period of five months the services of an officer of the Forest Department of the Government of India to inspect and report upon the Forests in its territory.

TOUR.

15. Shortly after the departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from Rajputana, I proceeded on my annual cold-weather tour. Marching with a light camp from Ajmere, I passed through a narrow strip of Kishengarh terri-

tory, where I was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh and thence entered the Malpura district of Jaipur. Here I had the opportunity of inspecting the Tori Bund, an irrigation project commenced during the time of the late Maharaja Ram Singh of Jaipur and completed last year. This work is in point of utility one of the most successful in Rajputana, the waters of the new lake irrigating the lands of 17 villages, comprising an area of about 37 square miles. On the 22nd December I arrived at Jaipur and met Mr. Henvey, who had just taken up his duties as Resident of the Eastern Rajputana States. After a stay of a few days I marched towards Sewai Madhopur of Jaipur, along the line of route which was surveyed last year, when proposals were first under consideration for running a light railway to connect Jaipur with the grain-growing districts of Harowti.

En route to Madhopur I left my camp at a convenient point, and paid a short visit to Tonk for the purpose of discussing with His Highness the Nawab and Colonel Muir the financial condition of the State; and the information which has since been before the Government was in some measure the result of that interview.

Rejoining my camp after three days I continued the march to Sewai Madhopur, whence I took the opportunity of visiting the strong fortresses of Rinthumbor and Kandhar of Jaipur, situated in the range of hills which separates the country of the Hara Rajputs from Northern Rajputana. Passing through these hills by a winding cart-tract my route lay across the Chumbal river, through the fertile districts of Kotah and Jhalrapatan. During this march I renewed my acquaintance with many leading Thakurs of the Kotah State, and from Palaitha on the banks of the Kali Sind river, I was able to visit both the Kotah and Bundi Chiefs at their capitals.

I arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 30th January and remained there five days, which were fully occupied in interviews with His Highness the Maharaj Rana and Major Wylie, the Political Agent. From Jhallawar it had been my intention to march through Pertabgurh and Banswara to Kherwara and Udaipur, but owing to the appointment of Assistant Political Agent at Banswara being vacant, and threatened scarcity in the hilly-tracts, I had to abandon this intention.

I accordingly proceeded to Udaipur *viâ* Nimbahera of Tonk, and thence, after two days' halt, *viâ* Kankrowli and Desuri into Marwar. At Desuri I was met by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Colonel Powlett. I was able to impress on this Chief, as I had already done on the Maharana of Udaipur, the necessity of affording every help to Major McRae, who was then in the Desuri pass, endeavouring to settle the long-standing boundary dispute between the two States of Meywar and Marwar.

On the 9th of March I broke up the camp and returned to Head-quarters.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

16. The rainfall of the year, though generally sufficient, and in some parts above the average, was irregular and uneven, and therefore on the whole unsatisfactory.

Accordingly the crops, as might have been expected, were generally indifferent; for, although in Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur the harvests are said to have been excellent, and in Jaipur and Kishengarh the agricultural year was a fair one, yet in Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura, and Meywar, both kharif and rabi crops were decidedly below the average, while in parts of the Western Raj-

putana States and of Bickanir, and in the hilly-tracts of Meywar, there were at one time fears of scarcity.

Indeed, had it not been for the bumper harvests of the preceding year, there would have been serious distress in many parts of Rajputana.

The threatening outlook of the agricultural prospects in portions of Marwar and Bickanir formed the subject of a special report to Government towards the end of the year under review. In Southern Marwar and Mullani the autumn crops had almost entirely failed, there was a great scarcity of fodder for the cattle, and it was anticipated that the Rebarries of this part of the country would have been compelled to emigrate, with their camels and sheep and goats, to lands farther south, where forage was more plentiful. In the Nohor tahsil of Bickanir, indeed, an emigration *en masse* had already taken place, many villages having been altogether deserted, none of the inhabitants remaining behind save a few care-takers to protect the property of the fugitives during their absence, while the Suratgarh and Hanumangarh Parganas were similarly distressed by the want of grass.

Fortunately there was some timely rain in December and January which removed any cause for serious anxiety; the grain supply held out; some judicious remissions of duty and revenue did the rest, and the distress that had threatened passed away.

There is no doubt that the inhabitants of Rajputana generally are better prepared now to meet a famine or a local scarcity like this than they have been hitherto. The surplus grain of a good year is carefully husbanded now to meet such a contingency.

The Famine Code for the use of Native States, received from the Government of India in August last, was circulated among the Political Officers of the Agency and others for an expression of their opinion, and copies have since been forwarded with kharitas to the various Chiefs of Rajputana. The matter formed the subject of a special report to Government only a few months ago: so I need only say here that I feel sure that the intentions of Government will be warmly appreciated by the Chiefs, and that the Code will be a useful guide to their endeavours, should they be called upon to encounter the difficulties and distress of a famine.

The general health during the year under notice was indifferent, for cholera prevailed during the hot weather in almost every State. As usual, it was disseminated from the large concourse of people at fairs, the Singhast Fair at Ujjein, in May, being the cause of most of the cholera in Kotah, Bundi, and Tonk; while the Ramdeora Fair, near Pokharan, in September, carried the disease into Bickanir and spread it through Marwar. Where the season was dry and the soil sandy it was shorter lived and perhaps less virulent than in localities that did not possess these advantages.

In addition to cholera, small-pox in the early part of 1886 was largely prevalent in Jodhpur city, throughout the Harowti Agency and in Shahpura. Only in Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur is the general health reported to have been good, and in these three States it was exceptionally good.

Survey operations have been carried on steadily during the year, and in the season of 1885, 1,808 square miles, mostly in Jodhpur territory, had been mapped on a scale of 1 inch to the mile. A detailed survey of Jaipur city and its environs was also made on a 6-inch scale.

The Malwa Survey party completed the work that had been detailed for it to do, and has since been transferred to the Central Provinces. It surveyed,

in detail, on 1-inch scale, 1,157 square miles, mostly in Dungarpur, Banswara, and the Bhil country of Udaipur, the city of Dungarpur; and on 12-inch scale the cantonment of Kherwara. The value of these surveys can hardly be over-estimated.

The revenue settlement of Jhallawar was completed in 1885 and reflects great credit on Major Abbott, under whose personal supervision and direction the work was conducted.

From the printed report recently submitted to Government it appears that the settlement is expected to effect an increase of ₹75,000 to the total land-revenue of the State. Although the new settlement is distasteful to some who have imaginary or preposterous claims and privileges, and to others as a new thing, there has been nothing as yet to show that it is really unpopular with the mass of the people, and I have good reason to hope that as time goes on, the trivial opposition which its introduction has at present encountered will gradually die away. In Meywar Mr. Wingate has concluded the settlement of the 5-Jat Parganas, and the collections of revenue for the present year are being made in accordance with its terms in the zillas of Rasmi and Sarra.

No serious objections have been made to the rates imposed, and the first instalment of revenue has been collected without difficulty, thus showing that the ryots appreciate the value of the term of 20 years for which His Highness the Maharana has sanctioned the settlement. Mr. Wingate deserves, I consider, very high praise for the care, energy, and tact with which he has conducted this arduous and delicate task.

In Jodhpur, the Land Revenue Survey, which has been in the charge of Major W. Loch, is now almost completed, and his summary settlement and administration of the land revenue have been at once profitable to the Durbar and advantageous to the people. In spite of an unfavorable season the land revenue has been for the most part collected, and notwithstanding the increased income from the land very few complaints have been made.

In Jeysulmere, Mr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey of India, has discovered certain rocks which, he thinks, indicate the existence of coal in those parts. The surmises he has made are being followed up, and should his conjectures prove to be well-founded, the discovery will certainly be of the greatest value to the railway lines in North-West India which are at present put to great expense in providing fuel.

A statement marked A, showing the meteorological observations taken in Rajputana during 1885 is appended (see pp. 53-58.)

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

17. The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases decided by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year 1885:—

	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.					
Murder	...	1	1	1	3
Poisoning	...	6	...	...	6
TOTAL	...	7	1	1	9

	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.					
Highway robbery, with aggravating circumstances	...	...	2	2	4
Highway robbery without aggravating circumstances	4	6	14	...	24
Gang robbery	...	...	...	...	...
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	2	...	1	3
Theft without aggravated circumstances	1	17	10	7	35
Cattle-lifting	2	25	21	15	63
Dakaity	3	47	45	11	106
Burglary	...	...	3	2	5
Criminal Abduction	...	1	...	...	1
Kidnapping	...	1	...	...	1
Extortion	...	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	3	15	15	8	41
TOTAL	13	114	111	46	284
GRAND TOTAL	13	121	112	47	293

There is a slight improvement, as compared with last year, in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 9 against 12. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 13 cases this year against 18 last year; Jaipur 114 against 96; Marwar 111 against 105; Harowti 46 against 58. The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 284 this year, as compared with 277 last year.

The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals instituted and disposed of by the Upper, or Appellate Court, during the year. Of the 66 cases appealed, the decisions in 26 were confirmed, in 7 revised and in 5 reversed, leaving 28 undisposed of at the close of the year.

AGENCY.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	3	1	4	1	...	1	2
Jaipur	5	25	30	13	1	4	12
Marwar	5	10	15	6	3	...	6
Harowti	4	13	17	6	3	...	8
TOTAL	17	49	66	26	7	5	28

The annual report on the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police will shortly be submitted to Government. The office of the Superintendent was held throughout the year by Mr. R. E. Acklom. Friendly relations appear to have been maintained between the Police and the Railway Staff. A school-master has been entertained, and a beginning made in educating the children of the families in the reserve lines.

There were no collisions attended with loss of life, while the accidents in connection with the working and running of trains were generally of a simple nature. The Superintendent disposed of 166 criminal cases, but he has been relieved of his Civil powers since April 1885.

On the 30th of April 1885, by Foreign Department Notification No. 1329 I., the following Acts of the Supreme Legislature were extended to the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway running through the Native States of Rajputana :—

Act XXVII of 1860 (For facilitating the collection of debts on succession, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons).

Act X of 1865 (The Indian Succession Act).

Act XI of 1865 (To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Courts of Small Causes beyond the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature).

Act VII of 1870 (The Court Fees Act).

Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act).

Act IX of 1872 (The Indian Contract Act).

Act XII of 1877 (The Indian Registration Act).

Act XV of 1877 (The Indian Limitation Act).

Act I of 1879 (The Indian Stamp Act).

Act V of 1881 (The Probate and Administration Act).

Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure).

The administration of civil justice within the same lands was at the same time re-organized as follows :—

Railway.	State.	Court of Small Causes.	District Court.	High Court.
Neemuch-Nasirabad State Railway.	Meywar Tonk .	The Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.	The Cantonment Magistrate of Nasirabad.	The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
Rajputana State Railway.	Ulwar . .			
Rajputana State Railway.	Bhurtpur . .	The Judicial Assistant of Ajmere.	The Political Agent, Ulwar.	
Rajputana State Railway.	Jaipur . .		The Political Agent, Bhurtpur and Kerowli.	
Rajputana State Railway.	Kishengarh .		The Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.	
Western Rajputana State Railway.	Jodhpur (to the north of Ajmere.)			
Western Rajputana State Railway.	Jodhpur (to the south of Ajmere).	The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.	The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.	
Western Rajputana State Railway.	Sirohi . .			

By Foreign Department Notification No. 1502 I., dated the 14th of May 1885, the Assistant Commissioner of Merwara was, in virtue of his office, appointed a Justice of the Peace within the portions of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passing through the States of Marwar and Sirohi.

CRIME.

18. The reports received from Political Officers show, on the whole, satisfactory results as regards the suppression of dakaity. No cases are reported from Bhurtpur, Kerowli, Bundi, and Ulwar, and only 2 occurred in Jaipur; while in Kotah and Meywar the numbers have decreased from 9 to 6, and from 13 to 8 respectively. In Marwar there has been a slight increase, 43 cases against 41 (corrected figure) in the previous year. Thirty-six of these are supposed to be the work of two noted Mina dakait leaders, Padia and Timla, whom the Durbar have not yet succeeded in hunting down. But a special officer has been put on their track, and, considering that such a redoubtable freebooter as Rana Salji was reduced to extremities, something decisive may fairly be anticipated from the present measures.

Enquiries into a dakaity committed at Arandkhera, in Kotah territory, on the 27th of December 1885, having established the fact that the affair was planned and executed by dakaits from the Bhainsrorgurh district in Meywar, where the country is wild and hilly, the Udaipur Durbar have, at the instance of the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti Department, been addressed with a view to securing better police arrangements in that portion of their territory, and the matter is receiving attention.

In Jaipur, where professional poisoning was not long ago very rife, no case is reported during the year under review. But an instance of Thagi by the administration of deleterious drugs was detected in Ulwar territory, the accused in which was a Jaipur subject, who was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. The apprehenders were suitably rewarded by the Ulwar Durbar.

Although travellers in Bundi have escaped molestation at the hands of dakaits, they have been harassed by thefts committed at halting-places owing to the want of proper accommodation at the encampments. With a view to afford the desired security additional sarais are to be erected.

Cattle-theft appears to be the prevailing crime in Mullani, and is also of frequent occurrence in Bickanir.

Special precautions have had to be taken in Bickanir to prevent suicides by jumping into wells, a practice much resorted to in that city. With this object wooden gratings have been put round the wells, and this contrivance has led to a considerable diminution in the number of deaths.

There was no instance of sati, but two cases of infanticide have to be mentioned, one in Jaipur and the other in Banswara. In the former instance further enquiries showed that the report was not founded on fact. In the other case the accused, a widow of the Mahajan caste, was convicted, but the nature of the punishment inflicted has not been communicated, nor whether the sentence was mitigated on appeal.

Again, this year two witch-murders in Banswara have to be recorded. In one the supposed witch was killed with an axe by a Bhil. The murderer and his accomplices, if any, are still at large, though vigorous measures are being taken to secure their capture. In the other case, in which the woman is said to have been swung for seven days, nearly all the offenders are in custody, and

it is to be hoped that they will be very severely dealt with, as apparently sterner measures than have yet been tried are needed to stamp out this cruel crime.

The occurrence of three serious affrays have to be chronicled. One took place in Jaipur between some sepoys, sent from the capital to assist in the collection of the revenue, and the villagers of Nandpura, in which one man was killed and others were wounded. The account furnished by the Durbar attributes blame, in the first instance, to the villagers for resisting lawful demands, but the enquiry had not then been completed. The second affair occurred on the Bhurtpur-Jaipur border, five men of the latter State being killed. The matter was adjudicated upon by the Jaipur Court of Vakils, which awarded suitable punishments to the guilty parties. The third case was a fight between Bhils on the Meywar-Edur frontier, and was speedily disposed of by a Border Court.

A case of mail-robbery occurred in Meywar territory. The letter-mail from Udaipur was plundered at the village of Bana, distant 27 miles from the capital, on the 28th of January 1886. The bag contained ordinary letters, three registered covers and 12 money-orders, but no cash, a circumstance which renders it difficult to understand the motive for the attack. Prompt measures were taken by the Durbar on intimation of the offence reaching them, and recent reports show that there is some hope of the perpetrators being brought to justice.

On the whole, life and property may be said to be fairly secure in the present day in the Native States. Some evidence of the change that has occurred may be gathered from the report of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, where a vivid picture is drawn of the contrast between the State of Marwar some years ago, and its condition at the present day.

Another sign of this improvement is the immigration which is taking place, notably into the States of Ulwar, Jeysulmere, and Bickanir.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

19. The conduct of the Bhils has generally been good; and no serious crime is reported to have taken place during the year except at Banswara, where one case of infanticide is known to have occurred, and two cases of alleged witch-swinging are at present under enquiry.

The investigation made by the Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar into the circumstances of the affray at the Pal of Kodurmal led to the discovery of an old case of witch-swinging, which had occurred some three years before, and subsequently to the conviction of one of the perpetrators of the crime.

An affray of somewhat serious character, in which the Bhils of Jura and of Edur were concerned, was disposed of by a Border Court held at Kharari in January 1886. This Court, which was composed of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, the Acting Political Agent, Mahikantha, and the Second Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, succeeded in settling no less than 56 disputes between the Bhils of the three States represented by the members of the Court.

The whole of the Meywar-Bhil country was threatened during the year with scarcity owing to a wide-spread failure of the crops, but His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur evinced the good-will with which he had accepted the suggestions on this subject made to him on the occasion of his installation, by undertaking relief works, and by constructing tanks in the more distressed parts of the country.

These measures, together with a plentiful crop of mhowa fruit, resulted in securing the Bhils against any apprehension on the score of famine, and it is hoped that the action of His Highness the Maharana may have the still more beneficial effect of cementing the relations between the Bhils and the Durbar.

Colonel Powlett, the Resident for the Western Rajputana States, is able to report that the Bhil population of the districts under his political charge has behaved well. In this quarter of the world far more trouble appears to have been given by the Minas, who are shown to be responsible for most of the dakaiti that has occurred. The Mina dakait leaders, Timla and Padia, are still at large, but special measures have been adopted for their pursuit, and Colonel Powlett has recorded an opinion that the capture of these two notorious robbers would have the effect of reducing dakaity cases in the Western Rajputana States to one-third of their present number.

20. Major N. C. Martelli held charge of the appointment of Superintendent of Operations for the Control of Moghias in Rajputana and Central India up to the 30th of June in the year under review, when Captain M. J. Meade took over the duties.

The reports on the working of his office, together with my remarks, have already been submitted to Government under cover of this office letters No. 3935 G., dated the 31st of December 1885, and No. 1613 G., dated the 1st of July 1886, and the year's work has on the whole been satisfactory.

The State of Kishengarh has now been included in the general system of the Superintendent's Operations, and the District Officers in Ajmere are about to submit proposals which will, I trust, shortly result in bringing the Baories of Ajmere under better control.

The Native States of Rajputana generally have evinced good-will towards the Superintendent's work, and have in many cases rendered him very valuable assistance. Captain Meade has worked largely through State officials, and has thus avoided any cause of friction or any feeling of interference which might otherwise have arisen to the detriment of his endeavours.

It is satisfactory to find an apparent decrease in crime among the Moghias. I attribute this to the increased efficiency of the administration in most of the States, by which crime is more easily traced and more effectually punished than has been the case hitherto, and to the feeling of security and reliance on our sincerity gradually growing up amongst the Moghias. They are no longer apprehensive lest the registration of their names should be merely a prelude to their arrest and imprisonment; but have now so far overcome the suspicious promptings of their consciences as to come forward and ask to be enrolled that they may share in the advantages of the arrangements which are being made for their future.

This feeling may be expected to grow as the recollection of their past crimes fade from their memories, and a few years more will, I hope, see this predatory tribe absorbed in the mass of the population around them. But this will require increasing vigilance and careful supervision by the officer in charge of their interests. The Moghias who have already been settled down extend over a very large area, and though Captain Meade has shown great energy and activity in his wanderings among the tribe this year, he cannot afford to allow himself any relaxation of his efforts in the year before him, or they will consider themselves neglected and quickly lapse into their old ways of living.

A good step has been taken this year in the registration, by the Superintendent, of those Moghias who may happen to be confined in the prisons of

Native States. Hitherto such men, when released from prison, thrown upon the world without any means of subsistence, often at a considerable distance from the place they used to call their home, have been very little to blame if they have adopted the easy, and too-often secure, life of the foot-pad or the burglar. In future they will have less excuse, for the Superintendent of Moghia Operations is now supplied with returns from the prisons, which show the domicile of the prisoner before his imprisonment, and enable arrangements for the grant of land to be made with the States concerned prior to the Moghia's release.

The places Captain Meade visited, the number of Moghias registered, the amount of land they possess, the States in which the Moghia rules are in force, and the States to which they have this year been extended, are all recorded in the half-yearly reports referred to above, and do not therefore need to be repeated here.

On the question of the enlistment of Moghias in the Local Corps of Rajputana, I have but little to add to my remarks on Captain Meade's last report. I doubt very much if their enlistment would benefit either the corps or themselves. There are but 16 of them now in the Meywar-Bhil Corps, and the Commanding Officer does not view with favor any considerable increase to their numbers. I am disposed to think that agriculture or trade is at once more suitable and preferable to these men, and would deprecate their enlistment contrary to the wishes of the Commanding Officer, at least for the next few years, by which time the necessity for their enlistment, as a means of reducing them to order, will, I hope, have disappeared.

THAGI AND DAKAITI.

21. The reports of the three sub-agencies of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Rajputana have doubtless been placed before the Government of India by the General Superintendent of that Department, and it seems superfluous to add anything to what I have already recorded on this subject under the headings of Crime and Criminal Tribes, beyond the remark that no change has occurred during the year in the departmental distribution of the thagi and dakaiti work.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

22. The past year has been a busy one for the settlement of boundaries. The most important border in dispute is that between Meywar and Marwar, and Major A. R. T. McRae of the Erinpura Irregular Force, who was appointed in the cold weather to demarcate the line between these States, continued operations until the middle of May, when the excessive heat and the prolonged absence of the Meywar Motamids necessitated a postponement of the work. It is matter for regret that in so long a time but little was accomplished; but the boundary is one on which there are many bitterly disputed points and progress is necessarily slow. Major McRae strove hard to overcome the jealousy of either side; and succeeded in marking a considerable portion at the south end of the line. He then found it necessary to move to a more central portion of the border, but here he met with the same difficulties in inducing the representatives of either State to co-operate with him, and in spite of his efforts but little further demarcation was effected before the close of the operations. This result is to be attributed partly to the long-standing jealousy of the two States in regard to this border, and partly to the impracticable character of the country, but in no sort of way can the responsibility be laid upon the Boundary Officer, whose energy and patience were unflagging. I hope arrangements may be made for the continuation of this year's work in the ensuing cold weather. Major McRae, or some Officer of the Political Department of sufficient standing to secure his commanding the necessary influence

for so important a duty, should, if possible, again be sent with instructions to commence at Dewair, the trijunction between Marwar, Meywar, and Merwara, and to carry the line uninterruptedly through from that point. The advantage of marking a continuous line, over settling central and detached portions, is obvious, and the object of starting from Dewair is, that this is a definitely settled point, from which it should be possible to demarcate a line acceptable to both Durbars.

Colonel J. Biddulph, on being relieved by Mr. T. J. C. Plowden of the charge of the Meywar Agency in December, was deputed to settle three boundary disputes which had been going on for some little time on the Meywar-Merwara border. All these he disposed of in the course of two months, although in one important case, that of Birjal (Merwara) *versus* Sawadri (Meywar) an appeal has been presented by the former. The configuration of the country along this border was found to have led to one or two somewhat peculiar customs, among which may be mentioned the right, often held by villages on one side of the boundary, of pasturing cattle in lands belonging to a neighbouring village of the other side. Colonel Biddulph then proceeded to settle a number of cases on the Ajmere border, where it marches with Kishengarh, Jaipur, Meywar, and Shahpura, and his decisions in all cases were accepted by the representatives of the State concerned and of the Ajmere administration.

Major F. A. Wilson was employed during the cold weather in the settlement of the disputes which have for many years caused trouble on the Meywar-Tonk border, and Captain A. M. Muir was deputed to the Jaipur boundary to decide cases which had arisen between that State and Tonk, Kotah and Kerowli. It is probable that in two of these appeals will be presented.

The demarcation of internal boundaries in Marwar has been vigorously carried on by Major W. Loch, who is reported to have settled or directed the settlement of no less than 300 cases. In Mullani, also, great progress has been made in this respect. Of 493 villages, 396 have been demarcated, and it is understood that the remainder have since been completed.

Some disputes of a serious nature having occurred in Serohi, the Durbar asked for the assistance of a British Officer, and Captain C. Herbert, Magistrate of Abu, was deputed to undertake the work in addition to his ordinary duties. With the help of Colonel Powlett, he disposed, before the close of the year, of about half the cases which had been handed over to him.

EDUCATION.

23. A copy of the Annual Report on the Mayo College at Ajmere is appended. The number of boys on the College roll at the close of the year was 80, the highest figure that has yet been attained. Of this number, only three come from beyond the limits of Rajputana, while among the rest the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur are the most strongly represented, contributing 13 and 14 pupils respectively.

The College was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in November last, His Excellency's visit to Ajmere at that time affording an excellent opportunity of carrying out in a fitting manner this long-deferred ceremony.

The total receipts during the year, including an opening balance of R3,591-1-10 amounted to R.33,428-13-1, and the total expenditure to R24,761-15-9, the balance thus remaining in the Ajmere Treasury at the close of the year being R 8,666-13-4.

With the support of several of the Chiefs of Rajputana, a scheme has been inaugurated for the formation of a College Prize Fund.

Major W. Loch has carried out a variety of building operations and other works, which have since last year been left entirely in his hands, and his energy and zeal, both in this and in all his other duties in connection with the College are unabated.

The cause of education in Rajputana generally is progressing, although there is still room in many States for improvement. The standard is highest still in Jaipur and Ulwar, but Meywar has followed suit, and her example may shortly, I trust, be followed in other States. Last year I was able to report that the States of Bhurtpur and Kerowli had awakened to the need for educational reform, and now it is encouraging to see that even in the remote territories of Bickanir and Jeysulmere a new era in educational history has opened.

LOCAL CORPS.

24. In discipline, physique, and drill the four Local Corps of Rajputana may be said to have attained a high standard. The Erinpura Irregular Force, and the Meywar-Bhil Corps, were inspected during the cold weather by Major General A. Carnegy, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion by Brigadier-General T. R. Nimmo, A.D.C., Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade, and both officers have been able to speak in high terms of the general efficiency of the regiments which they have inspected. The reports on the musketry of the Corps are also favorable, although there is still room for improvement in the practice of the Meywar-Bhil Corps. The Merwara Battalion has maintained a high figure of merit, but the greatest improvement is noticeable in the Deoli Irregular Force, to whose officers, both British and Native, great credit is due on this account. This regiment carried off the Challenge Cup, as well as a very large proportion of prizes at the annual Rajputana and Central India Rifle Meeting, which was held this year at their head-quarters.

It is to be observed that in each one of the Inspection Reports, attention is directed by the Inspecting General Officer to the inadequacy of the number of European Officers attached to the Corps under inspection. This is a subject, however, regarding which I have more than once addressed the Government of India, and the importance of which I feel might justify me in making yet another representation during the course of the present year, but unfortunately the Government of India have not been in a position to entertain the proposals submitted, and for the present the constitution of the European Staff of these regiments will of necessity remain unchanged.

Permission for the supply of a new and superior kind of Snider rifle to the Deoli Irregular Force was granted in February last.

Small parties were sent by the Erinpura and Deoli Irregular Forces, and by the Meywar-Bhil Corps, to the Mhow Arsenal for instruction in the manufacture of blank ammunition. In the Merwara Battalion, however, the Commanding Officer hopes to be able to instruct the men regimentally.

Proposals for a reserve scheme for the Merwara Battalion were submitted by Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., the Commandant of the Corps during the year, but no further action is anticipated in this respect, until the Government of India are able to take up the question of reserve for the regular army.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

25. There has been a further increase in the strength of the corps. In April 1885 the strength was 636, and now, on the 1st of April 1886, the strength is 686 of all ranks.

G. Company, started last year at Sirsa, has turned out a success. It numbers 76 of all ranks, and is this year the best shooting company of the Corps in the annual course. C. Company at Ajmere, consisting of employés in the Carriage and Wagon Department, though small in numbers, by its existence as a separate company relieves B. Company of about 40 members and thus prevents the latter company, which numbers 96, from being too large. The new Company (K.) started in December 1885 at Indore is also a success. The members of F. Company, which was becoming too large, residing at Indore, Rutlam, Nimuch, and Udaipur were drafted into K. Company to form a nucleus, several new members joined, and the company is getting on very well. The Sergeant Instructor sent to this company proved very inefficient and has been replaced by another man.

The distribution of the Companies now is as follows:—

	Strength.
A, B, and C at Ajmere	201
D at Bandikui	80
E at Abu Road, Mount Abu and Deesa	126
F at Mhow and Khundwa	72
G at Sirsa	76
H at Jaipur and Phalera	50
K at Indore, Nimuch, Rutlam, and Udaipur	81
TOTAL	686

CAPITATION.

The amount of capitation earned in 1884-85, and received in September 1885 for the current year, was ₹13,938-8, and the estimated capitation earned this year is ₹17,750.

DRILL.

The average attendance at drill last year throughout the Corps was 29·43. This year it is 24·84. B. Company is far ahead of any other in constant attendance, the average of this company alone being 61·50.

MUSKETRY.

As the annual course of musketry for volunteers has been entirely altered this year, the figure of merit cannot compare with former years, as the distances, conditions, and number of rounds fired are altered.

The figure of merit of the Corps is 150·36 (170 points representing marksman's qualifications). Shooting has been constantly encouraged in every way; 268,350 rounds of ammunition have been bought in addition to the free allowance granted annually by Government, and the following prizes have been competed for during the year, in addition to the allowance of 2 per efficient granted by Government to Railway Corps, which has been shot for and distributed in company matches during the Adjutant's visits and in his presence:—

	₹		₹ Added from Regimental Funds.
1. Adjutant's Prize	50	and	20
2. Agent to the Governor-General's Prize	100	„	40
3. Commandant's Prize	100	„	40
4. Maharaja of Jaipur's Prize	200	„	48
5. Maharao Raja of Ulwar's Prize	50	„	20
6. Nawab of Jaora's Prize	50	„	20
7. Dewan of Palanpur's Prize	50	„	20

	R		R Added from Regimental Funds.
8. Maharaja of Jodhpur's Prize	100	and	40
9. Raja of Rutlam's Prize	50	„	20
10. Railway Company's Prize	100.		
11. Maharana of Udaipur's Challenge Cup	Value R 200 and R 80 from Regimental Funds.		
12. The Hutchinson Challenge Cup.			
13. Skirmishing Prize	R 100 presented by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.		
14. Attack Practice Prize	„ 100	„	„ „
15. Aggregate Scores Prize	„ 100.		
16. Raja of Khetre's Prize	„ 30 and R 13 from Regimental Funds.		

UNIFORM.

In accordance with Army Circular of 6th June 1885, ordering scarlet uniform for Volunteers, the companies at Sirsa and Bandikui (G. and D.) were dressed in scarlet. Since then, however, there has been some correspondence on the subject, and the final uniform fixed on for the Corps and sanctioned by Government is as follows:—

Khaki serge full-dress coat and trousers.

Khaki drill working-dress coat and trousers.

White helmet (with Khaki cover), with silvered spike and chain.

The whole Corps has now been provided with new helmets of a much superior quality to the former ones, and with the Khaki drill working-dress. The serge for the full-dress has not been quite settled on yet.

RIFLES, &c.

There are now 686 rifles in charge in the Corps, of which about 530 are being sent this year to be browned at Mhow Arsenal, the Civil Chief Master Armourer on his last visit having reported that they require re-browning badly.

RIFLE RANGES.

The ranges lately built at Abu Road, Rutlam, and Sirsa have been inspected by duly qualified officers and reported fit for use.

There are now 14 ranges in working order, and a site has just been granted by Sir Lepel Griffin for a Volunteer range at Indore.

INSPECTIONS.

The Annual Inspection took place at various stations on the line and the Inspecting Officers seemed generally pleased. There were 423 present in all this year, as against 358 last year.

DELHI CAMP.

A representative company from this Corps, 80 strong, took part in the final manœuvres and in the march past at Delhi last January, and acquitted themselves most creditably, under the command of Captain J. J. Jones.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification at close of season this year is as follows:—

Extra efficients	439	Efficients	201
	(of which 140 were marksmen).		
Non-efficients	45.		

These figures will not compare with former years, as the musketry qualifications for becoming efficient and extra-efficient have been entirely altered and are generally considered harder.

Captain Wheatley's services to the Corps during the year have been very valuable, and its present flourishing condition is largely due to the zeal and interest with which he performs his duties.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

SANITATION.

26. In Native States, as has been observed in previous years, the importance of vital statistics is not as yet fully recognized. Returns have, however, been received for 1885 from five Cities and from two States which had not previously furnished them, while in the returns from those States which have been in the habit of rendering these statistics, a considerable improvement is observed in the amount of information afforded, and we must hope that from year to year additional accuracy may be secured. The statistics from Ulwar are fuller and apparently more correct than those received from the other States, which is accounted for by His Highness the Maharao Raja taking an enlightened interest in this and kindred subjects.

It was stated in the Report for 1884 that a general advance in sanitation had been made by the Native States, and it is satisfactory to be able to mention here that this advance has been continued. It is shown in the cleansing of cities, the improvement in jails and the opening of dispensaries, as well as in the additional interest taken in the laws of health generally. Considerable activity in this direction was displayed in Ulwar, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bickanir, Udaipur, and Kotah, and the steps previously taken in other States to promote sanitation have been maintained.

VACCINATION.

27. The number of successful (primary) vaccinations increased by 17 per cent. This increase, which occurred in 11 out of 15 States, is most conspicuous in Marwar. In Dholepur, Kerowli, Tonk, and Shahpura less work was done than in 1884. The percentage of success, 95, is higher by 3 per cent. than in the previous year, while the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator (1,391) was less by 28 per cent. than in 1884. The reason of this diminution is that many of the Jodhpur Thakurs were induced to send servants of their own to be trained in the art of vaccination; the amount of work performed by several of them, however, was scanty, owing to the small number of villages owned by their masters. Thirty-five men received instruction, and the large measure of success attending this new departure reflects credit on the Durbar and on Dr. Adams, the Agency Surgeon, for the necessary negotiations must have required patient, judicious, and delicate handling. The establishment, which previously numbered 74, was increased during the year to 118 members. The expenditure was higher by 39 per cent. than in 1884, the enhancement being almost entirely shown under the head of establishment, and due to the larger staff employed during the year under report. The average cost of each successful case was 19 pies against 16 pies in 1884.

DISPENSARIES.

28. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.*, three in Bickanir, two in Jaipur (one of which is of a temporary character), and one in Udaipur. In addition to these, the returns of four dispensaries situated in the State of Marwar and belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, which have previously been omitted, have been included in the report for

1885. The number of institutions, therefore, has risen from 69 to 79. The returns from Sambhur (in Jaipur), which is also under the Salt Department, have been shown in this report for several years past.

The number of in-door patients was more numerous by 17 per cent., and of out-door cases by 3 per cent., the increase being mainly due to the larger number of dispensaries from which returns were received. Excluding those institutions which did not furnish returns in 1884, we find that an enhancement equal to 3 per cent. took place in the number treated, and that while in 37 dispensaries more patients attended, in 32 the amount of sickness was less than in the previous year.

Malarial fever and spleen occasioned the same percentage of sickness (18 per cent.), and of mortality (12 per cent.) as in 1884. Bowel complaints contributed 5 per cent. of the admissions, as in the previous year, and 21 per cent. of the deaths against 17 per cent. in 1884. One thousand four hundred and twenty-six cases of cholera were treated at the dispensaries, and 10 per cent. of the fatal cases in hospital were due to this cause.

The number of cholera cases, however, recorded in the 12 States visited by the disease was 3,166, of which 2,065 proved fatal. In Kotah, and for the most part of Jodhpur, deaths only were registered; but, taking the other States from which returns were received showing the number who recovered, as well as the number who died the mortality was at the rate of 50 per cent. The epidemic was extensive and prolonged, ranging over Bhurtpur, Kerowli, Ulwar, Jaipur, Pertabgarh, Tonk, Shahpura, Jhallawar, Kotah, Dholepur, Jydhpur, and Bickanir, and appearing in the cantonment of Deoli. It continued from the 21st of March till the 15th of October.

Five hundred and thirty-seven major operations were performed at the different dispensaries, and of these 25 proved fatal, compared with 515 operations and 12 deaths in 1884. Operations for the relief of cataract increased from 17 to 43, 33 of which were done by Dr. Handley in the Jaipur State. Minor operations were more numerous by 29 per cent., the numbers being for 1885, 24,529, and for 1884; 18,876.

The expenditure was greater by nearly 16 per cent. The increase which is chiefly shown under the heads of Establishments and medicines is due to 10 additional dispensaries being entered in the returns for 1885. The average cost of each case treated was 48 pies, or 4 pies more than in 1884, while the average expenditure on each diet, 14 pies, was 2 pies less than in the previous year.

JAILS.

29. In the 13 jails from which returns are received, the daily average number of prisoners was 3,271 against 3,020 in 1884. The total number of cases treated in hospital and the average daily sick were higher by 6 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively, while the mortality, which was heaviest during the last quarter of the year, fell from 45 to 29 per mille, which is the lowest death-rate yet recorded for the jails of Rajputana. Excluding cholera, however, the ratio was only 27 per thousand.

Taking first the nine jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded 100, we find that in five of them the mortality was higher, and in four it was lower than in 1884, the most marked fall being at Dholepur and Jaipur, where the death-rate dropped from 117 to 38, and from 75 to 27 per thousand respectively.

There are four small jails in which the average daily number of prisoners aggregated 264. In two of these (Serohi and Shahpura) there were again no deaths during the year; but at Kerowli the mortality was 51 per mille, which is

the highest ratio returned in any of the Rajputana prisons for the year under review. Five prisoners died in this jail in 1885, the death-rate showing a large reduction on that for 1884, when it was 88 per thousand.

Three prisoners were attacked by cholera in the Jaipur jail, all of whom died, and four seizures, with two deaths, occurred in the Kotah prison.

Some improvements have been effected during the past year in the ventilation and in the latrines of the Jaipur jail, which is in a very much better sanitary condition than it was a few years ago; but, as stated in the report for 1884, so long as the present overcrowding continues, the prisoners are unlikely to remain healthy. It is hoped, therefore, that the works for the enlargement of the building which are now under consideration may be commenced during the current year. New jails are being erected at Bickanir and Udaipur, and it is expected that the one in the latter city, which is calculated to accommodate 400 prisoners, will be ready for occupation in about three months. Improvements mentioned in former reports as having been effected in other prisons have been maintained, but in several of them the great evil of crowding, though it is less than it used to be, still exists. The conditions under which the prisoners live have, however, been greatly ameliorated within the last decade, and every year sees an advance made in the right direction.

30. The movement for improving the medical education of women, recently initiated by the Countess of Dufferin, has made itself felt in Rajputana, and many of the Chiefs have subscribed liberally to the Fund bearing Her Excellency' name. Here, as in other parts of India, a wide field for employment is being opened to capable female practitioners, and there seems little reason to doubt that it will be occupied by them before very long. Thanks to Lady Dufferin, the supply of a superior class of trained women will probably be equal to the demand, which, though only now being created in this Province, is certain year by year to extend and to increase.

POST OFFICE.

31. The operations of the Imperial Post Office in Rajputana are being largely extended, as will be seen from the statements (B and C) which are attached (see p. p. 59 & 60).

During the year 41 new post offices have been opened and 657 miles of new runners' mail lines have been arranged. A third statement (D) shows the correspondence delivered in Rajputana during the past two years. There is a net increase of 870,134 articles delivered in 1885-86 over the returns of the previous year, or 18·89 per cent.

The amount realized during the year by the sale of postage labels at the Treasuries of Ajmere, Sambhar, and Didwana, amounted to ₹1,59,582-10-3, an increase of ₹66,338-4-9 over the sales of 1884-85.

The Imperial postal system has been introduced during the year into Marwar and Bickanir.

The Meywar Durbar have permitted British post offices and mail lines to be established at various places in their territory, but not in supersession of their own post.

The Nawab of Tonk has also applied for Imperial post offices and mail lines in that State.

Ordinary letters addressed to persons residing in the interior of Ulwar, Bhurtpur, Kotah, and Jhallawar are made over to the Raj Post Office for delivery. This Raj Post Office realizes 3 pies over and above the Imperial postage as its own perquisite.

PUBLIC WORKS.

32. The total expenditure on public works in the province, exclusive of the outlay on irrigation in Ajmere-Merwara, was R33,51,884, as follows :—

	R
Imperial	3,20,992
Incorporated Local Funds	21,930
Contributional	52,663
Native States of Rajputana	29,56,299
TOTAL	33,51,884

In the following tabular statement the expenditure on public works in the States of Rajputana during the last six years is compared :—

STATE WORKS.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Jodhpur Railway	...	...	3,11,215	12,493	...	...	
First section to Pali	...	...	...	...	3,507	39,609*c*	*c* Working of open line.
Second section to Luni	...	...	...	...	3,55,000	1,26,131	
Third section to Jodhpur	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,596	
Meywar	45,000	63,879	4,01,816	3,48,684	2,96,000	2,09,336	
Marwar	...	...	...	...	2,50,000	1,52,635	
Jaipur	2,96,442	3,36,234	6,14,698	*a*7,95,330	6,01,346	*d*9,23,249	*d* For 12 months ending 31st December 1884.
							a For 9 months ending 31st December 1883.
Ulwar	74,990	55,553	1,29,070	1,99,118	1,68,967*b*	2,03,845	*b* For 16 months ending 31st December 1883.
Kotah	2,06,085	2,07,128	2,60,635	3,22,553	3,07,906	3,08,265	
Jhallawar	1,61,358	1,16,999	1,47,883	2,44,828	2,05,628	1,55,379	
Dholepur	3,300	...	29,864	46,690	58,209	46,343	
Kerowli	...	...	...	12,738	16,831	7,407	
Bundi R 1,500 / Tonk 5,000 / Shahpura 12,000	18,500	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	8,05,675	7,79,793	18,95,181	19,82,434	22,63,394	23,72,795	

This comparison is both interesting and encouraging. The reports submitted by the officers whose services have been lent to the different States show that where efficient officers are lent much useful work can be done. The expenditure of the year under review, amounting to R29,56,299, has been carried out in the following proportions :—

	R
Meywar	3,55,000
Marwar, including Jodhpur Railway	7,72,227
Jaipur for year ending 31st December 1885	11,05,005
Ulwar	2,26,191
Kotah	2,20,773
Jhallawar	1,19,888
Dholepur	48,837
Kerowli	1,08,378
TOTAL	29,56,299

Nearly the whole of this sum has been expended under the supervision of officers of the Public Works Establishment lent by Government.

MILITARY.

33. The Government of India having placed a restriction on Public Works expenditure, this year's report is devoid of any special interest, many works sanctioned and approved having had to be deferred during the year. The outlay on repairs was also limited, and only a few minor works were carried out.

Owing to the death at Nasirabad of seven men, caused by lightning, on the 23rd August 1884, lightning conductors of an inexpensive character were provided to barracks and hospital buildings occupied by European troops at Nasirabad and Taragarh at a total cost of R2,928. For the same reason cotton ropes for hanging punkhas in the European barracks at Nasirabad were substituted for the iron rods there in use at a cost of R1,087. At Mount Abu, five additional servants' quarters to the station hospital were erected at a cost of R1,169. At Deesa special repairs, costing R23,069, have been executed during the year to the European Infantry Barracks, to make them ready for the reception of the troops.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

34. For the same reason as given under the head Military, the expenditure was restricted under this head also. No new large works were therefore undertaken during the year, the only major works carried out being for providing a lightning conductor to the Mayo College building, with a view to protect it from damage by lightning, to which it is exposed by reason of the mass of iron work at the top of the tower, and the number of copper finials fixed at prominent places on the building. The conductor was fixed at a cost of R2,942, on an estimate sanctioned by the Government of India for R3,000.

The progress of the work on the new Telegraph Office at Ajmere was very slow during the year, owing to the retrenchment of expenditure ordered by the Government of India. This building was commenced in November 1884 and completed at end of the year under report, at a total cost of about R 25,300, against the sanctioned estimate for R26,447. The Treasury building at Didwana estimated to cost R4,708 was finished in July 1885 at a cost of R4,644. An expenditure of R2,456 was incurred during the year on the additions and alterations to the Salt Commissioner's House and the new Treasury and Guard Rooms, estimated to cost R4,121.

COMMUNICATIONS.

35. The same remarks as to limit of funds under the heads Military and Civil Buildings, apply to this head also, and, in consequence of this limit, little progress was made during the year towards the construction of the Abu cart road. A third revised estimate for this work, amounting to R1,42,087, was sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1886. It provides for completing the road, making it 12 feet wide throughout, improving the gradient in parts, raising the retaining walls wherever necessary, filling in earth-work as required, and building parapets at dangerous places, &c.

LOCAL AND CANTONMENT FUNDS WORKS.

36. The new school-house for the Bazar at Nasirabad, mentioned in last year's report was completed during the year, and the total outlay up to date was R11,322 against the sanctioned estimate of R10,906. A revised estimate, including floor in yard, which has not been done, has been prepared for sanction. The building was made over for occupation on 1st January 1886.

FUNDS SUPPLIED BY THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

37. The construction of an open low-sided truck and one covered goods-wagon for the use of the 'Artillery and Cavalry at Deesa in training for railway embarkation, was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in the Military Department for R2,223, and executed in accordance with the standard plans at a cost of R2,177.

MEYWAR.

38. The Budget allotment for expenditure during the year stood, after ome modifications, at R 3,55,000, thus divided into different heads:—

A.—*New works*—	R
1. Buildings	1,59,000
2. Roads	43,000
3. Irrigation works	45,000
4. Udaipur Gardens	30,000
5. Miscellaneous	15,000
TOTAL	2,92,000

B.—*Repairs of existing works*—	R
1. Buildings	20,000
2. Roads	20,000
3. Irrigation works	23,000
TOTAL	63,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,55,000

NEW BUILDINGS.

The principal items under this head were—

A new Central Jail.

Completion of Palaces of Sujangarh, Jagniwas, and Shimbhuniwas.

The Walter Hospital, Udaipur.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Dispensaries.

Minor works at Chitor and elsewhere.

The new Central Jail will accommodate 450 male prisoners. It includes a Jail Hospital Darogah's dwelling, and lines for guard. The buildings were well advanced and are expected to be ready in July next.

On the Palaces good progress was made, but they are not expected to be ready before the end of the next financial year.

The district schools and dispensaries undertaken comprise one school for 150 boys, which was completed; four schools for 75 boys each, all well advanced, and three dispensaries, of which two were completed, and one well advanced.

The Walter Hospital was commenced only lately, and is likely to be completed next cold weather.

NEW ROADS.

About R35,000 were being spent on the new road from Chitor to Mangarwar, 30 miles long. The approaches to the bridges were completed, and metalling is expected to be completed throughout during the rains. Two new dâk bungalows were undertaken, of which one was completed and the other

well advanced. Stabling for horses at distances of 10 miles apart was almost completed. The work on the road from Udaipur to Eklingji over the Chirwa Ghat was continued.

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.

Under this head, the following chief works are comprised:—

A number of small tanks in the hilly tracts south of Udaipur.

A tank in the Sairan district.

An irrigation canal from the Raisamand lake.

Supplying iron sluices for irrigation from the Raisamand and Jaisamand (or Dhebar) lakes.

The tanks in the hilly tracts and that in the Sairan district are not properly new works, but the repair and enlargement of old tanks. These were, however, in so damaged a state and are in some cases being so enlarged and improved that the works, when complete, will form practically new tanks.

None of these works being of any magnitude, no special notice is called for, the only feature of importance being, that all are being provided with suitable waste weirs and sluices, which are extremely deficient in the old works. The canals from the Raisamand lake at Kankrowli will be capable of bringing about ₹2,500 bighas of new land under irrigation.

At present there is no suitable means of controlling the drawing-off of water from the lake, and the outlet channel does not command a sufficient depth of water in the lake. This channel is, therefore, being lowered 10 feet, and an iron sluice fixed; when complete, the water can be drawn off to a depth of 17 feet below the crest of the waste weirs. A similar sluice is also being fixed in the Jaisamand (or Dhebar) lake, from which at present comparatively little water can be obtained for irrigation.

GARDENS AT UDAIPUR.

On these gardens, the amount of ₹30,000 include roads, buildings, drainage, &c., considerable progress has been made, and the laying out should be completed during 1886-87. The water-supply from the Pichola lake was complete.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This head chiefly includes works of sanitation which were carried out as far as possible and as far as funds permitted. There is yet much to be done in this way, which will be undertaken gradually.

REPAIRS.

The existing buildings were maintained in good repair. ₹ 6,000 were allotted for repairs to the city walls, which in places is in a very dilapidated state. The road repairs include ₹10,500 for Udaipur and Mangarwar road, and ₹9,000 for roads near Udaipur. The irrigation repairs were mostly to the large dam at Kankroli, and the filling-up of the space between the two walls of the dam at Jaisamand,—the latter work being done chiefly to afford work to the Bhils during the present scarcity in the hill tracts south of Udaipur.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

39. The Jodhpur Railway from Marwar Junction on the main Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Jodhpur city. Total length 64 miles, the last section from the Luni river to Jodhpur city 20 miles, was opened to traffic in March 1885.

The following is an abstract of the results of the working of the Railway during 1885-86:—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	₹		₹
Coaching . .	1,10,000	Maintenance of line	20,200
Goods . .	73,000	Locomotive expenses	23,514
		Carriage and Wagon expenses . .	1,200
		Traffic and Wagon expenses . . .	10,900
		General charges	3,000
		Special and Miscellaneous . . .	3,650
		Total .	62,464
		Net Profit . .	1,20,536
Total .	1,83,000	GRAND TOTAL .	1,83,000

The figures in this statement differ somewhat from those in the report submitted to the Railway Department, the latter being shown for the calendar year.

From the above it will be seen that the receipts during 1885-86 amounted to ₹1,83,000, against which the working expenditure was ₹62,464, leaving ₹1,20,536 as net profits, which gives a percentage of 10·92 on the capital for the year ₹11,03,642.

The opening of the line to the city of Jodhpur gave a great impetus to passenger traffic, the receipts per train mile rose to 2·10 from 1·04 in the previous year. The goods traffic per train mile, however, only rose from 1·02 to 1·40 per train mile.

The high price of coal keeps up the locomotive expenses, but English coal at about ₹30 per ton is being used instead of Bengal coal, at about ₹28 per ton, and has reduced the consumption about 4lb per train mile.

At the beginning of the year A class Engines, hired from the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, were in use, but, being found unsuitable for the line, E class have been adopted.

Mr. Home, the Manager, states that nothing has been placed in a sinking fund for renewals or repairs, and that the large profits for the year are chiefly due to the line; rolling-stock and engines being new and requiring little or no repairs, so that it is not to be expected that the high percentage of profits to capital can be maintained. Still credit is due to him for good work and management.

The estimate for the branch of this railway to Pachbadra, amounting to ₹11,49,200, was sanctioned in August last, and ₹4,75,245 was spent upon it.

The earth-work has been completed all but the last 2 miles. The ballast is more than half done, and the stations of Balotra and Sumduri, with staff-quarters at both places, are ready for roofing.

The total amount laid out by the Marwar Durbar on Public Works during the year was ₹7,72,227, of which ₹62,464 were spent as the working

expenses of the open Railway line, ₹5,65,695 as the capital outlay on the line, and ₹1,44,068 on Public Works generally. Rupees 37,000 were spent on the aqueduct designed to carry the water of the Balsamand lake and intervening hills into the Futeh Sagar and Gulab Sagar tanks at Jodhpur. The rainfall was only about 12 inches, but both the tanks were filled to overflowing, only 2 feet in depth was taken from Balsamand, and so this was left nearly full at the end of the rains.

The total cost has been ₹1,34,654, and the work appears to answer its purpose admirably—

₹	7,700	were spent on roads.
„	8,620	„ on Captain Loch's bungalow.
„	10,895	„ on Pawta bungalow.
„	16,323	„ on piping in Laika Bagh.
„	8,038	„ on ghopra tank and other items.

JAIPUR.

40. The Executive Engineer, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, submits, as usual, a printed report on the Public Works Department of the Jaipur State.

The report is for the 12 months ending 31st December 1885. The expenditure was ₹11,05,005, distributed thus—

Original works—	*R*
Civil Buildings	95,374
Communications	26,812
Repairs	1,30,123
Irrigation	4,28,511
Miscellaneous public improvements	2,949,46
Imarut Department	94,272
Establishment	31,971
Other items	2,996
TOTAL	11,05,005

This is exclusive of an expenditure of ₹13,566 on works carried out for private individuals. The expenditure shown above is the largest which has yet occurred on Public Works in Jaipur or in any other State in Rajputana in one year. It is satisfactory to find a State willing to spend so freely on Public Works, and speaks well for all concerned.

The charges for supervision amount to 5·6 on the outlay, which is satisfactory.

Of the civil buildings, the chief works are the construction of the Albert Hall, on which alone ₹72,630 were spent, and the erection of a large Hydraulic Steam Cotton Press, on which ₹60,037 have been spent during the year, making the total on this work ₹1,63,854 up to date.

Of communications, the chief new work is the completion of the metalled road towards Kerowli from Hindon to the Kerowli border, 7½ miles in length, the Kerowli Durbar have made the portion, and the capital of the Kerowli State is now connected with the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by a good metalled road, 43 miles being in the Jaipur State. In the previous report mention was made of a proposal for a metre-gauge railway to connect Jaipur with Kotah, the granary of Rajputana. No notice, however, is made of this in the present report, and it is understood that the Durbar are not prepared to take up the project at present. This perhaps is to be regretted as any railway lines made by Native States as feeders to existing State Railways cannot but be an advantage if properly carried out.

As regards the water-works for the supply of the city of Jaipur, the large sand bund made in the Amanisha nala, 71 feet high and 400 feet thick at the base, appears to have succeeded well. The whole of the rains of 1885 were impounded, the water rising to a height of 24 feet only, and there is now no fear of the supply ever running short in the city. If the percolation from the bund is not sufficient to keep the pumps supplied, as much water can be drawn by pipes from it as may be required. The top of the bund is 30 feet wide and forms a solid bridge across the nalla and proves a great convenience to the public.

The increase in the consumption of water was 42,896 gallons a day over the previous year.

	Gals.
It was in 1883 daily	497,834
Ditto 1884 „	518,002
Ditto 1885 „	560,890

The total cost of maintenance for the year under review, 1885, was ₹36,495; of this sum ₹26,596 was paid for fuel only and comes to 2·83 annas per 1,000 gallons. It appears from the total daily consumption that the amount per head of the population is somewhat less than 5 gallons per diem.

As regards irrigation, the expenditure for 1885 amounted to *R4,28,511*—this perhaps is one of the most satisfactory items of expenditure by the State—as it is State money spent in the State and on remunerative works, and tends to prove that the Durbar realize the advantages of a liberal policy.

One large work, Tori Sagur, was completed and filled for the first time 37 feet deep, and formed a reservoir about 5 square miles in area, from which one canal is 26 miles long 20 feet wide, and another at present 9 miles long 15 feet wide, with about 40 miles of distributaries commanding first class soil; other good projects are being carried out, and are alluded to in Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob's report.

The revenue realized from irrigation for 1885 amounts to ₹1,35,117.

The area irrigated was as follows:—

	Bighas.
By flow	61,299
„ lift	1,949
TOTAL .	63,248

From the printed report under review it appears that the Jaipur State has spent on irrigation since 1868 no less than *R23,87,952* and has realized ₹8,62,911 up to date. This does not include the revenue since August last. The expenditure, however, includes works in progress, some of considerable importance, which cannot be expected to yield any return just yet, and also items which are not in their nature remunerative, such as surveys, &c.; if these are deducted from the total outlay the amount realized, it is stated, would bear a proportion of about 51 per cent. on the total outlay, which may be considered very satisfactory. The average cost for supervision and guarding the tanks, pay of the establishment, &c., comes to 2·72 annas per bigha.

The expenditure on the maintenance of the public gardens, called the Ram-Newas was ₹17,889. The gardens appear to have been well kept up and to be appreciated by the public.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob submits, with his report, reports, also printed, of his two Native Assistant Engineers and of the Darogha of the Imarut, which, though not calling for any particular notice, show that all under him appear to have plenty to do and do it well.

The report by Mr. Tellery, the Superintendent of the Gas Works, is also printed and attached, and is satisfactory. The total expenditure on the Gas Works during 1885 was *R46,798*, the revenue realized from all sources *R2,828*. The actual cost of production appears to have been reduced from *R9-13-11* in 1884 to *R8-11-8* per 1,000 cubic feet in 1885, and shows that Mr. Tellery has worked well.

KOTAH.

41. The total expenditure under all heads during the year was as follows:—

	R
Civil buildings	33,648
Communications	63,226
Miscellaneous public improvements	27,313
Repairs	45,199
Irrigation	34,361
Establishment	17,026
TOTAL	2,26,773

The prevalence of low prices for agricultural produce of all kinds caused the fall of the State revenue below its normal conditions, and funds for public works had to be curtailed. No new works of importance were therefore undertaken, but most of the last year's works were practically completed. The total outlay during the preceding year was R3,08,265.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The following principal works were completed:—

	R
1. Etawa Nizamat Kachari, at a cost of	7,732
2. Gun-shed in Artillery lines, at a cost of	10,322
3. Verandah to new stable, at a cost of	11,286

The following principal works were in progress at close of the year:—

1. Late Mahrao's chattri.
2. Kotah sarai.
3. Stud stable, 2nd Line.
4. Etawa dispensary.
5. Nizamut kucheri for Tarnj.
6. Thanas at Untah and Bara.
7. The unfinished portions of the city ramparts.
8. Cut-stone gateway in palace.
9. Entrance to new stable.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following principal works were completed:—

1. Parbatti crossing on Kishenganj road, at a cost of R22,291. This causeway is 1,550 feet long and 24 feet wide, and paved throughout with stone on edge.
2. Mandawar Ghât Road, at a cost of R29,252.
3. Bapur and Khanpur fair-weather road, at a cost of R7,033. Earthwork only included in the estimate. The road is 16 miles in length.

The chief works that were in progress at close of the year are as follows:—

1. Khanpur and Bagair road.
2. Mandawar and Kalisind road.
3. Kalisind causeway, near Jhalrapatam.
4. Bhawneghur and Kailwara road.
5. Rungbari road.
6. The roads in the public gardens now called "Chattra Bilas."

The mileage of metalled roads is the same as last year. The unmetalled roads have been increased by 34 miles.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The hope expressed in the last year's report of Parbatti Canal returning good results has not yet been fulfilled. The cold-weather rains fell heavier than usual, so that but little water was taken for cereals, and of opium cultivation the returns show nothing fresh. An unfortunate feature in the canal is that it traverses, in nearly all its length, a tract of black cotton soil which is unfavorable for irrigation. An extension of the canal on a small scale in the direction of Mangrol is now being made with a view to reaching yellow clay which yields better crops than black soil, when irrigated, and if the people take to the water the channel will be widened.

The large Eclera Tank in the Kishenganj Nizamat commenced last year was closed before the rains, and the tank filled but not up to the highest contour, as the waste-weirs were not built, but it formed a splendid sheet of water, about one square mile in area. A portion of the main irrigation duct and about 15 miles of branches have been constructed. Water was given free and some 1,000 bighas were irrigated.

Three other tanks were sanctioned during the year as follows:—

Ayani tank.—Estimate, ₹19,724, work in progress. This will contain, when full, 99 millions of cubic feet.

Bagair tank.—Estimate, ₹6,478. This is more to supply the village wells which run dry than for direct irrigation. The work is in progress.

Polai khurd.—Estimate, ₹5,382. Not yet commenced owing to want of funds.

Some smaller village tanks were also sanctioned during the year.

In the Shergarh District, an old and neglected system of irrigation ducts from which in former times some thousands of bighas of rice were grown, was taken in hand, and a project for re-lining and re-making the ducts, sanctioned. The present estimate is for ₹9,000 and the work is in progress. A portion of the scheme will, it is hoped, be ready by the rains and irrigation be possible.

JHALLAWAR.

42. This State expended ₹1,19,888 on public works during the year, classified under the following heads:—

	₹
Original works	66,038
Repairs	25,772
Irrigation	8,039
Miscellaneous	5,538
Establishment	14,501
TOTAL	1,19,888

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The principal new buildings put in hand during the year were—

Garden-house at Patan Bund.

Chattri to late Maharaj Rana Muddan Singh.

Inside works of jail.

Cook-house for the Maharaj Rana.

Garri-khana.

Very little work was done on the garden-house, as sanction was received too late to do much when the tank was low to get in the foundation before the last rains set in. The late Maharaj Rana's Chattri was completed with the exception of the sacred stone of Makrana marble in the centre.

The inside works in jail consist of new sleeping-wards for the female prisoners, an additional line for the males, and the removal of some walls which crowd up the interiors of the jail grounds, and of all the workshops from their present positions inside to the new additions completed last year. These works will be completed next rains.

The cook-house for the Maharaj Rana was completed.

The work on the garri-khana was only just started.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The new works of importance under this head sanctioned for execution during the year were—

Kala Sind causeway at Menderi Ghat; estimate R21,320.

Sarthul Ghat Road; estimate R11,102.

Branch roads to join Menderi Ghat causeway with pucca road; estimate under preparation.

The Kalasind causeway will connect the Kotah and Jhallawar States, and give through traffic from Haroti to Patan. This causeway is 795 feet long, and is provided with 18 arches of 10 feet span, it is 28 feet wide, its cost is borne half by each State; the work is well in hand, and, it is hoped, will be finished by the rains.

The Sarthul Ghat Road is a fair-weather one with a ruling grade of 1 in 20 and a minimum width of 20 feet. It will connect the Eastern Pargana of Chipa Barode, which has hitherto been cut off from the main portion of the State by a range of hills about 6 miles wide. It is in rapid progress and is expected to be open by the next rains.

The branch roads, to join the Menderi Ghat causeway with Patan and Chuni Roads, about 2 miles in length, are to be only fair-weather roads for the present.

All buildings and roads were kept in fair repair.

IRRIGATION.

In the last year's report mention was made of the intention to take up projects for the extension of village tank irrigation. At that time, it was expected that the Baria Sagur Tank project would cost some R80,000.

Further surveys showed that R1,03,000, instead of R80,000, would enable about double the quantity of water, as calculated for the first project, to be impounded. Included in the scheme is a smaller project by which the cold weather flow of the river, it is proposed to dam, can be utilized; this is estimated to cost R30,253, and it has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

The design of the scheme is briefly described below—

(*a*) A masonry dam, to be built across the gorge where the stream enters the hills from the south, which would form a lake about 2 square miles in area, containing 445,000,000 cubic feet of water. Dam and outlet to cost R54,610.

(*b*) Where the stream leaves the hills at the north, an anicut will divert the stream into irrigation ducts running east and west. Cost of anicut R16,176.

(*c*) Irrigation ducts of sizes, with a length of 32 miles, to cost R22,660.

Out of this, the present sanction is to build the anicut (*b*) and a portion of the ducts (*c*), but the scheme will be incomplete without the big lake (*a*).

The Political Agent speaks of "the excellent work which Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, continues to do in Jhallawar."

DHOLEPUR.

43. The expenditure of this State during the year has been, as detailed below, ₹48,837—

	₹
Original works	11,532
Repairs	4,484
Other items	1,694
Establishment	2,283
Works carried out for His Highness the Maharaj Rana	21,787
	41,780
Add for materials purchased, but bills unpaid	7,057
TOTAL	48,837

The works carried out for His Highness the Maharaj Rana consist of the construction of a new palace with surrounding garden, &c., at the Kaiser Bagh, and a road leading thereto. ₹14,269 were spent on the palace, ₹4,234 on the road, and ₹1,267 on the garden. The building is approaching completion.

The stone quarries have repaid to the State, up to January 1886, ₹81,800, leaving a balance of ₹55,381 still due on the original debt, or the purchase-money of ₹1,37,181. Taking, together, with the earnings, the accounts of the assets and liabilities, as correctly stated, and of the money, *viz.*, ₹23,500, borrowed from the State Treasury to commence work and paid back, the net earnings of the quarries for the 30 months during which they have been worked amount to ₹1,51,104, or about ₹5,000 per month.

The same calculation leaves a balance of only about ₹9,500 against the original purchase-money of ₹1,37,181, thus—

	₹
Net earnings mentioned above	1,51,104
Deduct—	
Borrowed from State Treasury and re-paid	23,500
	1,27,604
Original debt on account of purchase of the quarries	1,37,181
Balance required to clear the debt	9,577

As the machinery and plant for working the quarries have grown old and worn out, it will be necessary, at no distant date, to renew a portion of it and to purchase a new engine, &c., and this will require fresh money to start with, and so tend to reduce the earnings for a time. It is, therefore, not expected that the net earnings will remain at ₹5,000 per month for much longer. The result of the operations has, however, proved that so long as the demand for stone continues, the stone quarries are a remunerative investment to the State and are capable of further development.

Mr. Gahan, the Executive Engineer, is going home and is being relieved by Mr. C. E. Housden, who will take charge of the Public Works of the Dholepur State in addition to his present work as Executive Engineer for the Kerowli State.

KEROWLI.

44. As a result of the surveys and the examination of the country, on which Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, was principally employed last

year or during 1884-85, it has been ascertained that the Kerowli State affords scope for the opening of productive public works and works of public utility.

During the year under report several detailed projects were prepared, of which those for the Gotra and Nindar tanks are the principal.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹1,08,378, classified thus :—

	₹
Original productive State works	13,298
Do. Thakur of Amergarh's works	15,133
Communications	48,979
Miscellaneous	5,322
Repairs	6,674
Establishment	14,199*
Other items	4,773
TOTAL	1,08,378

This shows an appreciable increase over the expenditure of the previous years and is satisfactory.

In addition to the estimates for 76 tanks previously noted, 44 estimates were prepared and submitted during the year. Eighty-eight plans for new or existing tanks and other works were made out.

A tank at Nanea Goari was completed at a cost of ₹19,938, but just before the rains a portion of the face wall failed and measures were at once taken to prevent further damage, which were effective during the whole of the monsoon. It is now proposed to strengthen the dam and considerably increase the waste weir. The probable cost of the tank will be about ₹25,000, and an ultimate revenue of ₹1,200 is anticipated.

The Kerowli portion of the Kerowli-Hindon road, 8 miles 3,650 feet, was completed at a cost of ₹37,000, and one-half of the Bandwa nala crossing was made for Jaipur, bringing the total cost to ₹39,800, and the distance to 8 miles 4,630 feet. The rough and ravinous nature of the country entailed heavy earth-work, and numerous culverts and road dams on this road, but the completion of this important piece of intercommunication has thrown open a hitherto secluded country and will be a great benefit. Several irrigation works are in hand, and prove that the State is alive to the importance of tank irrigation. Mr. Housden was employed also during September, October, and November in superintending surveys and preparing a report on the Ajan Bund in the Bhurtpur State.

The report he has submitted of the works in his charge prove him to be a hard-working and efficient officer.

ULWAR.

45. The total expenditure incurred by this State on public works was ₹2,26,191, distributed as follows under the main heads—

	₹
Buildings	1,11,923
Roads	44,761
Irrigation works	27,282
Workshops	32,943
Establishment	7,676
Miscellaneous	1,606
TOTAL	2,26,191

* Includes ₹2,632, payable by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpur.

BUILDINGS.

The private station commenced by the Railway Engineers in 1874 was completed and handed over.

A Baradari in the Moti Dungri Gardens was completed. Improvements to breeding stables are in progress.

The large tank in front of the Bani Bilas Palace was commenced. The Fernery is almost completed. At Ghosrana, one of the new railway stations, a police station has been built.

Various other buildings were in progress.

ROADS.

The Ramgurh-Ferozepur Road was completed to the Ulwar border, and it is hoped the British portion of the road will soon be completed.

The Umran-Thanaghazi Road is being pushed on and is expected to be a most useful work.

All the roads were kept in good repair and tree-planting along them received much attention.

IRRIGATION.

The principal pucca bunds constructed and repaired during the year were :—

I.—Khaizarpur
II.—Guntoli } both near Tijara ;
III.—Behraj in the Ulwar State ;
IV.—Parasla in Kishengarh ;
V.—Strengthening of the Siliserh Bund ;
VI.—Sahori ; and
VII.—Macheri, in Rajgarh.

Repairs to existing kutcha and pucca bunds were also undertaken.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENCIES.

MEYWAR AGENCY.

UDAIPUR.

46. Colonel C. K. M. Walter held charge of the Agency up to the 22nd of August 1885, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, who was in his turn relieved by Mr. Chichele Plowden on the 27th of November 1885.

Mr. A. Wingate, who submits this report, relieved Mr. Plowden on the 15th of April 1886, *i.e.*, after the close of the year under notice.

Maharana Futteh Singh was invested with full powers by the Resident in a public Durbar, held on the 22nd of August 1885, and has, during the year, fully justified the expectations formed of his capacity for the important duties he is called upon to discharge.

In the course of a visit to Udaipur in November, His Excellency the Viceroy reviewed the Meywar-Bhil Corps and saw the famous hill fortress of Chitorgur, in comparison with which, according to the village rhyme, all other forts dwindle into insignificance. Her Excellency Lady Dufferin graciously laid the foundation stone of the new Walter Hospital for women, which will supply a great and long-felt want. It is expected that the building will be completed by the next cold weather.

The rains did not set in this year till very late and ended very early. The heaviest fall was at Rasmi, in Central Meywar, where 29 inches fell, and the highest at Serara, the head-quarters of the Bhil country, which only had 16 inches.

The season was an unfavorable one in every respect. The kharif and rabi harvests were below the average everywhere, but especially so in the Bhil country, where the rabi crop almost entirely failed.

Fortunately the last year's harvests were so exceptionally abundant that much of the distress, which would otherwise have been inevitable, will, it is hoped, be averted. The prices of cereals have, however, already risen considerably and are still rising.

Although the sanitation of the city is reported to be well managed, the health of Udaipur was not so good as in the previous year.

Vaccination, I am glad to say, shows marked progress and the percentage of successful cases was as high as 96.

The city dispensary was well attended. Four new dispensaries have been opened during the year, and another will shortly be completed at Serara. The dispensary for women at Udaipur was very largely attended during the year—indeed, its requirements have now quite exceeded its accommodation, and the Walter Hospital will afford it a timely relief.

The daily attendance at the Mission Hospital and Dispensary increased by 34 per cent. this year. A valuable addition to the city will be made in the new Mission Hospital shortly to be opened in Udaipur, under the charge of the Reverend Dr. J. Shepherd, who deserves the greatest praise for the good work he has done and continues to do.

The new jail, which has been so long wanted, is now nearly completed. It is situated inside a fortalice, bounded by a high and strong wall and will provide accommodation for 450 prisoners in 9 wards, with one additional ward to serve as a hospital.

The income of the Udaipur State for the past year was ₹25,96,239 and the expenditure ₹27,59,052, but of this excess of expenditure over income 4 lakhs can be accounted for under the head of Expenses consequent on the death of the late Maharana, 1 lakh on account of an old debt due from the Rao of Salumber which the State has generously remitted, and half a lakh on account of a debt similarly remitted to the Rao of Ameit. The rest can be explained by a falling-off of ₹65,000 in the land revenue, owing to the low prices that have lately prevailed, and by the decrease of nearly a lakh in the customs.

The export of opium to China was somewhat less, and that to British India somewhat greater, than last year; but there was a decrease of about a lakh in the amount of duty realized. This calls for no notice, however, when it is remembered that the trade on opium last year was unusually brisk.

During the year under review the new settlement has been introduced in the zila of Rasmi and Sarra, comprising seven parganas, and the collections of revenue for the present year are being made in accordance with it. A few complaints have been made, but mostly by Mahajans, Brahmins, Byragis, &c., who base their claims on privilege. The regular cultivating classes evidently appreciate the value of the term of 20 years for which the settlement has been sanctioned, and in spite of an unfavorable agricultural year and the low prices of all produce, the first instalment of revenue has been collected without difficulty. The expenditure on the settlement, excluding the salary of the Settlement Officer, has up to the 31st of March 1886, amounted to ₹2,38,415.

It will be remembered from last year's report that Mr. Wingate, while Settlement Officer, had, with a view to extending education in Meywar, arranged to levy a cess of half an anna in the rupee of land revenue for the first seven years of the settlement, of three-fourths of an anna for the second seven years, and of one anna for the remaining six years, from the proceeds of which it was hoped that a sufficient sum might be obtained to give Meywar a complete system of schools and dispensaries in the various parganas and zilas. I am glad to note that this scheme has already begun to bear fruit, and that a dispensary has been opened in each settled zila, and that a school is building in each pargana. The bright prospects that such a good beginning affords for Meywar and its people can hardly be over-estimated.

The business of the State under its present administration is carried on with promptitude and despatch, and most of the arrears referred to in last year's report have now been cleared off.

The judicial statistics show a decided decrease in heinous crime, but a slight increase in less serious offences. There is nothing, however, that calls for special remark.

There has been a decided increase in civil litigation, but it has on the whole been successfully encountered. Statement D of the Resident's report gives the Civil and Criminal Appeals made to the Mahendraj Sabha, or High Court of Meywar, and it will be seen there that, though this Court had more appeals than usual to hear during the year, the result shows more work done.

The Court of Vakils has done good work this year, and it is satisfactory to note from the detail given in Statement F that the more serious offences, such as murder, dakaiti, and the like, are conspicuous only by their absence from the record.

There was one case of mail robbery in January 1886 on the Udaipur-Chitor postal line, about 27 miles from the capital, but I regret to note that, in

spite of the efforts made, the offenders have not yet been secured, though the Durbar is sanguine of being able to ultimately arrest them.

The Durbar Jail Returns show a very considerable and satisfactory decrease in the number of under-trial prisoners, which was last year far in excess of what it should have been.

The work done in the Maharana's School shows most satisfactory results: The number of girls attending has nearly doubled during the year, and a system of school-fees for boys has been introduced. This was a very necessary reform, seeing that the land-owning classes in the districts have so willingly subscribed by the new revenue cess to the education of their children. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 612, of whom 463 learn Hindi and 129 English. There has been an increase in the average daily attendance and an addition to the staff of teachers, but the average cost of education has fallen from R15-6-8 to R14-12-0 per pupil per annum.

Arrangements are being made to alter the course of instruction in such a way as to enable boys to enter for the public examinations, and already three boys have presented themselves for the middle-class examination.

A normal school has been instituted with a view to supplying teachers for the new schools opening in the districts. Six boys from Udaipur attended the Mayo College at Ajmere during the year, but this is only a small fraction of those who might attend were education more highly considered among the better classes in Udaipur.

The construction of the proposed railway from Chitor to Nathdwara has, I regret to say, been postponed for the present, and the chief of the public works executed this year are the road from Udaipur to Chitor, which has now been bridged throughout, and some important tanks and irrigation works which have been completed by Mr. C. Thomson, the Executive Engineer. A number of small tanks were started in the Bhil country in order to give relief where the failure of the crops had been most severe, and the Durbar made advances of R18,000 to the Bhumut Chiefs to assist them in providing work. These are both wise measures, and will have the result of attaching the Bhils to the Durbar officials.

The boundary settlement work this year was done by Major F. A. Wilson, on the Meywar-Tonk border, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph on the Meywar-Merwara border, and by Major A. R. T. McRae on the Meywar-Marwar border.

Education, with its civilizing influences, is beginning to take root in the Bhil country. There are now 4 Durbar schools for Bhils, attended by 90 boys, and the Church Missionary Society at Kherwara has announced its intention of starting a school for Bhil girls.

HILLY TRACTS.

47. Colonel A. Conolly resumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple on the 7th of November 1885, and held charge during the rest of the year under review.

The kharif was very scanty everywhere, and the rabi almost a total failure owing to the scanty rainfall; but there has been an abundant mhowa crop, and the Political Officers believe there will be no serious distress.

There were no cases of witch-swinging or mail robbery, and only one border fray.

The rough track at present connecting Kherwara and Kotra is being converted into a fair-weather road, and a new road is being made through the densely-wooded ravine separating Jhalapun and Kankun-Sugwara in Jawas.

Owing to the late increase in regimental work, and the unusual paucity of British officers last cold weather, the tour of the Superintendent was very much restricted.

The Meywar-Bhil Corps was inspected by Major-General A. Carnegy Commanding the Northern (Deesa) Division, with satisfactory results.

During the year the new valise equipment mentioned in last year's report has been served out to the regiment.

In compliance with the wishes of Government, an impetus has been given to the enlistment of Moghias in this corps, but the Commanding Officer reserves his opinion on the success of the experiment.

The export of opium from Dungarpur to Ahmedabad by the Kherwara route, to which the sanction of Government has recently been accorded, began under the new rules on the 10th of April 1886. The system now instituted has every prospect of working smoothly and proving a benefit to the Durbar, while entailing no loss or inconvenience on the British Government.

The liquidation of the Jawas Chief's debts has been delayed by the present scarcity and the consequent decrease in his revenue, but I hope that in two years more the whole debt will have been cleared off.

KOTRA.

48. The charge of this district was held by Lieutenant G. A. Collins up till June, and by Major A. R. T. McRae from June to November, when Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple resumed charge.

Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident of the Western Rajputana States, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahikantha, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple met at Karari in Serohi on the 24th of January 1886, when they held a Border-court and disposed of several cases between the States in their respective charges.

The debt of the Rao of Jura to the Meywar Durbar has, I am glad to say, been virtually paid, and the Rao will, I hope, shortly be entrusted with the entire management of his estate.

A son and heir was born to the Oghna Chief in February 1886, and his little State continues in a flourishing condition.

Matters in Umria are, I regret, far from satisfactory. The estate is burdened with debt, and the young Thakur has not yet obtained sufficient influence or authority over his Bhils. The murderers of his uncle, the late Thakur, have not yet been traced, though heavy fines have been imposed on the Pals chiefly implicated.

The respective claims of Oghna and Panurwa to nominate a successor to the Umria Thakurate about a year and a half ago have, I am sorry to say, led to a breach of the friendly relations that formerly subsisted between these two Chiefs.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

49. Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon gave over charge to the Resident in Meywar on the 26th of October 1885, and it remained in his hands until the appointment of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey on the 23rd of February 1886.

Both the kharif and rabi harvests are reported to have been 12-anna crops, considerable damage having been done by the excessive rainfall in the early, and the frost in the later, part of the year. But, as in Meywar, the surplus of the past has compensated for the deficiencies of the present season.

There was a little cholera in Pertabgarh about the end of April, which caused the deaths of some 250 people in about three weeks, but with this exception the general health is said to have been good.

One case of infanticide is reported from Banswara and two of witch-swinging.

PERTABGARH.

50. The Maharawut of Pertabgarh having been very seriously ill, and no having sufficient confidence in his Kamdar, Muhammad Beg, sent for Mr. Framji Bhickaji, some time Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now in the enjoyment of a pension, to assist him in the administration, and I have no doubt that Mr. Framji's experience will be of great value to the Maharawut.

Education in Pertabgarh is, as might be expected, still a thing of the future.

The Jail and Dispensary are well reported on, however, and the Post Office is said to be paying its way and working well.

Two students from Pertabgarh went to the Forest School at Dehra-Dun this year, and I hope this is only the beginning of an awakening interest on the part of the Chief in a matter which will repay, by an increase to his revenue, the attention he may bestow on it.

The revenue of Pertabgarh was Salum Sahi ₹2,71,408, and the expenditure ₹2,81,835. The deficit of ₹10,427, which was due to the expenses consequent on the Maharawut's marriage with the daughter of the Sailana Chief, and the death of the Maharawut's mother, has been temporarily met by a loan.

BANSWARA.

51. Under the management of the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Jowala Pershad, a marked improvement is noticeable in the judicial administration of this State, and in the matter of internal boundary settlement.

The contract for the State Abkari has been given to a Parsi firm from Guzarat.

The Bhils of this part are said to have been generally quiet during the year, and the extradition rules are said to have a good effect on them.

The revenue of Banswara was ₹2,05,717, and the expenditure ₹2,06,033; some debts appear to have been paid off, and others increased.

Most of the Banswara Sardars appear to be fairly contented and give little or no trouble. The Rao of Gurhi, however, was found to have harboured a criminal, and for this one of his villages was confiscated by the Durbar.

KUSHALGARH.

52. This little Chiefship is in a fairly satisfactory condition, and calls for no special notice.

The Assistant Political Agent held a Border-court at Khandu, and by means of Panchait disposed of 22 cases between Kushalgarh and Banswara.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

53. Colonel P. W. Powlett was in uninterrupted charge of this Agency during the past year.

Through want of rain (only 13½ inches having fallen at Jodhpur) the crops were far below the average; but owing to the good harvest of the preceding year, no great distress was felt.

Although cholera broke out at the Ram Deora Fair in September, it was short-lived. There was a good deal of small-pox in the city of Jodhpur during the year.

Vaccination is, however, so well supported by the chief jagirdars that there is not much reason to fear any serious epidemic of this disease.

The Municipal Committee, with Dr. Adams as President, has been maintained and continues to do good work.

MARWAR.

54. There has been no change in the personnel of the Administration. A State treasury was established in Marwar on the 1st of April 1885. Besides the enormous advantage of having a cash balance in the treasury available in time of famine or other distress, it is estimated that nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees will be annually saved, this being approximately the amount formerly paid to bankers in discount and interest for moneys they advanced to the State. The treasury at present contains a cash balance of 3 lakhs of rupees.

The new Post Offices have proved most useful, and have been pecuniarily a success.

I am glad to be able to report that several improvements have been made in the judicial system. Rules for the Civil Courts, the Dakaiti Suppression Department, the Jail and the Jagirdars' Courts have been printed, and the officials concerned have to undergo examination in them.

The Jagirdars' Courts established last year have done good work, having decided 1,552 civil suits and 317 criminal cases during the year. Appeals from these courts lie to the Court of Sardars, which continues to work well under Lala Hurdyal Singh. Under his directions it has dealt with numerous cases of bankruptcy among the jagirdars, more than 100 of whose estates are now in course of relief from overwhelming debt. The efficiency of the Hakims has been much increased, but still leaves much to be desired.

The criminal tribes, with the exception of the Minas, have behaved well during the past year; the Kaim Khanis have been brought under former control; and the Moghias and Baoris show more inclination to become cultivators of the soil. Of the Minas the two famous dakaits, Padia and Timla, still remain at large, although a special officer has been appointed to apprehend them.

Out of the 43 dakaiti cases reported within the year, 36 occurred in or near the district inhabited by the Minas. The total of dakaits convicted during the year was 54, but of these only 19 were punished, while 35 were released on security under the strict condition that their liberty should depend on the good behaviour of their respective tribes.

The financial condition of the State has, I am glad to note, greatly improved, the receipts were ₹39,28,848, or more than 2 lakhs in excess of last year, and the expenditure was ₹30,03,021, or 9 lakhs less than last year.

The State debt has been reduced by ₹8,73,000, and 4 lakhs have been borrowed for the Pachbhudra Railway extension.

The Jodhpur Branch Railway paid 10·9 per cent. on its capital of ₹11,03,000, but this rate of interest can hardly be expected in the future, as fresh expenses will have to be incurred in connection with repairs and the new extension.

The Balsamand Canal has been completed at a cost of ₹1,34,654, and ₹2,73,000 have been expended in other works of public utility, exclusive of railways.

The Marwar Durbar have notified their intention of abolishing, from the 1st of April 1886, transit duty at Erinpura Road and stations south at a cost of ₹5,000.

The survey of the khalsa villages has been nearly completed, and the jagir villages of parganas have been demarcated.

The Customs revenue was below the estimate owing to the decrease in the exportation of til, and the importation of opium.

The land revenue, however, shows an increase, and under the direction of Major Loch has been almost all collected. This officer has settled nearly 300 boundary cases. The work of surveying has lately been in a great measure performed by Marwaris, and there is every reason to hope that in the near future Marwaris will be exclusively employed in mapping village boundaries.

In recognition of his services to the State, Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh was created a K.C.S.I.

Major Loch, who has for two years been in charge of the Customs, Land-Revenue and Land Revenue Survey, has proceeded on furlough, and his loss will, I am sure, be much felt in Jodhpur.

MULLANI.

55. In this district much has been done towards the final settlement and demarcation of boundaries of 493 villages, 396 have been demarcated and 848 boundary disputes have been settled, leaving only 61 disputes pending.

The statement of crime shows an improvement on last year, 40 less cases having been reported.

Education progresses. A school has been established at Sindri, and at the Jessole School the number of Rajput boys rose from 4 to 24 in a few months, owing to a system of capitation fees lately introduced there. The Resident reports, however, that the schools require inspection and organization.

SEROHI.

56. The change reported by the Resident in the bearing of the Serohi Durbar is a cause of sincere congratulation. The general condition of the State is most satisfactory.

The receipts of the revenue are more than 25 per cent. in excess of the average of the last three years. Reforms in the Customs and Courts have been instituted, and the work of boundary settlement has commenced.

Jowan Singh, son of the late Sadul Singh of Rewara, died at Jodhpur during the year.

It is very satisfactory to note that Serohi has now abolished its last transit duty. Though the immediate loss to the State will be some R2,000, there is no doubt that trade will largely benefit by the removal of such restrictions.

The privilege of using service stamps has been extended to the Serohi Durbar.

JEYSULMERE.

57. There is no doubt that Jeysulmere has entered upon a period of prosperity, for no less than 1,500 immigrants are said to have entered the country in 1884 from Sind, Bickanir, and Hissar.

The receipts of the revenue for this year show an increase of 40 per cent. on the average of the last three years, a result which is to be attributed to reforms in the Customs, and the greater energy shown in the collection of the revenue. This satisfactory state of affairs is in a great measure due to Nath Mal, who has now held the office of Dewan for 18 months.

The Maharawul has expressed a wish that a Political Officer might reside at Jeysulmere for some months to assist him in making improvements in the administration of the State.

The present condition of the Western Rajputana Agency shows such a marked improvement on the state of affairs that prevailed there but a few years ago that I think it well to bring to notice the contrast.

In 1882 the country was over-run by outlaws, who were in two cases headed by Thakurs, several villages were at open war with one another, outrages were of constant occurrence along the line of railway, an Ajmere village was plundered in broad daylight, and the Raj force was openly defied.

The Courts were wanting in intelligent guidance and in authority, thousands of cases remained untried, and civil suits were struck off the file for the recorded reason that the defendant refused to appear. The administration of the Customs and Revenue was no more satisfactory, wholesale smuggling was carried on with impunity, and oppression of the villagers was more the rule than the exception. How much all this has changed, the present report will show, and great credit is due to Colonel Powlett, whose influence and advice have been mainly instrumental in effecting the numerous improvements that have taken place during his tenure of office.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES AGENCY.

JAIPUR.

58. The charge of this Agency was held during the greater part of the year under notice by Dr. J. P. Stratton, Mr. F. Henvey, who submits the report for the year, having only entered on his duties in December 1885.

The rainfall was somewhat above the average, and the agricultural year is said to have been a fair one.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras visited Jaipur in October, and His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1885.

His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to Calcutta in March 1886, accompanied by the Resident, and, as usual, visits were paid during the year to Bindrabun.

The constitution of the Council has remained unchanged.

Thakur Simbhu Singh of the Revenue Department died after a long illness, and his place has been filled by Pandit Moti Lal, one of the two Revenue Dewans.

The three departments into which the Council is divided for the discussion of business have been granted no separate or final authority, but are compelled to refer all questions to the general meeting of the Council, whose decisions invariably follow the opinion and direction of the most influential member, not perhaps a very satisfactory result.

In the Court of Appeal Thakur Raghonath Singh of Achrol has been replaced by Thakur Bukhtawar Singh of Mundawa, a Shaikhawati noble.

The relations of the State with its feudatories are amicable and the absence of any disputes is, I consider, very creditable to all concerned.

Pandit Maharaj Kishen, the trained Judicial Officer obtained from the Punjab, has at last been able to devote himself to the judicial machinery and administration of the State, and has succeeded in carrying out some of the many reforms he has projected. He has issued a large number of circulars on Criminal and Civil Procedure, Police, Registration, Stamps and administrative arrangements; he has dealt with the inveterate abuse of the irregular and prolonged detention of prisoners, he has commenced an improvement in the machinery of the Courts, has re-distributed judicial powers among the various tribunals, and re-arranged the City Police.

It now becomes an important duty for the superior officers of the State to ensure by personal supervision and occasional inspections that the orders which have been issued are not only carried out, but that those who neglect or disobey them are duly punished.

There are 22 Courts in Jaipur, and they have now to submit monthly returns of work done. This necessity for reporting progress has cleared off many outstanding cases in the Nazim's Courts.

By a judicious distribution of judicial powers the work has been more evenly divided among the law officers, both civil and criminal. The details of the measures by which this has been effected are given in paragraph 7 of the Resident's report.

Many other important reforms are enumerated in the Resident's report, paragraph 7, as under consideration, but as they are not yet completed, they need no mention here.

The submission of returns by the various Courts has very much facilitated the collection of statistics which the Resident is now able to submit in a far more complete form than heretofore.

In the Foujdar's Court of Jaipur, the most important tribunal of original criminal jurisdiction, 2,542 cases were disposed of during the year, and 157 remained pending at its close. Of civil cases, 5,632 were disposed of in the year by the Munsiff's Court which is the Court of Small Causes for Jaipur, and 231 remained pending.

In the districts there are only 5 Tahsildars with judicial powers: consequently, the work of the District Courts falls almost entirely on the Nazims, of whom there are 10. These Nazims combine the functions of District Magistrate, Civil Judge and Collector of Revenue. The Resident suggests that, with a little mere decentralization and the creation of a few more judicial officers, the Nazims might be readily relieved of the pressure of work under which they at present labor.

There were no cases of Sati, and no mail robberies during the year: no cases of poisoning, and only two which came under the technical definition of dakaiti.

One bad case of murder is reported. One Alexander Smith, said to be of French extraction, murdered his wife and her mother in a fit of jealousy or passion, but the Council found extenuating circumstances, and only sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

One serious affray took place at Nandpura in the Hindon pargana between the villagers and some revenue officials, in which one man was killed and others were wounded. This case is still under inquiry.

On the whole the Jaipur State seems to be remarkably free from offences of a sanguinary or turbulent character: life and property are respected, and trade at the capital is carried on with security and confidence.

The Central Jail appears to be still over-crowded, but this does not seem this season to have affected the mortality among the prisoners. Proposals for an increase of prison accommodation, which will cost about R1,36,000 are still under consideration.

The Police administration of Jaipur city appears to be fairly efficient. The district and border police are under Narain Singh, the Superintendent of the local Thagi and Dakaiti Department, and the arrangements made some years ago for the protection of the Jaipur-Punjab border seem to be working well on the whole. In accordance with Dr. Stratton's advice the Durbar have given Narain Singh an assistant, have confined Thanadars and Dakaiti officials to the exercise of police functions only, have redistributed the thanas, and have withdrawn from Chirawa a thana which was side by side with a thana of the Raja of Khetri, and whose situation might at any time have been the cause of friction between Khetri and Jaipur.

The Minas are still a source of anxiety in Jaipur, and although a system of roll-calls in their villages has been established, it is not sufficient to effectually suppress crime. The subordinate police officials are said to be careless in many cases. Every effort is made to induce the Minas to take to agriculture, and the question of their disposal is occupying the attention of the Durbar.

Moghias are not numerous in Jaipur, and the Durbar shows no unwillingness to treat them liberally and give them the opportunity of settling down as cultivators.

As District Magistrate on the railway the Resident tried 11 cases, among the criminals were 3 European British subjects, who were sentenced to fines. No civil suits were heard by the Civil Judge, but the extension of the Indian Succession and Probate Acts to the railway has enabled the Judge to take up long-pending cases connected with the administration of the estates of persons deceased within the railway jurisdiction.

The Court of Vakils disposed of 121 cases during the year, and of these no less than 84 were crimes of a serious character against property, such as dakaiti, cattle-lifting, &c.

Claims for compensation amounted to R18,833, and the total awarded was R3,273.

All the awards were, as a rule, promptly paid by the States concerned, but Kishengarh still owes R7,476 on this account, and Dholepur R270. The money has meanwhile been advanced by the Residency Treasurer and the claims satisfied.

A brief account of the 'Chakbundi' system which the Durbar is attempting to introduce into its revenue administration, will be found in paragraph 16 of the Resident's report. The success of the experiment will largely depend on the care and moderation with which the assessment is made, for the people are, I know, very suspicious of any change.

The State accounts for the year ending August 1885 show an increase in the receipts of 4 lakhs, and in the expenditure of 7 lakhs. This reduces the surplus to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which is a narrow enough margin for an expenditure aggregating 55 lakhs. The receipts under Customs amounted to R7,13,000, being R25,000 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is due to a fall in the value of imported and exported goods.

The garnet mines under the management of Mr. Tellery are progressing well. The supply of stones is said to be inexhaustible, and as the demand for them is considerable, an expansion of trade is confidently expected. Besides being a source of profit to the State, these mines give employment to a large number of lapidaries and others, some of whom are able to earn as much as R15 per month.

A cotton-press was established at Jaipur in December 1885, and in order to secure its success, the export tax on unpressed cotton was raised from R1-4-0 to R1-12-0 per maund. I very much doubt the expediency of creating what is virtually a State monopoly, but it would be premature to condemn the cotton-press on this account.

The expenditure on public works for the year 1885 was 11 lakhs, of which more than 4 lakhs was devoted to irrigation.

The maintenance of the water-supply cost R36,000 and the same amount was spent on public gardens.

The demand for water in Jaipur city is steadily increasing, but as the dam across the Amani Shah has been completed, there is no fear now of any deficiency in the supply.

The progress of the irrigation works has justified the expenditure incurred on them. The dam of the Tori-Sagar tank, about $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles long, was completed in time to store the whole of last year's rainfall, and a fine sheet of water was formed some 5 square miles in area. This tank has 2 canals, with 58 miles of distributaries, and irrigation from it began in October 1885.

The dam of the Buchara tank across the Sota stream was expected to attain its full height of 75 feet before the rains of 1886. The canals connected with this tank are in course of construction, and it is hoped that by the end of another year irrigation will be possible from this reservoir, which will be about $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles in area. These irrigation works reflect great credit on the enlightened liberality of the Jaipur Durbar, and the energy of Colonel Jacob, who has directed and superintended their construction.

The forests of Jaipur, more especially those near Rinthumbor and Kandahar, are very valuable. Mr. E. McA. Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces, submitted a report on them in March 1886, which is engaging the attention of the Durbar. The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the preservation of forests is the interference which it will necessarily entail with the prescriptive rights of villages lying on their out-skirts. The Resident recommends strict enclosure, and doubtless this plan will have to be adopted in the end. The Jaipur forests are at present under the charge of Sadhu Singh, an officer of the Punjab Forest Department. Four boys were sent in this year to the Forest School at Dehra for instruction.

Five men were sent this year by the Jaipur Durbar to Kurnaul to learn settlement work.

As far as the city of Jaipur was concerned 1885 was a healthy year.

The population of the city is 125,000 and the deaths amounted to 4,557 in the year. There were very few deaths from cholera, and small-pox is less prevalent than formerly.

There were 50,920 registered cases of vaccination, which is a slight decrease if the previous returns were correct, but the percentage of successful operations has risen from 86 to 91.

There was a little cholera in the eastern and southern districts during the year: 372 cases in all were reported, with 258 deaths.

The Mayo Hospital and Dispensaries of Jaipur were under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley. New dispensaries are to be opened at Bandikui and Sambhur, and Seth Ram Mull of Basao has offered to build one at Junjhnu at his own expense.

Meteorological observations are being extended in Jaipur: each dispensary in the Nizamats being a meteorological, as well as a medical centre.

Education in Jaipur progresses, but progresses slowly. In paragraph 32 of his report the Resident gives a very interesting account of educational statistics in Jaipur city and State.

There is no regular system of grants-in-aid, nor is there any adequate machinery of supervision; but the Durbar regularly maintains 44 schools, with 1,042 pupils, and these schools are linked to the Maharaja's College by examinations and scholarships. The percentage of boys in Jaipur receiving some sort of education is about 3, of girls it is of course less. There seems to be great necessity for a proper system of inspection which shall test the character of the teaching and the qualifications of the teachers.

The collection of exhibits sent by Jaipur to the London Exhibition is probably the finest that has ever issued from this State, and great credit is due

to Surgeon-Major Hendley, who was entrusted with its organization. The total expenditure incurred was R33,000, exclusive of freight and insurance charges, and the total insured value of the exhibits was about R57,000.

The late Rawul Bijey Singh, of Samod, has been succeeded by a young boy, named Futteh Singh, of Ranwal, whom Bijey Singh himself had nominated.

The Rao Raja of Umara is, I am sorry to note, again seriously in debt.

KISHENGARH.

59. His Highness the Maharaja met His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1885.

The receipts and expenditure of this little State almost exactly balanced this year, the surplus being only about R3,000.

The one State school in Kishengarh cost the Durbar R1,241 in the year. Only a very elementary education is given in this school after the Native manner, and there appears to be no provision for education in the districts.

All the tanks that were mentioned in last year's report as having been breached by the heavy flood in September 1884 have been now repaired at a cost of R30,000.

It is satisfactory to note that Kishengarh has now joined the other States of Rajputana in the measures for controlling and settling the Moghias. The Moghias of Kishengarh are said to be in easy circumstances, and some are men of property in land.

Thakur Futteh Singh, the uncle of the Maharaja and his associate, Mot Singh, have been expelled the State for exciting the people and stirring up complaints against the State officials.

The State is to be congratulated on having obtained the services of Babu Syam Sunder Lal, who had been until recently employed in Jhallawar. I anticipate the best results from this appointment, but any improvements that are to be effected will have to be made gradually.

LAWA.

60. This small State is, I am glad to say, in a flourishing condition. Besides the R10,000 invested in Government papers, Lawa has a cash balance of R4,250. The yearly income, moreover, is always more than sufficient to meet the expenditure.

The case of adoption referred to in last year's report has been settled by the adoption of the relative chosen by Ram Singh.

BHURTPUR, KEROWLI, AND DHOLEPUR.

61. Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., held charge of the Bhurtpur and Kerowli Agency throughout the year, and on the retirement of Colonel T. Dennehy at the beginning of June, the Dholepur Agency was added to his charge.

The rainfall was abundant throughout the district, and the crops are reported to have been excellent. The general health was also very good, although there were slight outbreaks of cholera in the spring and in the summer in Kerowli and Dholepur respectively.

BHURTPUR.

62. A very heavy fall of rain in August resulted in the bursting of the Ajan Bund, and the consequent inundations which are estimated to have submerged 400 square miles of Bhurtpur and the adjoining British territory, caused great damage. An enquiry into the causes of the flood was instituted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and in consequence of the decision of the Committee appointed for this purpose, Mr. Housden, on be-

half of the Darbar and Major Corbett on behalf of the North-Western Provinces Government, were deputed to examine the bund and the country in its vicinity. The matter has been fully reported on to Government.

There has been no change in the administrative personnel of the State, His Highness the Maharaja still conducting all the business of the State without the assistance of a Kamdar.

The receipts for the year show a surplus of about ₹2,28,500 over the expenditure. This is a considerable advance upon that shown in last year's return.

The judicial business of the State is carried on satisfactorily, and calls for no special remark.

Although the number of schools has diminished by five, the number of pupils is said to have largely increased, and the standard of education appears to be maintained.

Notwithstanding the abolition of transit duties reported last year, the trade returns show a largely increased revenue from export, import, and internal customs.

The dispute between Ulwar and Bhurtpur regarding the waters of the Ruparel, of which some account was given in paragraph 13 of the report from this Agency for 1883-84, has been satisfactorily settled by an exchange of territory, effected through the negotiation of the Government of India.

Besides having the honor of entertaining His Excellency the Viceroy at his own capital in November, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded in December to Lucknow on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to that place, and was also present at the Imperial manœuvres held at Delhi in January.

KEROWLI.

63. The administration of this State has been conducted, as before, by the State Council under the general control of the Political Agent, who is able to report very favorably of the work done by that body, and of the individual exertions of the members.

The annual instalment of ₹30,000 was paid to the State banker, and it appears from the statement of accounts, which has been received from the Political Agent since the submission of his report, that there was a balance of slightly over ₹4,000 to the credit of the State in the finances of the year. It appears, however, that in order to meet current expenses and a disbursement in public works considerably beyond the estimate, the State had to incur a larger temporary loan than usual. This will be rectified next year.

The settlement of the revenue has proved a success under the able superintendence of Deputy Collector, Sheik Amanat Husein, and the collections have been levied regularly and without difficulty.

The working of the Courts was satisfactory, but the very small proportion of criminal appeals may be noted.

I am glad to be able to report that the sanitary reforms referred to in my last report have been maintained, and that the condition of the Municipality is much improved, while the Committee are still able to show a satisfactory balance sheet.

The dispensaries are very popular and have been resorted to by a larger number of people than ever.

In educational matters the stimulus gained last year has apparently lost some of its strength, and I cannot but feel that there is room for more rapid advance.

The balance of the debt due by the Amergarh estate at the close of last year has been paid off. A debt of ₹11,000, bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. has been incurred on account of the new bund, whose construction was commenced last year.

I have already, in an earlier portion of the report, remarked on Mr. Housden's account of the public works which are at present under his superintendence in the State.

Three boundary disputes with Jaipur have been settled during the year.

DHOLEPUR.

64. The financial condition of this State has been the subject of a special report to the Government of India, and it is unnecessary for me to enlarge here on the remarks which I have made upon this matter in an earlier portion of this letter.

I may, however, point out that the sum of ₹14,15,271, which is stated by the Political Agent to represent the total indebtedness of the State, includes some items which further enquiry has enabled him to expunge; and that the amount mentioned in this office letter, No. 15-P., dated the 13th of May 1886, *viz.* ₹12,65,000, is probably a more correct estimate.

The Budget for the ensuing year, which is enclosed with the Political Agent's Report, appears to be drawn up without much regard to the financial needs of the State, and it will no doubt require careful revision.

The yearly instalment of ₹1,20,000 on account of the Government loan was paid as usual.

The Courts, both Civil and Criminal, appear to have worked well during the year; no change having been made in the judicial system.

There are seven schools in the State, with a total attendance of 362 pupils.

The four dispensaries in the State appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the people, relief having been administered to no less than 25,796 people during the year.

I regret that the Political Agent has had to notice with such unfavorable criticism the management of the jail, but I have reason to hope that his recommendations on this subject may receive more attention from the Durbar in future.

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY.

65. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of this Agency throughout the year, residing almost entirely at Tonk.

The health of the district is not favorably reported on. Cholera appeared in Tonk, Bundi, Shahpura, and at Deoli in May; but the epidemic was not serious, except at Tonk, where it re-appeared in July. Five fatal cases occurred in the Deoli Agency lines in May. At Tonk cholera was followed by fever, which lasted for some two months, and at the close of the year small-pox was prevalent everywhere.

The rainfall was a good one, but, owing to untimely distribution, its effect on the crops was unsatisfactory; the kharif and rabi being both below the average. Prices at the close of the year were consequently higher than in the corresponding months of 1885.

The Harowti International Court of Vakils disposed of 47 cases, of which 1 was a charge of murder.

BUNDI.

66. No change is reported in the administration of this State. The Political Agent's report is silent on the subject of finance, but, as there is no doubt

that the policy of both the Maharao Raja and his Kamdar is actuated by principles of economy, I have little apprehension on this score.

There have been a few changes in the Customs tariff, among which two cases of remission of transit duties deserve favorable notice.

Five boundary disputes were settled during the year, and operations have commenced for the demarcation of the Boondi-Meywar border.

The dispensary established last year appears to have been well supported, but the proportion of jail and kotwali patients to other patients is unreasonably large.

Among the noteworthy events of the year may be mentioned the betrothal of the heir-apparent, Maharaj Kunwar Raghobir Singh, to the niece of the Maharaja of Kishengarh—the death of the Maharaja of Kapran, the settlement of whose dispute with the Durbar was reported last year—and the accession of the late Maharaja's brother, Bir Singh, to the 'gadi' of Kapran.

TONK.

67. The gloomy anticipations which I recorded in my report last year, in regard to the financial prospects of this State, have proved to be well founded. The Durbar is embarrassed by transactions with bankers, which have more than swallowed up the surplus of ordinary annual expenditure over ordinary income; and in spite of an estimate which provided a total surplus of ₹86,000, a deficit of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs is considered inevitable. The Nawab has had several measures under his consideration for the alleviation of his difficulties, chief among which may be mentioned a revision of the grants of jagirs and cash allowances which were given away with too lavish a hand at the beginning of His Highness' administration.

His Highness has further applied to the Government of India for a loan of $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs at a low rate of interest, in order to rid himself of the unfortunate pressure of the bankers; but I have reason to fear that the whole financial system at present in force in the State requires revision, and it is probable that the present year will witness the initiation under the authority of the Government of India, of more stringent measures of reform.

The judicial system which also stood in need of re-organization has beer overhauled by Mahomed Najjaf Khan, whose appointment was reported last year, and who has proved a useful officer. He has suggested many improvements, noticeably the establishment of Munsiff's Courts in outlying districts, and the introduction of fixed rules of procedure. With the latter object, a draft Code has been prepared, and it is hoped that this work, as well as his proposed improvements in other directions, will shortly receive the sanction of the Durbar.

Forty-three boundary disputes were settled during the year, of which 30 were on the Meywar-Nimbahera border.

Education appears to be progressing satisfactorily.

The severity of the two epidemics of cholera which visited Tonk may be inferred from the fact that only 1 in 4 of those who were attacked, recovered. It is pleasant to note, in contrast to this, that the present year has also seen the commencement of measures for the sanitation of the capital. This step, though opposed at first through ignorance, is bound in the end to be both popular and beneficial.

Vaccination is gaining ground, and the dispensary has worked well throughout the year.

In referring to paragraph 32 of the report under notice regarding the exchange of a village in Sironj with a village in Maksudangarh, I may mention

that the wishes recently expressed by the Government of India, regarding the manner in which an exchange of territory between Native States should be effected have been communicated to all Political Officers in Rajputana.

SHAHPURA.

68. The Raja Dhiraj visited Kishengarh and Umaria in Jaipur during the year, and in November came to Ajmere, where he was received in private Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The affairs of the State have been carried on satisfactorily. The balance in the treasury at the close of the year was ₹61,408, although the expenditure included several unusual but praiseworthy items, such as ₹16,817 on tanks, and ₹2,000 on a Famine Insurance Fund. The expenditure on tanks was anticipated last year, and it was required for a very heavy fall of rain in July, which resulted in the bursting of 15 tanks. Besides repairs, 8 new tanks were commenced.

The conduct of judicial business has been brisk and regular.

The only administrative changes reported is the formation of a new tahsil out of Dhanope and Kanichan, with its attached villages, the Tahsil of Sangaria having proved inconveniently large.

A quarry of good grey marble, recently discovered at Jharole, is now being worked for State purposes.

ULWAR AGENCY.

69. Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

His Highness the Maharao Raja continued to evince an active interest in the administration of the State, and in January obtained a well-merited honor in being appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

There was no change in the Council during the year, and the transaction of business, both by this body and by the Civil and Criminal Courts, appears to have been regular and satisfactory. The relations of the State, both internal and external, are all that could be wished, except that arrangements are still incomplete for putting the subject of extradition to the States of Bhurtpur and Jaipur on a sound and amicable footing.

The dispute between Ulwar and Bhurtpur regarding the irrigation of four Ulwar villages near the mutual boundary, has been settled by the friendly intervention of the British Government, who have negotiated satisfactory exchange of territory between the two States.

Crime shows a slight decrease, but attention may be called to the occurrence of a case of thagi which was detected and promptly dealt with by the Durbar.

A fair standard of education is still maintained. Improved supervision probably affords a safer channel for advance than the opening of new schools, and a new Director of Education has accordingly been appointed, who will be able to devote his time and energies exclusively to this subject.

The Political Agent's report shows that His Highness the Maharao Raja continues to show zeal in the cause, both at home by issuing instructions for the erection of good buildings for all the higher schools, and abroad by additional donations to the Mayo College.

The income of the year exceeded, and the expenditure fell short of, the estimate by ₹1,33,920 and ₹24,117 respectively, the result being a surplus of of over 6 lakhs. The excess of income was due to the prosperity of the year,

which enabled the Durbar to recover arrears and tukavi advances to a larger extent than was anticipated. The actual annual revenue amounted to ₹25,61,000 and the cash balance of the State has now reached ₹26,45,290, which is for the most part invested in Government securities.

The Political Agent was on tour for 105 days, during which he visited all parts of the State, and his report on the condition of the people is very satisfactory.

The success of the Steam Hydraulic Cotton Press, recently established in Ulwar, may be expected to attract the attention of other States, and possibly to mark an era in the history of Rajputana trade.

The report shows throughout that His Highness the Maharao Raja has not abated in the least his hospitality to visitors, his care for his people, or his loyalty to the British Crown. In the administration of his State he is ably seconded by his excellent Diwan, Lala Sri Ram, M.A.

NIMRANA.

70. It was my melancholy duty in December last to report to the Government of India the death, at the Mayo College, of the late Chief Raja Mokund Singh. He has been succeeded, with the sanction of the Government of India, by his first cousin Janak Singh, who is also a minor. The estate is now being satisfactorily administered by Kamdar Gulab Singh, under the superintendence of the Political Agent.

The rabi crop in Nimrana was good, and the kharif cotton crop exceptional, so that the finances for the year showed a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to ₹10,487. The estate is now so far free from debt that it was able, on the succession of Raja Janak Singh, to pay a nazarana of ₹26,000 and yet retain at the close of the year a cash balance of ₹8,519.

KOTAH AGENCY.

71. Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., remained in charge of this Agency throughout the year.

Early in February, Pandit Ram Dyal, who has served the State conscientiously and ably for ten years, was compelled by ill-health to relinquish his position in the Council. He has been succeeded by Pandit Sheo Shunker, who previously held the appointment of Superintendent of Revenue, while matters connected with the army and the Kotris are entrusted to Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, and Pundit Moti Lal of Sarola, respectively.

The revenues of the State fell short of the estimate by over 3 lakhs—a result which is attributed, as it was last year, to the continued depression of the opium trade, and the low price of grain, to which is added the difficulty of communication with the world outside. Expenditure, however, was well within the estimate and the condition of the finances is satisfactory. The estimate for the current year includes an item of 2½ lakhs for expenditure on public works, and provides for a surplus of nearly 3 lakhs, which, however, the Political Agent has reason to believe too sanguine.

Munshi Durga Prasad has been appointed to succeed Pandit Sheo Shunker, as head of the Revenue Department. The land settlement, which has so long been under his superintendence, has now been very generally accepted, but the Council has resolved to grant what appears to be a wise concession of 2 per cent. on the actual rent collections to certain discontented patels, who were considered to have fair grounds of complaint. The cost of the settlement up to date has slightly exceeded 4 lakhs.

Except in the Nizamats, the judicial business of the State is well reported on. In these, it is said to be perfunctory, but orders have been issued which are expected to ensure its more careful execution.

A severe epidemic of cholera, lasting through June and a portion of July, carried off 660 people in Kotah city, and although figures are not available from the districts, it is thought to have caused a large mortality there also. Dr Crofts, who was in medical charge of the Agency throughout the year, showed much energy in attempting to check the disease. The last case occurred on July 11th. Four of the prisoners in the jail were attacked and two succumbed, but precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic inside prison precincts.

Apart from cholera, the general health cannot be said to have been good. The death-rate in Kotah city is very high in spite of the sanitary improvements which have been made. Vaccination is making its way: both the number of operations and the number of successful cases have increased.

A spasmodic rainfall in the monsoon season occasioned a kharif crop below the average, but timely rain in December led to an abundant rabi. Opium on the whole was a success.

The water-supply provided by the Parbutti canal has scarcely yet been appreciated by the people, but water was plentiful, and there was no pressing need for using the canal for irrigational purposes. The Eklera tank was completed and partially filled during the rains. Three other tanks are now in course of construction, of which the largest is at Ayani.

The subject of forest conservancy has engaged the attention of the Durbar, and the services of Babu Sahib Roy, who was previously employed in the Forest Department at Ajmere, have been obtained for the superintendence of the work.

The Political Agent was on tour during 82 days of the year, and visited nearly every part of the State.

THE KOTRIS.

72. The control over the Kotris and Punarth remains in the hands of His Highness the Maharao.

The Political Agent reports satisfactory progress in these departments, but I regret to observe his remarks with regard to the inefficiency of the administration of the Bulwan Kotri. The estates of Indargarh and Pipalda are under management. Those of Gainta, Kurwar, Phusod, and Antarda, which are under the direction of their respective Chiefs, appear to be in a prosperous condition.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY.

73. For the first seven days of the year, the post of Political Agent was held, as before, by Major H. B. Abbott, who then proceeded on furlough. He was succeeded by Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., who arrived on the 25th of April, the current duties being carried on during the interval by Mr. T. H. Miles, C.E., Executive Engineer of Jhallawar and Kotah. Major Wylie remained in charge during the remainder of the year.

There is little in the present report that calls for remark. The letters which it has recently been my duty to address to the Government of India, regarding the state of affairs in Jhallawar and the settlement concluded by Major Abbott, will go far to explain the meagre character of the report, and the absence therefrom of certain items regarding the administration, on which the Government of India would ordinarily expect detailed information.

It will be observed that there are at present two vacancies in the State Council, and I may add that Babu Syam Sunder Lal, formerly Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaj Rana, has been transferred during the year to Kishengarh, to assist the Maharaja in the administration of that State.

The rainfall in Jhallawar was a heavy one, but not sufficiently heavy to injure the crops, which were up to the average.

Except for an outbreak of cholera at Jhalrapatan in April, and another on the Chowmehla district in October, the general health was good.

The number of vaccine operations increases steadily year by year, and the five dispensaries in the State continue to do good work.

There are still four Jhallawar boys at the Mayo College. The Maharaj Rana, who was himself a student at this College, was present when it was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in December.

BICKANIR AGENCY.

74. Captain A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., continued to hold charge of this Agency throughout the year.

The relations between the Chief and the Sardars, who caused disturbances in 1883, are now satisfactory; the negotiations on the subject of 'Rekh' have been practically completed, and the 'Fouj Kharch,' or war indemnity claimed by the Darbar from the disaffected Thakurs, has been paid up without demur.

The four Nizamats established last year have proved a success, and an arrangement has been concluded with the Jaipur Durbar by which petty cases of border crime on the Bickanir-Jaipur frontier are to be adjudicated on by those Courts.

The new custom system has been further elaborated by the division of the State into 10 Customs circles, and the appointment of Commission Agents at Bhiwani and Sirsa to facilitate trade to the capital. Reductions of taxes on goods have been granted to a net value of ₹25,000, and the remission of 'Khoont,' or a tax on the sale of animals within the State, is expected to be productive of great benefit to the people. At the same time increased activity of trade is anticipated. Some difficulty has been experienced in settling claims for compensation on account of trade privileges which the new system has abolished, especially those preferred by Charans, but the reliance which this class placed in the impartiality of the Dewan Amin Mahomed enabled him to give a decision which they cheerfully accepted, and which opened the way to a speedy satisfaction of the claims of all other untaxed classes in the State. The total annual charge on this account will, it is believed, amount to about ₹55,000.

The success of the system is apparent from a surplus in the actual income over the estimate amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs—a result which is due in great measure to the energy and sagacity of Seth Nemichand, who has held sole charge of the department during the year.

The rough measurement of the khalsa lands referred to in the last Annual Report has been nearly completed, and the information necessary for a revision of the settlement has been collected. The cultivated area proves to be much larger than the headmen admitted, and consequently it will be possible with a lower rate per bigah than before, to effect an increase in the revenue of ₹18,000 per annum. Vast tracts of good uncultivated soil have been found in the Hanumangarh and Suratgarh parganas, and these are shortly to be allotted to intending settlers from British territory, from whom 300 applications have already been received. It is expected that both these measures will excite opposition among the Chowdries, or headmen, but they are undoubtedly beneficial, and should be carried out by the Durbar.

The rainfall during the year was very partial, being deficient in the west of the State, and above the average in the more easterly districts. In the Hanumangarh, Suratgarh and Anupgurh parganas scarcity of fodder compelled the inhabitants to migrate with their flocks and herds to more favored

places. The Durbar assisted them on their return by a small distribution of grain, but no further relief was required, and apprehensions of famine were soon dismissed.

It is satisfactory to note that the cash balance at the close of the year, after defrayal of all expenditure, amounted to R2,61,463, and the Maharaja is to be congratulated on having carried out during the year a measure, devised for him chiefly by Captain Talbot, which has resulted in freeing the State of all its liabilities, at a cost of 5½ lakhs only. The idea of consolidating the debt, and offering all proved creditors the present worth of their claims was referred to me by Captain Talbot, and at once commended itself to my judgment. I am confident that no other method of extinguishing the debt could have had more satisfactory results.

The working of the various Courts calls for no special remarks. It will be seen that a large share of revenue, criminal, and miscellaneous work has been transacted by the Nizamats, and these Courts are also to take cognizance in future of the class of cases which has for the last two years been filed in the Thakur's Court.

The Special Committee for the investigation of the claims preferred by certain Thakurs to villages resumed by the Durbar, whose appointment was mentioned in my report for last year, have inquired into 144 cases. These have been forwarded, with Captain Talbot's remarks, for the consideration of the Maharaja, and will form the subject of future report to the Government of India.

The arrears in the Thakurs' Court, which are due, the Political Agent explains, to the heavy work of the Special Committee, will be worked off in the course of the next six months, when the Court itself will cease to exist.

Medical and sanitary matters have received a decided impetus from the presence of Surgeon P. D. Pauk, of whose tact and energy Captain Talbot speaks very highly. Improvements have been effected in the Bickanir city dispensary; the number of patients who have received treatment during the year has greatly increased; three new branch dispensaries have been opened, and arrangements are in train for the opening of others.

Vaccination has been very successful so far as it has gone, and its unpopularity appears to be diminishing. Measures have also been initiated for improved sanitation.

There has been no serious epidemic during the year.

Additions are being made to the jail buildings, the diet of the prisoners is being more carefully managed, and changes, which are expected to be beneficial, have been made in the establishment.

The border-police system recently introduced continues to work satisfactorily. The Political Agent was able to meet the Rao Raja of Sikar at Tathaola, and discussed with him the procedure to be followed in regard to border cases referred to the Nizamats.

The boundary dispute between Saronda and Bhajawas, mentioned in paragraph 26 of Captain Talbot's Report for 1884-85, continued to give trouble, but was eventually settled by the Political Agent, in conjunction with Captain Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, in what I think may be regarded as a very satisfactory manner.

Imperial Post Offices were to be opened experimentally as soon as possible at seven new places in the State, and the Durbar propose to protect the various lines by the establishment of 14 Thanas.

I am glad to report that the Political Agent has found time which pressure of other work has hitherto prohibited him from sparing, to urge upon the Durbar the importance of education. A new school-house is in course of erection for the school at Bickanir, and an English master has been appointed. Two other schools have been opened in the district and are well attended; and it is satisfactory to observe that the subject is gaining a popularity which the Maharaja personally encourages.

The Maharaja has further been liberal enough to sanction an expenditure of ₹7,787 on the Bickanir Boarding-house at the Mayo College. Two more boys, the Thakur of Maharajan and Kunwar of Rawatsar, have joined this institution.

The Political Agent was on tour for 75 days, during which he visited all parts of the State, except the southern border adjoining Marwar and the western districts towards Pugal and Anupgarh, having postponed his visit to the latter, owing to the scarcity of grass and water which prevailed there.

The history of the past year in Bickanir will, I believe, be always creditable to the Durbar, and will always bear the stamp of Captain Talbot's energy. While endorsing that officer's remarks with regard to Dewan Amin Mahomed, Munshi Sohun Lal, and the other members of the Council, I must also express my sense of the high value of his own services, which no doubt largely contributed to the numerous improvements and reforms mentioned in this report.

E. R. C. BRADFORD, *Colonel*,

Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1885-86.

	ABU.							DEESA.						
	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1885	26·019	26·053	26·985	81·4	63·8	72·2	0·50	29·357	29·419	29·296	97·6	68·8	83·8	0·03
May „	...	...	...	...	...	...		29·283	29·344	29·222	103·0	76·1	89·9	0·00
June „	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·05	29·103	29·169	29·038	103·4	82·0	92·2	1·28
July „	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·49	29·095	29·147	29·043	94·6	78·3	85·3	7·78
August „	25·814	25·842	25·787	72·6	64·9	67·5	23·98	29·116	29·166	29·066	88·9	75·8	81·8	8·82
September „	26·008	26·044	25·973	77·1	64·5	70·6	0·62	29·312	29·370	29·254	95·7	72·3	84·7	0·28
October „	26·009	26·138	26·061	80·6	65·5	72·9	0·33	29·409	29·470	29·349	97·5	68·1	84·2	0·01
November „	26·700	26·219	26·137	76·5	60·3	68·5	0·00	29·535	29 598	29·473	93·9	59·7	78·8	0·45
December „	26·128	26·167	26·090	67·6	51·6	59·6	0·00	29·531	29 592	29·470	84·6	53·8	70·5	0·00
January 1886	26·108	26·148	26·067	65·7	50·6	57·8	0·06	29·532	29·595	29·469	81·7	51·5	67·6	0·00
February „	26·121	26·162	26·081	69·9	52·6	61·0	0·00	29·531	29·597	29·466	86·5	53·0	71·0	0·00
March „	26·053	26·091	26 015	76·9	60·5	68·3	0·23	29·407	29·468	29·345	94·9	63·9	80·5	0·00
Total	324·528	234 864	235·196	668·3	526·3	598·4	37·26	352·211	352·935	351·491	1122·3	803·3	870·3	18·65
Average	26·058	26 096	26·132	74·2	58·4	66·4	...	29·350	29·411	29·290	93·5	66·9	80·8	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	ERINPURA.							AJMERE.						
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1885	28·74	28·56	28·65	99	80	89	0·00	28·496	28·218	28·357	98·0	73·0	85·5	0·00
May „	28·62	28·46	28·54	102	80	91	0·42	28·418	28·150	28·284	102·0	79 0	90·5	1·31
June „	28·60	28·28	28·44	103	85	94	1·41	28 344	27·992	28·168	107·0	77·0	92·0	4·54
July „	28·37	28·36	28·365	91	86	88	4·29	28·232	27·984	28·108	97·0	76·0	86·5	7·19
August „	28·39	28·38	28·385	86	84	85	5·16	28·238	27·962	28·100	95·0	74·0	84·5	10·87
September „	28·58	28·57	28·575	91	86	89	1·99	28·508	28·126	28·317	97·5	78·0	87·7	0·21
October „	28·68	28·66	28·67	85	83	84	0·02	28·522	28·296	28·408	97·5	81·0	89·2	0·00
November „	28·83	28·80	28·82	83	79	81	0·00	28·668	28·346	28·507	88·5	71·0	79·5	0·00
December „	28·93	28 90	28·91	72	68	70	0·00	28·636	28·276	28·456	81·0	58·0	69·5	0·28
January 1886	28·96	28·84	28·90	73	68	70	0·08	28·756	28·238	38·497	76·0	55·5	65·2	0·25
February „	28·81	28·79	28·80	72	66	69	0·00	28·648	28·206	28·427	90·0	54·5	72·7	0·05
March „	28·64	28·61	28·62	86	84	85	0·64	28·638	28·208	28·423	97·5	66·0	87·7	0·00
TOTAL	344·15	343·21	343·675	1,043	949	995	14·1	342·104	338·002	340·052	1127·0	843·0	990·0	24·70
AVERAGE	28·67	28·60	28·639	85	79	82	...	28 508	28·166	28·337	93·8	70·2	82·5	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	ULWAR.							BICKANIR.						
	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1885	29·18	28·97	29·08	...	..	...	0·00	...	...	29·173	89·74	72·64	...	0·18
May „	29 11	28·90	28·98	...	...	...	3·16	...	...	29·128	93·92	75·09	...	1·87
June „	28·85	28·56	28·69	...	...	...	6·30	...	...	28·891	100·61	82·26	...	1·38
July „	28 82	28·57	28·70	...	...	...	5·46	...	...	28·854	98·81	82·45	...	1·85
August „	28·89	28·72	28·78	90	81	86	18·92	...	...	28·897	92·64	79·69	...	1·61
September „	29 02	28·88	28·97	96	81	89	0·08	...	...	29·102	94·06	79·10	...	0·01
October „	29·23	29·08	29·17	95	81	86	0·00	...	...	29·229	91·34	74·04	...	0·00
November „	29·53	29·30	29·40	80	65	74	0·00	...	...	29·051	81·30	65·07	...	0·00
December „	29·61	29·36	29 48	68	54	63	1·71	...	...	29·689	68·29	58·84	...	0·06
January 1886	29·64	29·44	29·55	69	55	61	0·42	...	...	29·348	62·62	55·99	...	0·10
February „	29·63	29·31	29 46	70	54	63	0·00	...	...	29·334	65·47	55 92	...	0·00
March „	29·38	29·10	29·35	85	68	77	0·55	...	...	29·229	81·42	67 67	...	0·09
Total	350·89	344·89	350·31	653	532	599	36·60	...	...	349·925	1020 22	848·76	...	7·15
Average	29·24	28 74	29 19	54	44	49	...	...	...	29·160	85·010	70·73	...	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	NASIRABAD.							JAIPUR.						
	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1885	Information not available, the instruments having been returned to the Principal Medical Store-keeper, Bombay.							28·529	28·243	28·395	99·7	77·7	89·9	0·02
May „								28·479	28·166	28·335	104·6	76·7	92·6	0·67
June „								28·392	28·014	28·151	108·7	76·7	95·1	3·33
July „								28·283	28·006	28·120	99·7	76·7	87·6	7·58
August „								28·315	27·976	28·134	92·7	74·7	83·5	15·69
September „								28·401	28·078	28·254	93·6	78·8	85·8	10·72
October „								28·578	28·353	28·467	98·5	81·2	89·58	0·01
November „								28·741	28·437	28·597	87·9	72·2	82·0	0·00
December „								28·743	28·323	28·594	80·7	54·7	69·1	0·69
January 1886								28·880	28·317	28·585	75·7	57·2	68·5	0·58
February „								28·754	28·310	28·579	90·7	54·7	71·6	0·00
March „								28·735	28·255	28·450	96·9	66·7	82·8	0·06
Total								342·833	338·478	340·661	1129·4	847·0	998·08	39·35
Average								28·569	28·206	28·388	94·1	70·5	83·17	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	TONK.							JODHPUR.			UDAIPUR.		
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.	BARO-METER.	THERMO-METER.	RAIN.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1885	29·40	29 25	29·32	105	68	86·5	0 59	...	87·0	0·43	...	...	0·08
May „	29·30	29·15	29·22	116	70	93	0·32	...	92·3	0·60	...	...	1·08
June „	29·30	28 95	29·12	120	72	96	7·15	...	98·0	0·65	...	...	1·65
July „	29·20	29 05	29·12	111	71	91	12·52	...	91·6	4·50	...	...	11·51
August „	29 30	28 95	29·12	98	68	83	21·94	...	97·3	6·19	...	...	12·14
September „	29·50	29 25	29 37	98	74	86	0·42	...	88·9	0·02	...	...	1·53
October „	29·55	29·35	29·85	97	54	75·5	0·06	...	91·8	0·00	...	...	0·00
November „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·1	0·00	...	...	0·00
December „	29·75	29·35	29·55	76	40	58	0·96	..	71·1	0·60	...	...	0·00
January 1886	29·80	29·35	29·52	74	38	56	0·12	..	68·3	0·00	...	...	0·00
February „	29 75	29 40	29·57	89	35	62	0·00	...	67·6	0·06	...	...	0·00
March „	29 75	29·35	29·55	100	50	75	0·00	...	81·8	0·02	...	...	0·09
TOTAL	324·60	321·40	323·31	1,085	640	862·0	44·08	...	1009·6	13·07	...	..	27·08
AVERAGE	29·50	29·21	29·39	98	58	78·3	...	...	84·1	...	...	...	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—concluded.

		DEOLI.			JHALRA-PATAN.	SHAHPURA.	KOTAH.	
		BAROMETER.	THERMOMETER.	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	THERMOMETER.	RAIN.
		Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1885	...	85·00	0·09	0·10	0·28	93	0·29
May	„	...	91·03	0·04	0·14	1·10	96	0·98
June	„	...	92·56	5·81	9·25	3·89	97	6·47
July	„	...	84·04	9·30	12·18	7·61	90	11·44
August	„	...	82·00	18·30	21·05	10·19	85	9·83
September	„	...	83·00	1·72	0·14	0·34	...	...
October	„	...	81·40	0·09	2·25	0·07	...	0·21
November	„	...	70·90	0·00	0·00	0·00	...	0·00
December	„	...	62·00	0·65	1·17	0·70	...	0·83
January	1886	...	61·00	0·02	0·00	0·03	...	0·29
February	„	...	62·00	0·00	0·00	0·03	...	0·00
March	„	...	73·89	0·01	0·00	0·00	...	0·00
	TOTAL	...	928·82	36·03	46 14	24·24	461	30·34
	AVERAGE	...	77·40	...	...	...	92	...

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the number of Imperial Post Offices (of all classes) and letter-boxes opened, and Imperial Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1885-86, and the number existing on the 31st March 1886.

[NOTE.—The entries in this appendix should be restricted to establishments entertained permanently in the Imperial Post, and should not include experimental establishments or those paid from District Post resources.]

Existing on 31st March 1885.							Opened or entertained in 1885-86.							Total of 1885-86.							Closed or discontinued in 1885-86.							Balance on the 31st March 1886.							Increase or decrease.						
Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.							Post Offices.						
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
7	89	6	102	66	147	71	1	22	27	50	8	25	15	8	111	33	152	74	172	86	...	8	1	9	...	4	3	8	103	32	143	74	168	83	1	14	26	41	8	21	12

ABSTRACT.

Total number of	Post offices,	Letter-boxes,	Postmen, and Village Postmen	existing on 31st March 1885 336
Do.	do.	do.		opened or entertained in 1885-86 98
Do.	do.	do.		closed or discontinued in 1885-86 16
Do.	do.	do.		existing on 31st March 1886 468

ABU;
The 2nd July 1886.

_____,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

STATEMENT C.

Showing the Distance over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the Official year 1885-86 as compared with the previous year.

[*N.B.*—The entries in this statement should be confined to Imperial lines, and should not include Experimental lines or lines paid from District Post sources.]

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of Lines existing on 31st March 1885.			Names of Lines existing on 31st March 1886.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length in miles.	From	To	Length in miles.			
Railway	Ajmere	Nimbahera	134	Ajmere	Nimbahera	134			
	Do.	Phalera	49						
	Phalera	Bhurtpur	151½	Abu Road	Bhurtpur	391			
	Ajmere	Erinpura road	139						
	Erinpura Road	Abu Road	51						
	Jodhpur Junction	Jodhpur	64	Marwar Junction	Jodhpur	64			
	Bandikoi	Khairthal	54½	Bandikoi	Khairthal	54			
	Phalera	Nawa	19	Phalera	Kuchawan Road	19			
	Total of	Railways	662	Total of	Railways	662			
Mail cart (under contract) Camel line.	Jaipur	Tonk	60	Jaipur	Tonk	60			
	Sujangarh	Bickanir	85	Sujangarh	Bickanir	85			
				Jodhpur	Sankra	121	121		
	Total Mail Cart, Horse or Camel lines		145	Total of Mail Cart, Horse or Camel lines		266			
Runner lines	Ajmere	Harsore	24	Ajmere	Harsore	24			
	Do.	Nagaur	83	Do.	Nagaur	83			
	Do.	Taragarh	4	Do.	Taragarh	4			
	Bhilwara	Gangapur	24	Lamia	Shahpura	20		28	
	Do.	Shahpura	24						
	Bagana	Deogarh	3½	Bagara	Deogarh	3½			
	Sojat Road	Sojat	8	Sojat Road	Jaitaran	39	31		
	Erinpura road	Erinpura	5	Erinpura Road	Erinpura	5			
	Erinpura	Bali	11	Do.	Bali	11			
	Tonk	Jhalrapatan City	153	Tonk	Jhalrapatan City	153			
	Nasirabad	Deoli	58	Nasirabad	Deoli	58			
	Deoli	Jahanzpur	12	Deoli	Jahazpur	12			
	Khairthal	Tijara	17	Khairthal	Tijara	17			
	Bhurtpur	Kaman	37	Bhurtpur	Kaman	37			
	Mandawar	Karauli	52	Hindaim Road	Karauli	52			
	Pindwara	Serohi	14	Pindwara	Serohi	14			
	Erinpura	Udaipur	65	Erinpura Road	Udaipur	65			
	Abu Road	Abu	15	Abu Road	Abu	15			
	Abu	Madar	27	Abu	Madar	27			
	Udaipur	Minleahera	64	Udaipur	Chitorgarh	72	8		
	Do.	Nathdwara	24	Do.	Kankroli	25	11		
	Do.	Kherwara	54	Do.	Kherwara	54			
	Kherwara	Rohera	92	Kherwara	Rohera Road	96	4		
	Do.	Sagwara	39	Do.	Sagwara	39			
				Bahadera	Kapasin	12	12		
				Anadra	Bhirmal	42	42		
	Nawa	Sikar	51	Kuchawar Road	Sujangarh	71			
	Sikar	Bhiwani	122	Kuchawan	Fatehpur	77			
	Do.	Churn	56	Fetehpur to Reni	and Bissan	69			
	Ramgarh	Bissan	8	Fatehpur	Sardarshahr	56			
	Mandawa	Ratangarh	36	Sikar to Jhunjhun	and Fatehpur	86			
	Kuchawan	Sujangarh	56	Jhunjhun	Bhiwani	95	247		
	Sujangarh	Ladnu	6	Sujangarh	Ladmi	6			
				Chirawa	Kot Putli	60			
				Kuchawan Road	Marot	8			
				Tilannia	Parbatsar	18			
				Singhana	Khetri	8			
				Ratangarh	Bidasar	28			
				Luni	Pachbadra	55	55		
				Pachbadra	Balotra	7	7		
				Do.	Shergarh	27	27		
				Do.	Balmer	52	52		
				Balmer	Shire	31	31		
				Samdari	Jalor	37	37		
	Total of Runner lines		1,244½	Total of Runner lines		1,780½			
	Grand Total		2,051½	Grand Total		2,708½	695	28	

Abu;
The 2nd July 1886.

_____,
Deputy Postmaster General,
Rajputana.

STATEMENT D.

Enumeration of Articles delivered.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Total of 1884-85.	Total of 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Letters Paid	2,735,727	3,295,768	560,041	...	
Do. Unpaid	660,963	656,974	...	3,989	
Do. Registered	69,689	73,730	4,041	...	
Do. Valuable Payable, Registered	886	1,304	418	...	
Do. Insured	1,147	1,251	104	..	
Do. Service, Privileged	14,861	20,049	5,188	...	
Post Cards, Single	651,134	890,756	239,622	...	
Do. Reply	19,136	17,390	...	1,746	
Newspapers	267,363	306,026	38,663	...	
Book and Pattern Packets, Unregistered	70,654	69,272	...	1,382	
Do. Packets Registered	2,138	2,373	235	...	
Do. Value Payable, Registered	2,920	2,633	...	287	
Do. do. Unregistered	...	1,851	1,851	...	This system was introduced in 1885-86.
Parcels Paid	13,661	20,909	7,248	...	
Do. Unpaid	7,613	11,706	4,093	..	
Do. Insured	14,444	17,025	2,581	...	
Do. Value Payable	5,579	6,440	861	..	
Money Orders, Inland	65,518	77,589	12,071	...	
Do. Telegraphic	131	339	208	...	
Do. Foreign	104	235	131	...	
India Postal Notes	339	521	182	...	
TOTAL	4,604,007	5,474,141	877,538	7,404	
	Net total percentage increase 18·89.				

ABU;
The 2nd July 1886.

———,
Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

APPENDICES.

REPORTS BY THE POLITICAL AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Appendix I.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1885-86.

No. 142, dated Ajmere, the 20th April 1886.

From—MAJOR WILLIAM LOCH, A.D.C., *Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, Abu.*

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Agent, Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1885-86.

Number of pupils at last report. Admissions during the year.

2. The number of boys on the College roll at the end of the year 1884-85 was 74. The new admissions during the year were 18, making a total of 92.

Withdrawals. Number of boys remaining on College roll.

3. The withdrawals during the year from all causes, including one casualty, were 12, thereby leaving 80 boys on the College roll, showing an increase of 6 boys on our last year's total, and which is the highest number that the College have ever attained.

4. Being led to hope that new boys may join from the Meywar, Jaipur, Kotah, and Bickanir States, the above number will, I trust, be even further added to during the coming year.

Names of new admissions.

5. The names of the boys admitted during the year are as follows :—

1. Fateh Singh, son of Thakur Sheo Singh of Dungri, Jaipur. Joined 1st July 1885.
2. Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan, son of Sahibzada Abdul Wahab Khan, and nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk. Joined 4th July 1885.
3. Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan, son of Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan of Tonk. Joined 4th July 1885.
4. Kesri Singh, Thakur of Lasani, Meywar. Joined 6th July 1885.
5. Hukum Singh, son of the Thakur of Rawatsur, Bickanir. Joined 8th July 1885.
6. Bhupal Singh, son of the Thakur of Rupnagar, Meywar. Joined 11th July 1885.
7. Hari Singh, Thakur of Mahajan, Bickanir. Joined 28th July 1885.
8. Raghunath Singh, half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Joined 3rd September 1885.
9. Muhammad Inam-ul-lah Khan, son of Sahibzada Ahmed Khan of Tonk. Joined 3rd September 1885.
10. Pratap Singh, second and eldest surviving son of the Thakur of Bagru, Jaipur. Joined 26th October 1885.
11. Kalian Singh, eldest son of the Thakur of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur. Joined 26th October 1885.
12. Debi Singh, second son of the Thakur of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur. Joined 26th October 1885.
13. Amir Singh, son of Lalla Sri Ram, Prime Minister of Ulwar. Joined 1st November 1885.
14. Jiwan Singh, Thakur of Baru, Marwar. Joined 8th March 1886.
15. Fateh Singh, first cousin of the Thakur of Baru, Marwar. Joined 8th March 1886.
16. Hamir Singh, eldest son of the Maharana of Danta, Mahikanta. Joined 22nd March 1886.
17. Madhav Singh, Thakur of Khejarla, Marwar. Joined 24th March 1886.
18. Kishor Singh, son of the Thakur of Sathin, Marwar. Joined 24th March 1886.

Names of withdrawals.

6. The following list specifies the reductions on the College roll during the year under report :—

1. Kanwar Birbhadra Singh of Benares.
2. Phul Singh, Thakur of Para, Ulwar.
3. Sawai Singh, Thakur of Chamrawali, Ulwar.
4. Sangram Singh, Thakur of Para, Ajmere.
5. Chandra Singh, uncle to the Rao of Junia, Ajmere.
6. Mokand Singh, third son of the Thakur of Parli, Jaipur.
7. Dhonkul Singh, Thakur of Nimri, Meywar.

} All left on attaining their majority.

8. Madhav Singh, Chief of Gainta, Kotah, left owing to ill-health.
9. Muhammad Muntaz Hussein Khan, Nawab of Pataudi, withdrawn by the Commissioner of Delhi to enable him to join the Punjab Chiefs' School.
10. Pirthi Singh, son of His Highness the Maharawat of Pertabgarh, withdrawn by his father.
11. Raghunath Singh, half-brother of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, left at the desire of the Durbar.
12. Mokand Singh, the Raja of Nimrana, died on the 12th of December 1885.

Distribution of the College roll.

7. The College roll remains thus divided :—

Ajmere	10 boys.	Mahikhanta	1 boy.
Bickanir	6 „	Meywar	6 boys.
Central India	1 boy.	Punjab	1 boy.
Jaipur	13 boys.	Serohi	1 „
Jhallawar	4 „	Tonk	11 boys.
Kerowli	1 boy.	Ulwar	4 „
Kishengarh	1 „		
Kotah	6 boys.	TOTAL	80 boys.
Marwar	14 „		

States remaining unrepresented.

8. The States which are now unrepresented at the College are as follows:—

Banswara, Bhurtpur, Bundi, Dholepur, Dungarpur, Jeysulmere and Pertabgarh.

Return from vacation.

9. The punctuality in the return from the last summer vacation was not so satisfactory as I should like to report, but the heavy rain which fell at that time was in a great measure the cause of the delay in rejoining; 22 boys were present at the opening roll-call; 39 joined by the following day, and within three weeks the absentees were reduced to 13.

Conduct.

10. The conduct of the boys both in and out of College has been, with two or three exceptions, most satisfactory.

Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara stands first as the boys' own selection for Good-conduct Prize, and I have much pleasure in confirming their choice.

The following names were also submitted by the boys as worthy of special mention for their good behaviour, and I cordially endorse their views:—

Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon.
Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.
Sahibzada Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk.
Lalla Amir Singh of Ulwar.
Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn.
Thakur Karan Singh of Jobnir.
Rao Sheo Nath Singh of Ahmet.
Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri.
Tika Balbir Singh of Faridkot.
Thakur Man Singh of Karonj.
Kanwar Jai Singh of Kotara.
Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fattehpur.
Thakur Debi Singh of Palwa.
Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj.
Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaitha, and Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk.

Health.

11. As already mentioned the Raja of Nimrana succumbed after six weeks of almost uninterrupted fever, much regretted by all, but the daily average number of sick during the year still shows the good figure of 1·17, bearing testimony, as heretofore, to the general excellent health which the boys enjoy.

Two cases of measles which occurred towards the close of the term were isolated immediately, and the spread of the illness satisfactorily checked.

Daily average number of boys on College roll and present at College.

12. The following comparative statement shows the daily average number on the College roll, as also the number present at College during the past six years. The steady improvement in both columns will, I hope, be considered most satisfactory:—

Years.	Daily average number on the College Roll.	Daily average number present at College.
1880—81	37·19	32·34
1881—82	57·64	49·36
1882—83	64·12	54·58
1883—84	68·13	58·37
1884—85	70·64	51·30
1885—86	75·65	64·11

Curriculum.

13. There has been no change in the College curriculum.

Progress.

14. I beg to attach a Progress Report (Annexure F.) for the terms commencing 5th January 1885 and ending 25th March 1886, and the following boys deserve special commendation:—

Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara.
Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar.
Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn.
Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar.
Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh.
Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera.
Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj.
Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana.
Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaitha.
Sahibzada Muhammad Karamat-ul-la Khan of Tonk.
Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul-latif Khan.
Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon.
Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur.
Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul-hafiz Khan of Tonk.
Sahibzada Muhammad Inam-ul-la Khan of Tonk.

Chief events during the year.

15. It gives me great pleasure to report that the Mayo College main building, the completion of which I had the

honor of reporting last year, was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 7th of November 1885.

Annexure G. embraces :—

1.—The address by the Secretary to the Mayo College Council.

2.—His Excellency the Viceroy's speech.

3.—The address by the Principal of the Mayo College which took place on the occasion.

The distribution of the Prizes was performed by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, and was immensely appreciated.

The ceremony concluded by the presentation to Her Ladyship, by the boys of the College of a photographic album to which His Lordship graciously replied (Appendix G).

On quitting the building His Excellency spoke a few kind words to each of the boys.

The following members of the Mayo College Council were present :—

H. H. the Maharajah of Kishengarh.

H. H. the Maharao Rajah of Ulwar.

H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

Mr. Trevor Plowden, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Colonel Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, Ulwar.

Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Captain Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent, Bickanir.

Capt. W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah,

and amongst the guests were His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Charles Aitchison, and Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the first Principal of the College.

In the evening the boarding-houses were, by the kindness of the several Durbars illuminated, and a display of fire-works brought this eventful day in the history of the College to a close.

Expenditure on Imperial Works.

16. I beg to attach a statement (Appendix L.) showing the expenditure on Imperial Works for the year 1885-86, amounting to ₹7,491-7-7.

Mayo College.

17. A system of lightning conductors has been provided for the protection of the Mayo College main building, and some minor works were also carried out towards the general improvement of the College, *viz.*—

i.—The provision of perforated zinc sheets below the several domes throughout the building.

ii.—The provision of a teak-wood door for the east vestibule door-way, and the fixing of teak-wood frames, with stretched gauze inside the perforated marble scroll-work of the arch-heads above the doors at the west end of the Lecture Hall.

Lavatory attached to the College.

18. Owing to the lavatory being found insufficient for the number of boys now on the College roll, an addition of eight more latrines was made.

Quarters for College Officials.

19. The quarters for the College Officials have, as yet, not been completed, but I hope funds will be available for the purpose during the current financial year.

Statue of the late Lord Mayo.

20. The statue of the late Lord Mayo, which was formerly placed in the Lecture Hall of the Mayo College, has been removed to the outside of the building on its western front

This necessitated certain alterations to the surrounding plateau and the main approach road. Both of these alterations have been a great improvement to the general aspect of the College.

Park Roads.

21. The park roads have been repaired and are in fair order.

The portion of the new road crossing the Mayo College Park from north to south, has been metalled up to the place where it meets the main approach road, and the remaining part will be proceeded with during the ensuing year.

College buildings; swimming-bath.

22. The swimming-bath has been improved by the construction of a stone flooring encircling it.

Culverts.

23. Red sand-stone parapets for three culverts close to the Mayo College main building have been provided, and a water-course constructed near the Principal's residence.

Transactions on account of contributional works.

24. (Appendix M.) contains the receipts and disbursements on account of contributional works for the year under report, from which it will be observed that transactions reaching the sum of R25,982 have taken place.

If to this we add the outlay of R7,491-7-7 on Imperial Works, the total reaches R33,473-7-7 which I trust I may be permitted to say has given considerable extra work, and not free from responsibility and anxiety.

I would here prominently mention the excellent services of Sub-Overseer Fuzl Muhammad.

Ulwar gateway.

25. The Ulwar gateway was completed a few days before the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy, but owing to the eight stone beams which were introduced for the support of the roof having one and all become fractured, the entire upper portion of the work has had to be removed.

A separate report on the subject will be made by the Executive Engineer, Military Works and Roads Division.

Durbar buildings.

26. In addition to the usual annual repairs, the following additions and alterations have been made to the several boarding-houses.

Ajmere house.

27. At the Ajmere residence, a latrine for servants, a screen wall in rear of the boys' privy, and a garden cistern have been constructed, and the servants' quarters have also been improved by the addition of slab-flooring in front of their houses; eight syces' houses are also in course of construction.

Udaipur residence.

28. At the Udaipur boarding-house, the works of substitution of red sand-stone slabs for the terrace flooring in the upper and lower verandahs, and replacement of stucco jalis by stone ones sanctioned by the Meywar Durbar last year have been finished. Slab-floorings have also been provided in front of the out-houses, and two more syces' houses have been constructed.

Jodhpur residence.

29. At the Jodhpur residence a screen wall behind the privy and division walls for three stables have been constructed; cisterns both for the garden and servants' quarters have also been made, and a red sand-stone parapet provided for the culvert entering the boarding-house precincts.

A house for the tutor of the Thakur of Ghanerao is in course of construction.

Bickanir residence.

30. The Durbar having kindly sanctioned the addition of four more dwelling-rooms for boys, a large bath-room, five godowns, five extra servants' houses, and a new privy, all the above works are in course of construction, and will, I hope, be completed within the next three months.

Kotah residence.

31. The Kotah boarding-house is quite complete.

The stone finials on the domes have been replaced by copper-gilded ones, much improving the look of the house.

The Durbar has also kindly sanctioned the construction of the following works :—

1.—Iron gates at the four entrances to the court-yard.

2.—A privy suitable for eight boys.

3.—A new latrine for the servants, with sweeper's house attached.

Tonk residence.

32. Six syces' houses kindly sanctioned by His Highness the Nawab of Tonk are in course of construction.

Dholepur residence.

33. The Dholepur residence, I fear, may not be built for some time.

College grounds.

34. Extra land to the extent of one bigha and 18 biswas has been purchased at a cost of R280; of this one bigha was for the construction of syces' houses.

The Temple.

35. The erection of the temple I regret to say has not yet been commenced.

Gifts.

36. I have very great pleasure in reporting the very liberal support which the Chiefs of Rajputana have given to a scheme for the formation of a College Prize Fund.

The interest on sums of money amounting to ₹10,650 have been promised as detailed below:—

His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, ₹100 per annum.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur, ₹100 per annum.

H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar, ₹2,000, or ₹80 per annum.

H. H. the Mahrao Rajah of Kotah, ₹1,000, or ₹40 per annum.

H. H. the Maharajah of Bickanir, ₹600, or ₹24 per annum.

H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, books to the value of ₹50 per annum.

H. H. the Rao of Serohi, ₹300, or ₹12 per annum.

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura ₹500, or ₹20 per annum.

Finance.

37. I have the honor to append a statement showing the financial condition of the Mayo College for the year 1885-86.

Total receipts.

38. The actual receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹29,837-11-3 against ₹35,097-12-1 of the previous year, as detailed below:—

Interest on Endowment Fund.

(*a*).—The interest on the Endowment Fund amounted to ₹24,917-8-10 against ₹25,121-0-8 of the last year; the small decrease of ₹203-7-10 being due to the sale of Promissory Notes as mentioned in para. 33 (*a*) in my last year's report.

(*b*).—The contributions from Native States and private persons amounted to ₹3,709-15-6 against ₹3,726-1-8 in 1884-85.

Conservancy and garden receipts.

The conservancy and garden receipts amounted to ₹1,210-2-11 against ₹1,200 in the last year.

39. The cash balance on 31st March 1885 was ₹3,591-1-10; and the total receipts during the year under report amounted to ₹29,837-11-3, making a total of ₹33,428-13-1.

Total assets of past year.

Actual expenditure.

40. The expenditure during the year amounted to ₹24,761-15-9, leaving abalance in the Ajmere Treasury of ₹8,666-13-4, as per Treasury Officer's certificate (Appendix J.).

Estimated receipts for the ensuing year.

41. The estimated receipts for the year 1886-87 amount to ₹29,880 against ₹29,690 of the year 1885-86, showing an increase of ₹190, as explained below—

(*a*).—There is a decrease of ₹10 under the head "Interest."

(*b*).—There is an increase of ₹200 under head "Contributions from Native States and private persons," due to an increase in the number of boys.

Estimated expenditure for the ensuing year.

42. The estimated expenditure amounts to ₹28,440 against ₹27,775 for the year under report, showing an increase of ₹665, as detailed below—

The establishment charges remain unchanged, with the exception of a small increase of ₹5, which does not call for any special remark.

The following are the alterations in the contingent charges when compared with the budget for the year 1885-86:—

1.—An increasse of ₹1,000 under head "Conservancy of Garden and Grounds," due to the extension of the Mayo College Park and other improvements necessary.

2.—Increase of ₹690 under head, Book "Play and Medical Stores," in consequence of an increase in the number of boys.

3.—A decrease of ₹1,030 under head "Pension and Absentee charges."

Services of the Staff.

43. The appointment of Head Master, which was vacated by Mr. Johnstone on his promotion to Principalship of the Residency College at Indore, has been filled by Mr. G. W. Blathwayt, who joined the College on the 15th of June 1885; to him and all the members of the educational staff I would tender my sincere thanks for their services during the year under report.

Jemadar Sheikh Muhammad Azim, who resigned the post of Riding Master on the 31st December 1885, was succeeded by Khizar Khan, late a Duffadar in the 19th Bengal Lancers.

List of annexures.

44. I beg to attach the following annexures :—

A.—List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1886.

B.—Examination Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.

C.—English-Speaking Examination Marks from February 1885 to March 1886.

D.—Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.

E.—Holiday Task Marks for vacation 1885.

F.—Progress Report from 5th January 1885 to 25th March 1886.

G.—Ceremony of the opening of the Mayo College by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the distribution of Prizes by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin.

H.—Comparative Statement of income and expenditure during 1885-86 & 1886-87.

J.—Treasury Officer's Certificate of balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1886.

K.—Budget Estimate of ordinary income and expenditure for 1886-87.

L.—Statement showing expenditure on Mayo College Imperial Works during 1885-86.

M.—Statement showing receipts and disbursements of Contributional Works for 1885-86.

ANNEXURE A.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1886, in order of admission.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title, or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
1	Karan Singh	Kachwaha Khangarot	Jaipur	19¼	Thakur of Jobnir	1st November 1875.
2	Jawahir Singh	Do. Rajawat Sivabrahmpota	Do.	17¼	Do. of Baniana	1st do. 1875.
3	Zalim Singh	Rathor Jodha	Marwar	20¼	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja	23rd do. 1875.
4	Daulat Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Ulwar	18½	Thakur of Khora	20th July 1877.
5	Simbhu Singh	Rathor Champawath	Marwar	19¼	Do. of Awa	26th do. 1877.
6	Man Singh	Do. Jodha	Ajmere	18¼	Do. of Karonj	15th do. 1878.
7	Gaj Singh	Do. Do.	Do.	17¼	Son of the Rao of Bandanwara	25th do. 1878.
8	Lachman Singh	Do. Mirattia	Do.	17¼	Thakur of Bagsuri	19th August 1878.
9	Dip Singh	Bika	Bickanir	22¼	Son of the Thakur of Garhsisar	1st January 1879.
10	Harnath Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	14¼	Brother of the Thakur of Para	1st August 1879.
11	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	20	Related to Sahibzada Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	1st do. 1879.
12	Ratan Singh	Rathor Udawat	Marwar	16½	Thakur of Bansia	2nd do. 1880.
13	Gulab Singh	Do. Mirattia	Do.	15½	Son of the Thakur of Chanoad	17th do. 1880.
14	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan,	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	16½	Son of Sahibzada Abdul-samad Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24 October 1880.
15	Dalpat Singh	Chohan Deora	Serohi	15½	Son of Sahiban Tej Singh of Manadar	2nd January 1881.
16	Guman Singh	Do. Hara	Kotah	16	Thakur of Pipalda	19th February 1881.
17	Jai Singh	Do- Do.	Do.	16	Eldest son of Maharaja Chagan Singh of Kotara	26th do. 1881.
18	Takht Singh	Rajawat Mansinghot	Jhallawar	15¾	Son of the Thakur of Dhanôd	28th June 1881.
19	Abhaya Singh	Hada Indersalot	Do.	14¾	Do. Do. of Mangal	28th do. 1881.
20	Durjan Sal	Jhala Madawat	Do.	13¾	Do. Do. of Kotra	28th do. 1881.
21	Bhawani Singh	Do. Do.	Do.	12¾	Do. Do. of Fatehpur	28th do. 1881.
22	Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	14¾	Son of Sahibzada Muhammad Siad Khan	15th July 1881.
23	Ranjit Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	11¾	Thakur of Pranhera	20th do. 1881.
24	Bijaya Singh	Jhala	Meywar	17¾	Second son of Raj Rana Fateh Singh of Delwara	31st do. 1881.
25	Sultan Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Puranmalot	Jaipur	15¾	Grandson of the Thakur of Nimera	11th August 1881.
26	Sujan Singh	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	13¾	Do. do. do.	11th do. 1881.
27	Sheonath Singh	Chondawat	Meywar	17¼	Rawut of Ahmet	29th do. 1881.
28	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Girdharjika	Jaipore	13¾	Thakur of Danta	2nd September 1881.
29	Jai Singh	Sisodia Purawat	Meywar	17	Son of Sher Singh Baba of Gurlan	8th November 1881.
30	Sham Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	13½	Thakur of Rughnathgarh	18th do. 1881.
31	Man Singh	Do. Do.	Kishengarh	15½	Maharaja of Fatehgarh	21st do. 1881.
32	Jodh Singh	Do. Mirattia	Marwar	14½	Thakur of Ganerao	28th do. 1881.
33	Kalian Sing	Sisodia Saktawat Bhanawat	Meywar	14¼	Do. of Pansal	29th December 1881.
34	Mangal Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar	14	Do. of Pokurn	14th March 1882.
35	Abhaya Singh	Do. Bika	Bickanir	15½	Son of the Thakur of Rajpura	2nd April 1882.
36	Debi Singh	Kachwaha Naruka	Ulwar	16¾	Thakur of Palwa	4th July 1882.
37	Shere Singh	Chohan Hada	Kotah	12½	Maharaja of Indergarh	9th September 1882.
38	Bijaya Bahadur Singh	Sisodia Saktawat	Ajmere	13½	Thakur of Piplaj	1st October 1882.
39	Sheo Singh	Kachwaha Kalanoth	Jaipur	12	Son of the Thakur of Bhranwda	6th Do. 1882.
40	Zorawar Singh	Rajput Dewal	Marwar	12¼	Rana of Lohiana	11th December 1882.
41	Pabudan	Rathor Mirattia	Do.	17¼	Thakur of Dhankoli	18th January 1883.
42	Balbir Singh	Sikh Burar Jath	Punjab	17½	Tikaji, Eldest son of His Highness the Raja of Faridkot	2nd July 1883.
43	Moti Pal	Rajput Jadu	Kerowli	10¾	Nephew of His Highness the Maharaja	2nd do. 1883.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College on the 25th of March 1886, in order of admission,—continued.

No.	Names.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest relative.	Date of Admission.
44	Gopal Sing	Rathor Jadha	Ajmere	12¾	Son of the Rao of Kharwa	3rd July 1883.
45	Udaiya Sing	Kachwaha Shakhawat Girdharjika,	Jaipur	14¾	Son of the Thakur of Kurh	31st do. 1883.
46	Gobind Sing	Kachwaha Shekhawat Lapkhani,	„	18¾	Eldest son of the Thakur of Khachariawas	28th August 1883.
47	Protab Sing	Do. Do. „	„	14¾	Third „ „ „	28th do. 1883.
48	Bijaya Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhodasat	Marwar	15½	Thakur of Riyan	12th October 1883.
49	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	15½	Second son of Sahibzada Muhammad Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	15th do. 1883.
50	Rir Mal Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhodasot	Marwar	13½	Uncle of the Thakur of Riyan	26th do. 1883.
51	Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	12¾	Third son of Sahibzada Muhammad Hafiz-ulla Khan	7th July 1884.
52	Jai Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Jetawat	Ulwar	12¼	Thakur of Salpur	7th do. 1884.
53	Mor Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	13½	Thakur of Deolia	6th August 1884.
54	Md. Shumshoodeen Ali Khan	Musalman, Pathan Sunni	„	10½	Nawab of Kumhar Baya	15th September 1884.
55	Onkar Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	15	Second son of Apji Amar Singh of Palaita	10th November 1884.
56	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	9½	Eldest son of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24th do. 1884.
57	Bhawani Singh	Rajput, Choohan Hada	Kotah	9	Brother of the Thakur of Sangod	4th December 1884.
58	Sagat Singh	Rajput, Rathor Bika	Bickanir	14½	Thakur of Jasana	8th do. 1884.
59	Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan	Musalman Pathann	Tonk	9¼	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	10th do. 1884.
60	Muhammad Ismail Khan	Do. Do.	„	10¼	Do. Do. Do.	10th do. 1884.
61	Debi Singh	Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	12	Thakur of Sangod	18th do. 1884.
62	Hari Singh	„ Rathor Bika	Bickanir	9	Thakur of Sibmukh	30th do. 1884.
63	Mul Singh	„ „ Jodha	Central India	14¼	Maharaj of Dattigaon	28th January 1884.
64	Fateh Singh	„ Kachwaha Nathawat	Jaipur	13¾	Son of the Thakur Dungri	1st July 1885.
65	Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan	Masalman Pathan Suni	Tonk	9¾	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	4th do. 1885.
66	Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan	Do. Do.	„	10¼	Son of Sahibzada Abdulhamid Khan	4th do. 1885.
67	Kesrí Singh	Rajput Jagawat	Meywar	12¾	Thakur of Lasani	6th do. 1885.
68	Hukm Singh	Rajput Rathor Kandalot	Bickanir	16¾	Son of Rawut Ranjit Singh of Rawatsar	8th do. 1885.
69	Bhupal Singh	Rajput Solanki	Meywar	12¾	Son of the Thakur of Rupnagur	11th do. 1885.
70	Hari Singh	„ Rathor Bika	Bickanir	8¾	Thakur of Mahajan	28th do. 1885.
71	Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	9¼	Son of Sahibzada Abmed Khan	3rd September 1885.
72	Pratab Singh	Rajput, Kachwaha Chaturbhoojat,	Jaipur	15½	Second son of the Thakur of Bagru	26th October 1885.
73	Kalian Singh	Do. Do. Nathawat	„	12½	Eldest son of the Thakur of Ajeyrajpura	26th do. 1885.
74	Debi Singh	Do. Do. Do.	„	10½	Second son „ „	26th do. 1885.
75	Amir Singh	Hindu Baisya	Ulwar	17½	Son of Lalla Sri Ram	1st November 1885.
76	Jiwan Singh	Rajput Rathor Miratia	Marwar	14	Thakur of Baru	8th March 1886.
77	Fateh Singh	Do. Do. Do.	„	12	First cousin of the Thakur of Baru	8th do. 1886.
78	Hamir Singh	Rajput Panwar	Mahikhanta	15	Eldest son of the Maharana of Danta	22nd do. 1886.
79	Madhav Singh	Rajput Bhati Urjanot	Marwar	12	Thakur of Khejarla	24th do. 1886.
80	Kishor Singh	Do. Do. Do.	„	10	Son of the Thakur of Sathin	24th do. 1886.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE B.

Examination Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.

	ENGLISH.							SECOND LANGUAGE.							MATHEMATICS.							HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.							GRAND TOTAL.	
	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 6th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	TOTAL.	PRIZE.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 6th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	TOTAL.	PRIZE.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st, and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1886.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th 1886.	TOTAL.	PRIZE.	March 26th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 6th, 1886.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th 1886.	TOTAL.	PRIZE.		
ENTRANCE CLASS—I DIVISION.																														
Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar Amir Singh of Ulwar	Not examined. Prize for General Proficiency.							Not examined. Prize for General Proficiency.							Not examined. Prize for General Proficiency.							Not examined. Prize for General Proficiency.								
ENTRANCE CLASS—II DIVISION.																														
FULL MARKS	100	100	100	200	200	700		100	100	100	100	200	600		100	100	100	100	200	600		100	100	100	200	200	700		2,600	
Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	83	72	73	105	101	434	Prize.	55	82	73	81	139	430		52	76	65	58	94	346	Prize.	44	68	41	75	90	318	Prize.	1,528	Prize.
Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	68	66	61	56	40	291		74	80	62	74	80	370		35	79	55	34	5	208		56	69	35	76	30	266		1,135	
Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur	67	abs.	60	abs.	64	191		65	abs.	37	abs.	106	208		42	abs.	8	abs.	66	116		37	abs.	9	abs.	56	102		617	
I CLASS.																														
FULL MARKS	100	100	100	400	600	1,300		100	100	100	100	100	500		100	100	100	100	100	500		100	100	100	100	100	500		2,800	
Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	81	abs.	76	283	425	865	Prize.	69	abs.	65	63	78	275		20	abs.	59	34	43	156		74	abs.	71	54	77	276	Prize.	1,572	Prize.
Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	69	71	70	223	358	791		34	abs.	33	56	59	182		14	abs.	59	33	36	142		34	23	35	15	14	121		1,236	
Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	leave.	73	abs.	280	leave.	353		leave.	48	abs.	52	leave.	100		leave.	7	abs.	17	leave.	24		leave.	44	abs.	22	leave.	66		543	
II CLASS.																														
Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	56	84	82	258	382	862	Prize.	61	69	72	68	51	321		48	33	52	42	19	194		43	58	59	42	49	251	Prize.	1,628	Prize.
Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	52	abs.	62	217	352	683		69	abs.	57	67	62	255		33	abs.	51	33	12	129		24	abs.	48	60	71	203		1,270	
Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	49	leave.	72	178	311	610		70	leave.	69	76	64	279		69	leave.	40	41	49	199	Prize.	6	leave.	48	18	43	115		1,203	
Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	67	85	85	223	abs.	460		69	82	76	52	abs.	279		61	45	72	19	abs.	197		53	48	61	26	abs.	188		1,124	
Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	71	abs.	82	on leave.		153		83	abs.	72	on leave.		155		77	abs.	55	on leave.		132		67	abs.	80	on leave.		147		587	
Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur	...	abs	22	85	143	250		...	abs.	23	43	56	122		...	abs.	12	4	14	30		...	abs.	21	14	15	50		452	
Simbu Singh of Awa, Marwar	35	51	46	absent.		132		50	31	24	absent.		105		13	1	13	absent.		27		20	16	22	absent.		58		322	
III CLASS.																														
Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	76	79	84	280	530	1,049	Prize.	67	abs.	58	59	52	236		74	abs.	70	43	64	251		56	63	63	54	84	320	Prize.	1,856	
Muhammad Abdul-kuddus Khan of Tonk	80	84	83	283	511	1,041		84	abs.	75	...	91	250		65	abs.	27	30	52	174		34	44	37	19	48	182		1,647	
Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	66	abs.	54	232	424	776		76	abs.	42	68	57	243		55	abs.	22	22	46	145		25	abs.	7	14	33	79		1,243	

Examination Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.—continued.

	ENGLISH.							SECOND LANGUAGE.							MATHEMATICS.							HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.							
	March 25th, 26th and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	Prize.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	Prize.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st, and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	Prize.	March 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1885.	June 30th, July 1st, and 2nd, 1885.	September 3rd, 4th, and 5th, 1885.	December 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1885.	March 22nd, 23rd, 24th, & 25th, 1886.	Total.	Prize.	Grand Total.	
IV CLASS.																														
Sham Singh of Raghnathgarh, Ajmere	57	80	73	246	414	870	Prize.	70	73	66	72	81	362		86	30	45	54	50	265		58	62	30	21	37	208	Prize.	1,705	Prize.
Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	60	abs.	80	264	4 5	879		56	abs.	65	51	49	221		75	abs.	57	45	44	221		66	abs.	37	6	61	170		1,490	
Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	55	abs.	59	200	462	776		79	abs.	60	66	63	268		95	abs.	54	59	60	268	Prize.	45	abs.	39	29	52	165		1,477	
Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	66	80	67	198	280	689		51	abs.	65	78	59	213		96	abs.	61	50	23	230		43	60	39	16	14	169		1,331	
Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	70	79	78	263	leave.	490		87	71	77	72	leave.	307		93	32	51	50	leave.	226		56	59	56	27	leave.	198		1,221	
Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengarh	52	abs.	67	217	300	736		49	abs.	54	54	55	212		46	abs.	20	10	15	91		31	abs.	15	7	39	95		1,134	
Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	30	abs.	51	140	313	534		58	abs	42	59	52	211		35	absent.		57	43	135		24	abs	6	10	18	58		938	
Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	Not joined.			257	469	726		Not joined.				29	29		Not joined.			41	70	111		Not joined.			31	41	72		938	
V CLASS.																														
Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	76	31	82	282	822	993	Prize.	44	abs.	34	62	69	209		44	abs.	30	66	87	227		36	33	57	36	69	231	Prize.	1,660	
Muhammad Abd-ul Reshid Khan of Tonk	69	66	75	231	455	896		57	abs.	46	81	61	245		22	abs.	13	12	19	66		33	29	38	17	35	152		1,358	
Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	27	abs.	65	201	391	684		51	abs.	39	47	52	189		64	abs.	57	36	84	241	Prize.	5	abs.	38	24	55	122		1,236	
Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	37	30	41	99	175	382		63	36	49	36	29	213		54	38	24	58	63	237		51	22	57	14	33	177		1,009	
Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur	Not joined	21	57	187	378	643		Not joined.		33	46	38	117		Not joined.		abs.	42	87	129		Not joined.		36	6	57	99		988	
Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	54	abs.	27	151	260	492		62	abs.	25	46	54	187		64	abs.	5	21	54	144		42	abs.	5	15	40	102		925	
Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	21	abs.	39	Sick	286	346		45	abs.	33	38	52	168		0	abs.	0	5	27	32		9	abs.	32	6	29	76		622	
VI CLASS.																														
Zorawar Singh of Lohlana, Marwar	66	71	65	285	489	976		62	55	69	60	68	314		sick	70	93	60	96	319	Prize.	68	70	54	61	67	320	Prize.	1,929	Prize.
Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	77	55	66	301	488	987	Prize.	77	abs.	83	70	84	314		70	abs.	70	63	79	282		69	80	36	67	75	327		1,910	
Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	77	26	61	242	387	793		...	abs.	47	65	61	173		72	abs.	81	65	69	287		47	27	31	34	71	210		1,493	
Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	60	42	44	238	344	728		58	abs.	59	60	65	242		60	abs	72	61	41	237		38	46	32	50	48	214		1,421	
Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	68	abs.	56	209	280	613		45	abs.	37	48	60	190		65	abs.	83	59	55	262		43	abs.	37	58	60	198		1,263	
Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bickanir	70	absent.		223	423	716		34	absent.		62	73	169		49	absent.		54	55	158		67	absent.		35	53	155		1,198	
Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	Not joined.			253	411	664		Not joined.			36	49	85		Not joined.			40	88	128		Not joined.			18	55	73		950	
Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	Not joined.			224	256	480		Not joined.			34	40	74		Not joined.			57	76	133		Not joined.			1	24	25		712	
Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	60	absent.		...	108	168		34	absent.		1	42	76		61	absent.				70		28	Not joined.			16	44		358	
Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	absent.		30	absent.		30		absent.		10	absent.		10		absent.		70	absent.	9	70		absent.							110	
VII CLASS.																														
Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	93	88	91	284	543	1,099		85	abs.	94	78	92	349		94	abs.	35	90	84	303									1,751	Prize.
Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	81	80	88	237	530	1,016	Prize.	60	69	70	68	85	351	Prize.	92	67	47	74	84	364									1,731	
Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	85	84	88	247	530	1,034		69	abs.	87	77	92	325		62	abs.	22	70	76	230									1,589	
Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	91	abs.	88	264	514	987		64	abs.	57	63	73	257		95	abs.	45	80	90	310									1,554	
Bijaya Sing of Riyan, Marwar	77	75	81	160	453	846		53	47	49	48	67	264		34	41	27	45	76	223									1,333	

Kallan Singh of Kanasi, Meywar			32	37																							
Mc Singh of Deolia, Ajmere			63	59	67	152	350	638		33	28	29	64	62	216		90	83	43	70	85	371	Prize.			1,225	
Moti Pal of Kerowli			67	abs.	67	140	328	657		79	abs.	54	60	77	269		64	abs.	31	63	74	232				1,158	
Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah			61	abs.	73	135	415	690		23	abs.	2	22	52	99		18	abs.	8	24	34	84				873	
Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere			45	42	7	152	301	621		29	abs.	16	45	51	141		41	abs.	30	70	40	181				843	
Protap Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur			67	abs.	46	107	266	506		38	abs.	5	46	61	150		30	abs.	11	40	35	116				772	
Jodh Singh of Ganarao, Marwar			34	abs.	75	abs.	337	479		51	abs.	76	abs.	34	161		40	abs.	25	abs.	46	111				751	
Gobind Sing of Kachariawas, Jaipur			42	abs.	32	75	272	413		21	abs.	5	32	19	77		59	abs.	17	74	61	211				701	
Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar			43	32	49	abs.	216	307		37	abs.	46	abs.	26	109		83	abs.	38	abs.	46	167				583	
					31	leave.	57	163		40	40	35	leave.	7	122		88	91	49	leave.	42	270				555	
VIII CLASS—I DIVISION.																											
FULL MARKS			100	100	100	300	300	900		100	100	100	100	100	500		100	100	100	100	100	500					
Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar			91	86	90	270	242	779		70	76	89	42	74	351		95	88	96	66	92	437	Prize.			1,900	
Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India			35	41	87	285	286	734		80	66	90	85	97	418	Prize.	86	45	93	79	90	393				1,556	Prize.
Muhammad Shums-ud-din Ali Khan of Kumhar Badi, Ajmere																										1,545	
Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar			53	63	84	264	276	740		84	87	64	44	85	364		57	38	73	35	77	280				1,384	
Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk			35	14	48	279	185	561		88	71	80	80	84	403		67	76	70	78	90	381				1,345	
Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk			66	48	79	282	274	749		54	abs.	53	37	65	209		68	abs.	58	36	59	221				1,179	
Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bickanir			71	30	89	282	263	785	Prize.	60	abs.	59	36	60	215		43	abs.	20	29	70	162		Do not read these subjects.		1,162	
Hukm Singh of Rawutsur, Bickanir			38	abs.	67	249	234	589		42	abs.	45	80	80	247		93	abs.	57	69	64	283				1,118	
Muhammad Abdul Majidkhan of Tonk			Not joined		51	240	232	573		Not joined.		84	83	98	265		Not joined.		59	70	98	227				1,065	
Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk			Not joined.		65	276	286	627		Not joined.		69	38	68	175		Not joined.		20	58	90	168				970	
			55	38	65	261	219	638		50	1 abs.	41	35	49	175		25	1 abs.	15	7	28	75				888	
Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk			Not joined.		Not exd.	285	284	569		Not joined.		Not examined.		92	92		Not joined.		Not exd.	35	82	117				778	
VIII CLASS—II DIVISION.																											
Bhupal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar			Not joined.		44	228	174	446		Not joined.		47	80	89	216		Not joined.		18	38	67	123					
Kesri Sing of Lasani, Meywar			Not joined.		46	237	158	441		Not joined.		45	77	80	202		Not joined.		17	47	68	132				785	
Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bickanir			Not joined.		32	189	180	401		Not joined.		27	83	73	183		Not joined.		21	10	50	72				775	
Debi Sing of Sangod, Kotah			25	absent.		219	128	372		60	absent.		62	78	200		18	absent.		8	45	71				656	
VIII CLASS—III DIVISION.																										643	
Muhammad Abdul Wahid-khan of Tonk			Not joined.		24	197	201	422		Not joined.		35	34	52	121		Not joined.		10	5	44	59					
Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah			18	abs.	10	177	213	418		45	abs.	28	50	20	143		10	abs.	5	3	2	20				602	
Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bickanir			23	abs.	15	189	183	410		40	abs.	9	51	19	119		12	abs.	8	5	8	33				581	
Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta			Not joined.				114	114		Not joined.							Not joined.				3	3				562	
Jiwun Singh of Baru, Marwar			Ditto							Ditto							Ditto										
Fatch Singh of Gingoli, Marwar			Ditto							Ditto							Ditto									117	
Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar			Ditto							Ditto							Ditto										
Kishor Singh of Sathin, Marwar			Ditto							Ditto							Ditto										

AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, MAJOR,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE C.

English-speaking Examination Marks from February 1885 to March 1886.

	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	Ratio of Marks per 1,550.
I CLASS.													
Full Marks	100	100	50	100	150	100	200		100	150	50	1,100	
1 Dip Singh	95	99	41	97	145	49	196		100	149	50	1,021	1,438·6
2 M. Inayat-ullah Khan	85	91	44	97	141	88	178		99	145	47	1,015	1,430·2 Prize.
3 Balbir Singh	93	86	45	94	149	99	194			on leave.		760	1,070·9
II CLASS.													
Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	100	200		100	200	200	1,450	
1 Man Singh of Karonj	89	70	123	139	96	55	190		100	179	196	1,237	1,322·3
2 Mangal Singh	91	90	149	149	145	100	50		50	200	100	1,124	1,201·4
3 Sheonath Singh	88	90	111	146	117	25	180	Not examined.	on leave.		185	942	1,007
4 Ratan Singh	96	91	150	150	150	100	50			absent.		787	841·2
5 Bijaya Singh of Delwara	100	100	90	150	145	100	100			absent.		785	839 1
6 Jawahir Singh		absent.		20	84	41	127		80	110	189	651	661·4
7 Simbhu Singh	93	20	25	118	94	45	24			absent.		419	447·8
III CLASS.													
Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	100	200	100	100	200	200	1,550	
1 Dalpat Singh	93	88	145	150	148	100	199	100	97	194	198	1,512	1,512 Prize.
2 M. Abdul Kuddus Khan	92	92	140	150	144	100	200	98	99	197	198	1,510	1,510
3 Jai Singh of Kotara	93	95	absent	56	139	90	177	88	98	178	184	1,198	1,198
IV CLASS.													
Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	100	200		100	200	200	1,450	
1 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur	84	69	134	141	147	95	197		98	200	185	1,350	1,443·1 Prize.
2 Sham Singh	88	80	138	144	148	98	187	Not examined.	100	200	90	1,273	1,360·7
3 Man Singh of Fattehgarh	92	90	136	147	143	84	172		on leave.	200	198	1,262	1,349
4 Udaiya Singh of Kurh	76	69	91	145	149	86	142		95	176	200	1,229	1,313·7
5 Daulat Singh	88	88	134	142	146	96	163		45	135	75	1,112	1,188·6
6 Harnath Singh	98	98	139	150	98	97	155			on leave.		835	892·5
7 Debi Singh of Palwa	65	77	0	35	115	96	87		on leave.	164	170	809	864·7
8 Pratab Singh of Bagru			Not joined.				143		48	100	168	459	490·6

V CLASS.

	FULL MARKS	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	100	100	200	200	1,500		
1	M. Abdul Rashid Khan	89	93	145	145	103	89	113	100	99	192	191	1,359	1,404·3	
2	Sultan Singh	79	89	148	144	116	93	145	99	50	197	196	1,356	1,401·2	
3	Takht Singh	Absent.		100	109	112	58	60	63	83	140	193	918	948·6	
4	Fateh Singh	Not joined.		75	44	63	44	92	75	91	170	158	812	839·0	
5	Abhaya Singh of Mangal	35	40	95	25	60	62	46	26	on leave.	31	56	476	491·8	
6	Guman Singh	35	56	Absent.		22	33	48	22	65	105	74	460	475·3	
7	Gulab Singh		Absent.			46	22	on leave.	30	70	110	132	410	423·6	

VI CLASS.

	FULL MARKS	100	100	150	150	150	100	200	100	100	200	200	1,550		
1	Bijaya Bahadur Singh	70	75	115	90	83	98	164	82	68	163	167	1,175	1,175 Prize.	
2	Sujan Singh	56	65	106	122	96	92	140	92	48	146	158	1,121	1,121	
3	Zorawar Singh	20	70	68	117	128	95	119	85	70	182	154	1,108	1,108	
4	Abhaya Singh of Rajpura	60	55	Absent.		30	10	105	32	79	112	154	637	637	
5	Ranjit Singh	33	55	45	59	8	43	51	49	44	117	81	585	585	
6	Durjan Sal	33	35	36	36	53	35	44	54	35	56	65	482	482	
7	Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura		Not joined.					34	50	83	130	121	418	418	
8	Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura		Not joined.					28	15	78	128	82	331	331	
9	Sheo Singh	Absent.		53	28	80	15			Absent.			176	176	
10	Udaya Singh of Danta	19	65				Absent.				20	10	114	114	

VII CLASS.

	FULL MARKS	100	100	150	150	150	150	150	100	150	150	200	1,550		
1	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	98	97	150	150	150	149	150	100	148	141	191	1,524	1,524	
2	M. Karamut-ulla Khan	92	94	150	148	150	148	144	98	148	144	193	1,509	1,509	
3	Rir Mal Singh	87	90	147	150	150	150	on leave.	98	143	150	200	1,365	1,365	
4	Onkar Singh	95	95	Absent.	112	149	148	139	100	146	128	191	1,303	1,303	
5	Bijaya Singh of Riyan	72	86	135	148	147	139	on leave.	94	132	143	185	1,281	1,281	
6	Moti Pal	51	67	110	69	135	81	70	67	91	116	156	1,013	1,013	
7	Kalian Singh of Pansal	68	88	67	117	146	118	94	55	74	87	100	1,014	1,014	
8	Mor Singh	69	72	101	95	61	75	59	45	49	56	107	789	789	
9	Sher Singh	53	60	Absent.		50	59	53	55	97	114	187	728	728	
10	Gopal Singh	37	32	77	95	129	20	80	39	71	46	88	714	714	
11	Pratap Singh of Kachariawas	40	81	85	89	149	109	45	Absent.			90	688	688	
12	Jodh Singh	19	32	33	30	50	30	8	42	90	72	56	462	462	
13	Gobind Singh	35	43	55	61	132	53	26		Absent.		41	446	446	
14	Pabu Dan	15	37	84	72	Sick.	30	30	25	Absent.	10	on leave.	303	303	

English-speaking Examination Marks from February 1885 to March 1886—continued.

	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	Ratio of Marks per 1,550.
VIII CLASS I.—DIVISION.													
Full Marks	100	100	150	150	150	100	150	150	100	200	200	1,550	
1 Jai Singh, Salpur	87	81	145	150	148	100	139	129	100	198	191	1,468	1,468
2 M. Abdul Hafiz Khan	58	62	150	150	147	97	148	147	100	200	192	1,451	1,451
3 M. Ismail Khan	66	51	127	144	148	93	144	147	100	200	200	1,420	1,420
4 M. Shums-oodeen Ali Khan	sick.	53	140	117	145	83	137	148	86	195	193	1,297	1,297
5 M. Abdul Sami Khan	50	46	121	115	137	88	131	127	96	190	168	1,269	1,269
6 Mul Singh	Not joined.		126	97	85	87	96	147	100	195	194	1,127	1,127
7 Sagar Singh	57	37	on leave.	30	129	89	131	142	100	189	188	1,092	1,092
8 M. Inam-ulla Khan	In junior division of this class. No marks awarded.								100	196	192	488	488
9 Hukm Singh	Ditto		ditto.		Ditto.				95	189	200	484	484
10 Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan	Ditto		ditto.		Ditto.				88	187	193	468	468
11 Jai Singh of Gurlan	Ditto		ditto.		Ditto.				85	122	173	380	380

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE:
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, MAJOR,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE D.

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886.

	ENGLISH.													ENGLISH-SPEAKING.										SECOND LANGUAGE.												
	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1886.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	TOTAL.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	TOTAL.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	TOTAL.
ENTRANCE CLASS,—I DIVISION.																																				
1 Jalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar 2 Amir Singh of Ulwar	No marks awarded.																																			
ENTRANCE CLASS,—II DIVISION.																																				
FULL MARKS	640	700	450	870	840	690	770	780	600	650	880	570	8,440											230	260	180	440	540	340	340	350	320	290	360	230	3,880
1 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	590	669	397	824	736	632	722	724	590	614	823	88	7,809											204	223	162	397	497	313	322	316	302	249	338	220	3,543
2 Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	506	598	379	772	777	693	644	653	552	550	on leave.		6,024	No separate Class hour for this subject.										217	250	177	437	534	335	329	341	310	275	on leave		3,201
3 Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur	592	631	402	absent.		591	651	412	abs.	561	779	482	5,101											221	245	165	abs	ent.	311	317	184	abs.	266	348	216	2,273
I CLASS.																																				
FULL MARKS	730	960	700	910	750	680	670	640	530	600	840	540	8,550	180	130	140	140	100	120	120	180	120	1,230	310	330	260	380	370	310	260	240	290	230	300	210	3,490
1 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bickanir	473	688	642	526	571	558	650	408	464	532	772	497	6,781	120	112	100	119	53	115	115	173	119	1,026	213	237	233	188	252	167	173	153	251	177	255	194	2,493
2 Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	618	827	584	710	592	500	500	558	426	511	735	423	6,894	166	113	124	114	89	102	113	170	109	1,100	205	188	223	198	178	182	112	157	278	167	237	181	2,309
3 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	660	880	592	759	532	567	529	554	410	on leave.			5,483	171	121	136	123	96	91	on leave.			743	160	144	168	167	163	116	79	105	221	on leave.			1,323
II CLASS.																																				
FULL MARKS	450	700	490	650	600	480	590	570	580	630	840	510	7,090	190	160	120	150	140	140	150	210	130	1,390	210	300	240	390	330	310	260	220	220	220	310	210	3,220
1 Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	293	451	343	564	331	228	359	416	443	530	667	401	5,026	103	84	58	98	116	121	144	190	118	1,030	174	216	178	268	206	156	174	174	182	209	292	195	2,422
2 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	340	501	399	503	382	390	450	82	313	227	714	137	4,438	166	107	93	129	18	90	60	200	38	901	123	154	120	272	145	193	128	31	106	98	275	43	1,685
3 Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	170	442	316	244	358	323	336	496	408	on leave.		451	3,504	61	87	80	95	108	102	on leave.		122	655	64	199	153	141	182	217	140	135	153	on leave.		178	1,565
4 Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	402	605	355	593	457	271	503	103	absent.				3,294	185	129	79	125	16	absent.				534	184	240	132	329	247	160	211	47	absent.				1,550
5 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	247	635	468	274	454	455	556	324	on leave.				3,413	58	108	118	150	78	on leave.				512	97	247	197	163	248	301	251	135	on leave.				1,629
6 Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur	absent.			155	136	240	275	306	369	492	331		2,244	abs.	47	49	66	80	93	93	61	94	583	absent.			79	133	93	134	149	141	238	193		1,169
7 Simbu Singh of Awa, Marwar	259	324	202	219	151	142	115	57	absent.				1,469	61	32	54	35	12	absent.				194	102	105	79	116	46	94	53	18	absent.				613
III CLASS.																																				
FULL MARKS	560	760	510	850	800	680	680	640	640	610	840	520	8,090	210	200	170	170	160	160	160	210	130	1,570	270	240	180	440	370	230	280	240	250	210	310	210	3,230
1 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	499	650	412	793	640	629	621	591	586	558	762	490	7,227	209	159	151	153	145	147	144	194	122	1,421	230	198	150	386	302	216	250	227	234	198	292	197	2,880
2 Muhammad Abdul-kuddus Khan of Tonk	263	660	460	816	655	641	643	612	610	580	725	493	7,158	191	170	169	170	160	160	155	192	130	1,497	231	194	169	346	321	213	250	239	242	191	277	207	2,880
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	490	625	417	abs.	476	560	564	528	533	479	702	426	5,800	abs.	119	143	136	128	128	125	173	104	1,056	259	232	167	abs.	238	221	273	229	241	192	288	202	2,542
IV CLASS.																																				
FULL MARKS	450	660	500	600	600	450	630	580	610	620	820	500	7,020	200	170	110	130	150	150	150	190	130	1,380	210	250	180	350	280	280	230	240	230	280	310	230	3,070
1 Shan Singh of Ruchnathgarh, Ajmere	345	501	320	465	369	363	491	496	466	537	649	236	5,228	167	91	52	108	135	126	130	149	49	1,007	156	201	152	283	215	248	207	205	186	260	302	129	2,553
2 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	342	321	380	346	410	384	430	234	391	471	608	409	4,776	108	125	58	115	81	104	130	184	100	1,005	134	132	100	178	163	179	139	96	124	218	222	170	1,855
3 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	300	525	379	252	339	359	454	212	454	498	584	393	4,749	90	115	43	91	68	62	116	136	121	842	136	184	116	102	183	211	184	103	161	255	260	209	2,004
4 Man Singh of Fattehgarh, Kishengarh	448	480	322	443	438	384	425	428	475	16	570	401	4,830	144	149	38	97	125	145	4	175	125	1,002	20	151	116	192	194	197	143	184	184	18	255	210	1,864
5 Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	205	427	384	373	263	275	300	341	333	229	328	66	3,514	160	79	32	69	77	95	72	78	19	681	163	201	161	262	189	214	169	214	211	247	227	66	2,324
6 Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	366	522	435	442	364	281	417	378	512	on leave.			3,707	156	115	32	100	95	90	on leave			588	206	239	169	327	224	175	199	202	203	on leave.			1,964
7 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	40	404	306	12	220	328	397	220	287	104	531	320	3,167	8	50	25	56	51	48	23	100	86	447	39	167	135	24	131	187	177	145	194	45	238	204	1,686
8 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	not jointed.						150	346	461	380	380	366	2,083	Not joined.			18	71	79	100	86	86	440	Not joined.						42	89	85	157	153	154	680
V CLASS.																																				
FULL MARKS	760	1090	760	1070	800	680	680	640	620	620	840	520	9,080	200	200	170	140	160	140	160	210	130	1,510	260	240	180	440	380	340	290	190	280	260	360	230	3,450
1 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	678	919	627	970	668	634	619	584	570	49	650	442	7,351	192	169	161	142	136	162	12	206	115	1,265	160	125	126	288	239	218	164	140	221	34	247	172	2,134
2 Muhammad Abd-ul Rashid Khan of Tonk	616	885	634	760	544	416	494	528	448	273	600	377	6,618	174	152	124	141	150	132	51	186	121	1,231	188	204	171	351	332	201	222	175	248	174	295	203	2,764
3 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	636	723	575	735	116	421	468	306	433	422	415	301	5,591	137	35	111	116	72	78	78	55	59	741	250	219	180	421	127	325	221	146	223	lev.	195	177	2,404
4 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	absent.		178	633	654	556	559	257	451	481	736	441	4,946	115	154	146	130	63	91	145	159	105	1,108	absent.		59	353	336	257	249	96	247	246	319	189	2,351
5 Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur	not joined.			681	515	461	417	578	328	402	618	361	4,381	87	97	102	88	123	73	102	155	84	911	Not joined.			184	171	125	103	103	132	77	271	188	1,352
6 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	517	705	434	absent		239	292	343	296	208	452	277	3,763	absent.			69	57	68	41	64	97	73	469	225	217	161	absent.		101	93	148	164	235	249	168	1,761
7 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	absent.		73	73	271	300	149	69	203	575	449	303	2,465	abs.	72	79	44	20	49	124	116	84	588	absent.		34	abs.	138	131	85	41	148	156	240	167	1,140

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886,—continued.

	Mathematics.													History and Geography.												Grand Total.	Ratio of Marks per ten thousand.
	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.		
ENTRANCE CLASS,—I DIVISION.																												
1 Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar 2 Amir Singh of Ulwar	No Marks awarded.																											
ENTRANCE CLASS,—II DIVISION.																												
Full Marks	370	400	260	390	380	340	330	320	300	320	420	280	4,110	280	280	170	400	400	330	290	290	290	240	420	280	3,670	20,100	
1 Gaj Singh of Baudanwara, Ajmere	319	364	233	357	271	329	327	301	271	313	410	280	3,775	242	242	160	360	285	300	278	263	274	204	401	275	3,284	18,411	9,159 Prize.
Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	312	385	234	387	380	328	302	306	300	255	on leave.		3,229	266	265	160	385	378	296	252	259	277	188	on leave		2,726	15,180	7,552
Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur	326	342	221	absent.		279	289	163	abs.	279	372	250	2,551	230	216	138	absent.		248	241	116	abs.	149	356	253	1,947	11,942	5,891
I CLASS.																												
Full Marks	340	390	260	340	320	340	330	320	300	300	420	280	3,970	190	290	230	360	300	310	340	290	300	320	420	280	3,630	20,870	
1 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bickanir	220	314	239	243	258	285	276	251	289	297	420	275	3,361	112	217	214	214	241	270	324	218	295	320	419	265	3,112	16,773	8,036
Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	257	293	204	301	228	298	295	240	273	274	352	245	3,300	146	204	142	307	205	221	242	218	251	277	325	219	2,757	16,360	7,839
3 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	247	314	211	310	219	295	284	261	219	on leave.			2,360	150	246	195	282	201	256	283	219	187	on leave.			2,019	11,928	5,715
II CLASS.																												
Full Marks	220	220	130	200	190	210	240	310	300	300	420	280	3,020	180	220	130	220	200	170	170	160	160	150	210	130	2,100	16,820	
1 Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	180	136	74	155	116	125	178	273	288	292	385	280	2,482	118	114	72	113	109	71	95	120	129	146	190	124	1,401	12,361	7,348
2 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	155	101	59	161	121	149	191	65	186	135	400	72	1,795	158	170	119	205	140	151	138	29	99	65	200	30	1,504	10,326	6,139
3 Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	73	135	77	55	102	144	152	202	189	on leave.		247	1,376	58	133	96	80	100	114	114	133	129	on leave.		117	1,074	8,234	4,895
4 Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	202	162	83	177	148	135	233	80	absent.				1,220	177	198	120	210	170	161	158	136	107	absent.			1,437	8,035	4,777
5 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	100	164	111	70	139	202	211	180	on leave.				1,177	93	197	124	80	149	159	158	96	on leave.				1,056	7,787	4,629
6 Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur	absent.			66	83	112	150	70	691	1241	194		858	absent.				71	94	73	89	871	86	161	101	762	5,607	3,333
7 Simbu Singh of Awa, Marwar	124	94	39	61	57	96	93	absent.					564	89	73	44	82	48	72	47	14	absent				469	3,309	1,967
III CLASS.																												
Full Marks	370	400	260	290	200	280	340	300	280	320	420	260	3,720	180	200	120	200	190	170	180	160	150	160	210	140	2,060	18,670	
1 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	334	385	255	286	160	280	330	294	278	319	419	257	3,597	173	185	113	198	157	168	179	160	150	160	210	140	1,993	17,168	9,195 Prize.
2 Muhammad Abdul-kuddus Khan of Tonk	132	322	220	249	115	208	258	261	228	215	262	193	2,663	80	155	91	182	146	145	132	91	104	127	163	102	1,505	15,706	8,412
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	308	315	195	abs.	64	212	243	250	202	239	323	182	2,533	153	156	107	abs.	111	146	156	119	125	126	175	108	1,481	13,412	7,183
IV CLASS.																												
Full Marks	190	200	130	190	200	170	170	160	160	160	210	130	2,070	180	200	130	220	200	170	170	160	150	160	320	280	2,340	15,880	
1 Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	125	124	90	183	127	125	105	121	101	143	174	54	1,472	136	148	71	147	129	127	139	119	98	149	242	96	1,601	11,861	7,469
2 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	134	109	78	135	133	120	75	34	92	135	138	72	1,255	136	128	94	106	142	109	153	86	58	122	270	264	1,663	10,559	6,649
3 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	146	150	113	84	116	121	107	46	117	126	146	123	1,395	100	129	61	66	92	111	101	41	78	131	235	220	1,365	10,445	6,577
4 Man Singh of Futtehgurh, Kishengarh	18	87	52	110	82	96	56	72	58	4	122	96	853	12	99	64	154	158	131	112	93	104	4	233	222	1,386	9,935	6,256
5 Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	136	158	98	159	148	155	160	131	113	63	86	14	1,421	102	128	86	152	107	111	89	70	84	62	116	39	1,146	9,086	5,721
6 Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	169	140	86	171	90	69	90	75	70	on leave.			960	154	178	101	184	127	91	137	72	82	on eleave.			1,126	8,345	5,255
7 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	17	74	57	12	79	116	91	71	109	20	109	76	831	32	99	53	11	66	96	83	63	75	20	202	163	963	7,084	4,467
8 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	Not joined.					28	77	81	125	122	103	536	not joined.						26	119	124	133	176	219	797	4,536	2,856	
V CLASS.																												
Full Marks	180	200	120	210	200	170	170	160	150	150	210	130	2,050	190	200	130	220	200	170	170	160	160	160	210	130	2,100	18,190	
1 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	161	173	94	170	98	122	141	137	145	17	147	117	1,520	155	142	83	161	140	120	104	102	130	46	133	111	1,427	13,697	7,529
2 Muhammad Abd-ul Rashid Khan of Tonk	106	107	57	101	62	56	55	53	70	39	64	34	804	164	161	113	179	137	105	123	143	127	107	136	89	1,584	13,001	7,147
3 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	165	177	99	173	26	119	103	76	104	9	54	86	1,191	165	164	103	158	31	113	125	92	111	7	109	77	1,755	11,252	6,185
4 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	absent.		30	141	168	162	163	81	117	143	190	123	1,318	absent.		32	150	182	164	166	83	147	159	192	120	1,345	11,118	6,112
5 Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur	Not joined.			94	80	118	130	135	104	125	187	99	1,072	Not joined.			111	107	90	102	79	72	105	151	75	892	8,608	4,732
6 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	130	152	91	absent.		43	24	69	74	97	159	83	922	134	128	76	absent.		70	89	106	66	135	163	69	1,036	7,951	4,371
7 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	absent.		2	abs.	14	26	3	3	19	29	166	25	291	absent.		16	abs.	80	80	24	10	51	76	114	66	517	4,940	2,715

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886,—continued.

	English.													English-speaking.									Second Language											
	January 1885.	February 1886.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.
VI CLASS.																																				
Full Marks	680	960	640	1090	1000	840	850	800	710	790	1050	654	10,0 0	170	180	150	170	120	120	140	210	130	1,390	260	310	200	270	240	200	230	250	270	250	290	210	2.980
1 Zorawar Singh of Dohiana, Marwar	526	596	484	855	895	563	726	419	467	653	839	532	7,485	144	137	108	153	59	78	118	178	103	1,078	237	214	159	254	208	136	213	129	198	230	253	192	2,423
2 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	238	669	516	689	674	477	685	658	600	440	894	539	7,079	144	115	91	150	92	96	109	183	109	1,089	137	271	174	230	173	137	199	242	246	161	277	200	2,447
3 Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	397	493	367	484	508	516	465	404	368	235	585	326	5,128	142	119	101	108	71	82	74	165	95	957	143	149	121	206	183	154	172	152	183	88	198	160	1,909
4 Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	418	592	411	627	495	279	542	494	403	471	625	425	5,782	99	58	38	75	29	33	62	128	32	554	215	220	165	179	98	78	165	196	176	145	177	158	1,972
5 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bickanir	426	659	416	absent.		299	495	448	497	654	819	491	5,204	absent.		50	61	54	91	126	164	90	636	178	203	161	absent.		102	185	198	245	243	274	183	1,972
6 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	489	554	357	463	532	406	499	277	392	466	517	246	5,198	711	50	59	79	17	43	64	59	20	462	211	223	136	1521	112	145	141	102	184	181	193	148	1,928
7 Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	not joined.						81	327	209	465	689	428	2,199	Not joined.			17	38	59	103	146	56	419	Not joined.							82	186	171	204	186	829
8 Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	Ditto.						18	252	226	284	445	301	1,526	Ditto.				34	42	75	100	47	298	Ditto.							78	140	134	234	159	745
9 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	absent.		170	639	1 485	1 215			absent.				1,509	461	1291	881	32			absent.			295	absent.			341	92	1551	68			absent.				349
10 Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	abs.	249	355				absent.			48	367	53	1,072							4	20	5	29	abs.	76	132			absent.				36	134	48	426
VII CLASS.																																				
Full Marks	975	1040	663	907	910	819	826	770	742	798	1036	630	10,116	139	143	125	126	126	126	84	154	112	1,135	300	370	380	370	280	240	260	290	330	290	390	260	3,760
1 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	897	922	599	851	664	651	625	637	617	687	884	509	8,543	139	117	121	122	124	118	83	142	102	1,068	286	356	365	361	229	237	253	284	322	278	370	250	3,796
2 Onkar Singh of Palsitha, Kotah	864	977	598	abs.	677	717	736	704	691	735	977	609	8,285	abs.	100	104	108	106	104	66	117	81	786	273	369	368	abs	201	200	230	286	301	238	313	210	2,969
3 Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	715	817	500	802	611	727	701	140	410	716	930	567	7,645	117	100	118	121	26	82	73	148	112	897	247	313	343	337	239	229	250	60	195	284	341	248	3,126
4 Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	694	747	514	714	591	604	647	639	644	665	807	462	7,728	126	104	102	99	113	124	78	128	96	970	250	301	317	315	199	206	226	257	288	255	347	233	3,194
5 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	500	553	362	618	417	489	561	128	330	575	763	444	8,737	95	75	84	86	21	68	60	123	84	696	214	281	277	281	190	186	203	50	157	225	297	194	2,555
6 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	264	432	287	428	430	431	412	449	401	445	560	302	4,841	66	88	83	82	86	70	45	70	59	642	110	193	227	235	154	143	130	153	134	130	149	101	1,859
7 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	295	407	297	487	328	288	386	410	412	178	511	286	4,285	61	45	24	39	68	59	15	56	44	411	170	226	197	299	180	143	176	216	201	85	277	171	2,311
8 Moti Pal of Kerauli	587	556	289	43.	485	402	465	474	439	411	495	319	5,357	61	52	59	67	70	78	38	84	59	568	170	170	135	142	90	71	76	101	161	147	138	116	1,517
9 Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	6 3	528	436	359	633	477	614	458	absent.			239	4,347	55	95	67	68	52	absent.			31	368	181	213	281	135	205	173	212	158	absent.				147	1,705
10 Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	268	371	222	abs.	34	163	241	365	417	403	568	343	3,395	abs.	3	47	32	58	64	50	97	78	429	153	137	98	abs	8	85	98	167	205	175	168	162	1,456
11 Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	465	311	72	383	232	260	80	281	252	342	310	207	3,195	57	51	40	13	66	44	34	48	37	390	176	64	48	165	76	88	63	122	87	78	94	68	1,133
12 Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	364	490	303	231	413	436	169	288	absent.			181	2,875	11	47	44	25	28	absent.			10	165	154	255	287	116	183	163	87	142	absent.				133	1,520
13 Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	255	161	76	130	166	116	185	72	270	270	315	128	2,144	11	21	18	20	11	30	38	66	26	250	122	80	103	54	45	51	44	27	102	106	116	55	905
14 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	66	285	180	271	212	45	92	259	220	abs.	389	leave.	1,718	•79	35	5	15	25	36	abs.	6	lev.	201	39	152	215	148	94	12	29	61	57	abs.	7	lev.	814
VIII CLASS,—I DIVISION.																																				
Full Marks	570	600	390	662	600	510	510	480	480	568	756	468	6,594	210	200	170	170	160	160	178	252	156	1,656	370	380	250	430	400	366	367	356	336	320	483	307	4,355
1 Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	560	594	385	644	582	446	437	408	487	371	467	224	5,605	208	188	161	156	101	114	148	174	66	1,316	351	3 2	236	406	385	350	322	327	305	286	436	276	4,052
2 Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	25	167	117	483	350	423	449	262	416	477	701	406	4,276	159	97	94	137	72	123	133	202	95	1,117	41	236	180	390	274	347	333	219	320	294	458	298	3,399
3 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	182	233	280	515	402	400	356	357	314	348	474	261	4,122	153	142	144	133	160	152	1 2	221	145	1,422	243	242	164	262	244	230	211	237	216	184	289	174	2,691
4 Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	217	226	241	413	355	353	367	335	333	353	537	267	3,999	139	151	145	123	125	129	111	222	139	1,284	214	262	150	250	235	108	216	227	210	210	315	202	2,599
5 Muhammad Shums-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	413	158	221	391	320	316	316	349	304	304	402	276	3,770	138	110	114	100	109	91	79	144	79	964	259	85	186	325	230	266	281	266	126	220	332	276	2,811
6 Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bickanir	212	267	186	285	301	301	289	271	347	340	411	218	3,428	71	83	52	88	1 0	97	146	93	64	820	154	189	93	157	178	299	198	143	209	268	263	174	2,325
7 Hukm Singh of Rawatsur, Bickanir	not joined.			186	357	322	450	285	400	386	639	362	3,387	In junior Division of this Class no marks awarded.						66	122	120	308	Not joined.			174	338	169	299	324	308	309	459	294	2,674
8 Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan of Tonk	Ditto.			329	249	338	460	318	424	338	508	373	3,337	Ditto						60	94	82	236	Not joined.			248	187	243	228	234	219	210	329	197	2,095
9 Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	absent. 1	26	338	213	238	406	253	330	157	209	114	2,334	Ditto						50	52	40	142	absent.	64	338	190	287	279	267	216	258	334	211	2,144			
10 Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk	Not joined.			332	255	341	449	462	650	388	2,868	Ditto						66	172	131	369	Not joined.			298	309	259	289	200	432	277	2,143					
11 Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk	174	218	182	349	267	237	213	262	228	112	240	108	2,620	108	91	791	78	94	69	85	99	40	743	157	155	102	188	153	133	147	138	133	116	171	116	1,708
VIII CLASS,—II DIVISION.																																				
Full Marks	570	600	390	432	400	390	510	360	460	320	420	260	5,112											370	380	250	430	400	366	357	356	336	320	483	307	4,355
1 Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	Not joined.			223	243	209	321	212	343	264	340	207	2,362											Not joined.			259	256	241	256	232	205	228	277	193	2,152
2 Bhupal Singh of Rupnagar, Meywar	Ditto.			137	195	189	315	170	290	262	377	240	2,175											Not joined.			159	188	19.	167	185	184	214	254	181	1,727
3 Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah	197	1 1 68	1 103	absent.		105	219	153	254	236	305	191	1,931											304	227	160	absent.		114	124	169	183	219	286	196	1,982
4 Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bickanir	Not joined.			18	163	51	108	123	250	237	329	218	1,497	No Class hour for this subject.										Not joined.			23	161	52	71	139	148	177	207	149	1,130
VIII CLASS,—III DIVISION.																																				
1 Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk																																				
2 Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Not joined.			184	138	101	174	88	182	282	378	237	1,764											Not joined.			132	14	131	128	83	132	127	194	126	1,195
3 Hari Singh of Sidmukh, Bickanir	146	110	57	absent.		84	163	2	154	268	347	226	1,557											187	182	127	absent.		78	65	5	87	122	140	89	1,082
4 Jiwun Singh of Baru, Marwar	103	26	10	abs. 1	18	65	113	63	149	273	361	228	1,409											180	40	28	abs.	33	63	60	105	53	119	150	82	913
5 Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikhanta																																				
6 Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar																																				
7 Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar																																				
8 Kishor Singh of Sathin, Marwar																								Not joined.												

Class Marks from January 1885 to March 1886,—continued.

	Mathematics.													History and Geography.												Grand Total.	Ratio of Marks per ten thousand.
	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.	January 1885.	February 1885.	March 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.	Total.		
VI CLASS.																												
Full Marks	190	200	130	220	200	160	170	160	150	160	210	130	2,080	190	200	130	210	190	170	170	160	170	160	210	130	2,090	18,600	
1 Zorawar Singh of Lohtana, Marwar	155	153	109	212	160	126	150	88	118	152	187	126	1,738	156	91	74	201	166	147	165	86	136	126	149	105	1,602	14,324	7,701
2 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	61	149	99	176	144	105	141	115	125	107	197	117	1,569	65	132	113	188	159	119	143	145	163	87	191	108	1,613	13,797	7,117
3 Sujan Singh of Lomera, Jaipur	109	88	86	174	128	124	114	93	108	68	153	118	1,363	121	126	70	141	132	125	130	102	93	61	117	82	1,300	10,057	5,729
4 Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	130	125	74	147	118	51	124	124	118	96	114	52	1,276	87	75	61	124	101	54	97	106	91	66	94	66	1,026	10,610	5,704
5 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bickanir	135	180	97	absent.		54	127	115	134	135	147	58	1,182	139	147	104	absent.		76	101	86	111	154	191	111	1,220	10,214	5,491
6 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	99	153	107	1081	145	96	111	52	89	83	105	39	1,180	125	96	45	94	104	113	97	50	85	83	121	60	1,073	9,841	5,290
7 Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	Not joined.						26	108	122	127	173	92	648	Not joined.						12	56	7	83	133	76	367	4,462	2,398
8 Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	Ditto.						12	96	97	86	98	61	450	Ditto.						9	79	10	59	79	34	261	3,280	1,763
9 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	absent.			211	132	105	47			absent.			305	absent.			311	911	90	30			absent.			242	2,700	1,451
10 Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	abs.	45	77			absent.				4	40	9	175	abs.	191	321			absent.				81	541	9	122	1,824	980
VII CLASS.																												
Full Marks	234	260	156	259	260	235	238	224	221	224	294	182	2,790														17,801	
1 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	224	258	154	245	164	178	194	177	198	179	262	127	2,360														15,567	8,745
2 Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	229	257	154	abs.	183	214	213	214	197	217	281	180	2,339														14,379	8,077
3 Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	219	243	146	218	211	211	204	46	110	195	275	146	2,227														13,895	7,805
4 Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	160	235	133	207	145	136	135	168	156	159	268	83	1,985														13,877	7,795
5 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	173	210	131	169	110	175	132	35	96	180	269	147	1,827														13,815	7,760
6 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	155	235	127	218	175	151	162	136	144	148	253	133	2,017														9,359	5,257
7 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	141	209	136	211	164	120	188	173	155	73	226	139	1,955														8,992	5,051
8 Moti Pal of Kerauli	84	112	52	72	54	39	75	82	83	76	132	43	904														8,316	4,688
9 Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	153	145	121	56	125	106	83	63		absent.		31	886														7,308	4,104
10 Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	70	72	62	abs.	17	102	148	159	143	156	215	114	1,256														6,538	3,672
11 Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	149	111	45	99	43	60	24	70	70	65	97	42	875														5,593	3,141
12 Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	171	190	108	70	128	95	30	73		absent.		47	912														5,472	3,073
13 Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	187	155	89	53	66	47	62	31	75	99	225	90	1,182														4,481	2,517
14 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	63	246	145	204	113	28	62	123	119	abs.	81	leave.	1,184														3,917	2,200
VIII CLASS,—I DIVISION.																												
Full Marks	190	200	130	265	270	315	340	310	320	192	252	156	2,946														15,545	
1 Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	189	197	129	260	269	301	323	277	300	136	200	108	2,689														13,662	8,788
2 Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	4	152	85	219	193	269	303	163	254	176	252	156	2,226														11,009	7,082
3 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	97	104	66	137	167	205	235	219	219	61	112	83	1,705														9,940	6,394
4 Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	138	137	101	199	192	229	256	245	242	121	97	62	2,019	Do not read History and Geography.													9,901	6,369
5 Muhammad Shums-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	141	53	79	172	164	224	246	209	215	97	140	78	1,821														9,366	6,025
6 Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bickanir	147	163	91	141	135	236	262	208	217	120	141	126	1,987														8,569	5,506
7 Hukm Singh of Rawutsar, Bickanir	not joined.			52	167	269	281	269	303	170	231	143	1,885														8,254	5,309
8 Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan of Tonk	not joined.			104	98	155	184	197	237	90	111	68	1,244														6,912	4,446
9 Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	absent.	1	27	211	149	291	285	272	260	145	178	97	1,915														6,835	4,396
10 Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk	not joined.			83	154	178	189	75	105	43	830																6,220	4,001
11 Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk	102	83	54	82	87	96	130	96	54	32	33	20	869														5,940	3,821
VIII CLASS,—II DIVISION.																												
Full Marks	190	200	130	265	270	315	340	310	320	192	210	130	2,872														12,339	
1 Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	Not joined.			59	82	140	196	183	186	129	177	115	1,267														5,781	4,685
2 Bhopal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar	Ditto.			20	88	122	145	146	161	143	196	121	1,142														5,044	4,087
3 Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah	741	791	39	absent.		60	83	91	97	106	136	84	849														4,762	3,858
4 Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bickanir	Not joined.			3	55	65	55	99	127	144	178	114	810														3,437	2,785
VIII CLASS,—III DIVISION.																												
1 Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk	not joined.			71	67	57	72	58	46	93	136	84	684														3,643	2,952
2 Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	66	52	26	absent.		32	32	1	56	61	81	53	460														3,099	2,511
3 Hari Singh of Sidmukh, Bickanir	42	13	4	abs.	1	5	40	53	59	68	71	102	66	523													2,846	2,305
4 Jiwan Singh of Baru, Marwar	Not joined.																											
5 Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikhanta																												
6 Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar																												
7 Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar																												
8 Kishor Singh of Sathin, Marwar																												

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 20th April 1886.

William Loch, Major,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE E.

Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1885, and Examination Marks, July 1885.

	Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1885.				Examination Marks, June 30th, July 1st & 2nd, 1885.					Grand Total.
	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	
ENTRANCE CLASS.										
Maximum Marks obtainable	100	100	100	300	100	100	100	100	400	700
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	66	66	66	198	33	33	33	33	240	
1 Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	71	96	92	259	86	92	91	91	360	619 Prize.
2 Lachman Singh Bagsori, Ajmere	76	81	74	231	66	80	79	69	294	525 Prize.
3 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	66	66	76	208	72	82	76	68	298	506 Prize.
4 Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur	Not done.				Absent.					
I CLASS.										
1 Sawai Singh of Chumrawali, Ulwar	73	76	87	236	70	60	41	50	221	457
2 Phul Singh of Para, Ulwar	70	74	76	220	75	54	27	54	210	430
3 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	59	88	84	231	73	48	7	44	172	403
4 Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	79	81	95	255	71	Absent.		23	94	349
5 Mokand Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	71	56	87	214	67	Ditto.		47	114	328
6 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bickanir	Not done.				Absent.					
II CLASS.										
1 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	90	90	69	249	84	69	33	58	244	
2 Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	94	70	69	233	85	82	45	48	260	493 Prize.
3 Sangram Sing of Para, Ajmere	29	50	36	115	47	86	28	8	169	493 Prize.
4 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	98	97	71	266	Absent.					284
5 Sheonath Singh of Abmet, Meywar	85	Not done.	64	149	Ditto.					266
6 Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar	Not done.				51	31	1	16	99	149
7 Man Singh of Koronj, Ajmere	35	10	22	67	On leave.					99
8 Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur	Not done.				Absent.					67
III CLASS.										
1 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	81	74	35	190	79	Absent.	Absent.	63	142	332
2 Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	75	37	41	153	84	Ditto.	Ditto.	44	128	281
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	79	53	22	154	Ditto.					154
IV CLASS.										
1 Sham Singh of Rughunathgarh, Ajmere	75	30	94	199	80	73	30	62	245	444
2 Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	59	23	74	156	79	71	32	59	241	397
3 Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	75	75	87	237	80	Absent.		60	140	377
4 Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengarh	80	80	94	254	Absent.					254
5 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	69	55	80	204	Ditto.					204
6 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	10	90	78	178	Ditto.					178
7 Chandra Singh of Junia, Ajmere	Not done.				75	Absent.		57	132	132
8 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	Ditto.				Absent.					

Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1885, and Examination Marks, July 1885,—continued.

	Holiday Task Marks, Vacation, 1885.				Examination Marks, June 30th, July 1st & 2nd 1885.					Grand Total.	
	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.		
V CLASS.											
1 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	70	94	78	242	30	36	38	22	126	368	
2 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	34	96	84	214	31	Absent.		33	64	278	
3 Muhammad Abd-ul Rashid Khan of Tonk	48	8	69	125	66	Ditto.		29	95	220	
4 Mokand Singh of Parli, Jaipur	Not done.	72	56	128			Absent.			128	
5 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	7	92	Not done.	99			Ditto.			99	
6 Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur	Not on College Roll during the vacation.				21	Not joined.	Not joined.	Not examined.	21	21	
7 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	Not done.						Absent.				
8 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	Ditto.						Ditto.				
VI CLASS.											
1 Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	90	80	96	266	71	55	70	70	266	532	Prize.
2 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	59	71	94	224	55	Absent.		80	135	359	
3 Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	23	69	88	180	26	Ditto.		27	53	233	
4 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	87	52	75	214			Absent.			214	
5 Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	Not done.	8	Not done.	8	42		Ditto.	46	88	96	
6 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	Not done.						Ditto.				
7 Sher Singh of Indargarh, Kotah	Ditto.						Ditto.				
8 Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	Ditto.						Ditto.				
9 Abhaya Sing of Rajpura, Bickanir	Ditto.						Ditto.				
VII CLASS.											
Maximum marks obtainable	100	66	...	200	100	100	100	...	300	500	
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	66	100		132	33	33	33		180		
1 Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	75	96		171	80	68	67		215	386	Prize.
2 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	72	83		155	75	47	41		163		
3 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	93	96		189	88	Absent.			88	277	
4 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	7	95		102	32	40	91		163	265	
5 Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	84	90		174	84	Absent.			84	258	
6 Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	90	98		188		Absent.				188	
7 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	8	20		28	37	28	83		148	176	
8 Gopal Singh of Kharwar, Ajmere	36	84		120	42	Absent.			42	162	
9 Pratap Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	74	60		134		Absent.				134	
10 Gobind Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	66	63		129		Ditto.				129	
11 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	18	46		64	59	Absent.			59	123	
12 Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	7	93		100		Absent.				100	
13 Moti Pal of Kerowli	7	15	ory and Geography.	22		Ditto.		ory and Geography.		22	

VIII CLASS.

1	Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar												
2	Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	85	80			165	86	76	88			250	415 Prize.
3	Muhammad Shums-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	60	51			111	41	66	45			152	263
4	Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	43	30			73	63	87	38			188	261
5	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	50	34			84	14	71	76			161	245
6	Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bickanir	92	68			160	80	Absent.				80	240
7	Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	28	56			84		Absent.					84
8	Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Not done.	Not done.				48	Absent.				48	48
9	Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk	40	Ditto.			40		Absent.					40
10	Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Not done.	Ditto.				38	Absent.				38	38
11	Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bickanir		Ditto.					Absent.					
			Ditto.					Ditto.					

Do not read Hist — Do not read Hist

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

NOTE.—The names of those boys who did not rejoin after the Vacation have been omitted.

WILLIAM LOCH, MAJOR,
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE F.

Progress Report from 5th January 1885 to 25th March 1886.

	English.		English-speaking.		Second Language.		Mathematics.		History and Geography.		Conduct out of College.
	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	
ENTRANCE CLASS—I DIVISION.											
1. Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	Satisfactory.	Very good.	No separate class-hour for this subject.		Very good.	Very good.	Marked.	Excellent.	Marked.	Excellent.	Exemplary.
2. Amir Singh of Ulwar	Good.	Good.			Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	,,
ENTRANCE CLASS—II DIVISION.											
1. Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur	Good.	Very good.			Very good.	Very good.	Fair.	Very good.	Satisfactory.	Very good.	Exemplary.
2. Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	Fair.	Tries his best.			,,	,,	Very good.	,,	Marked.	,,	,,
3. Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	Satisfactory.	Very good.			,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
I CLASS.											
1. Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	Much.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.
2. Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	Fair.	,,	Good.	Very good.	,,	Very good.	Fair.	,,	Good.	,,	Exemplary.
3. Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bickanir	Very good.	Very good.	Satisfactory.	,,	Very good.	,,	Good.	Very good.	Satisfactory.	Very good.	,,
II CLASS.											
1. Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur	Very little.	Excellent.	Good.	Exemplary.	Little.	Good.	Very little.	Good.	Very slight.	Good.	Good.
2. Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar	Slight.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Not much.	Very good.	Very little.	Indifferent.	,,
3. Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	Marked.	Most exemplary.	Excellent.	,,	Very good.	Very good.	Satisfactory.	,,	Very satisfactory.	Very good.	Very good.
4. Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	Fair.	Excellent.	Very good.	,,	,,	,,	Good.	,,	Somewhat.	Good.	,,
5. Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	Marked.	Exemplary.	Excellent.	,,	Good.	Good.	Very good.	,,	Very satisfactory.	Very good.	Good.
6. Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	,,	Most exemplary.	,,	,,	Very good.	Very good.	Very satisfactory.	,,	,,	Most exemplary.	Exemplary.
7. Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar	Fair.	Not good.	,,	,,	Good.	Good.	Fair.	,,	Fair.	Good.	Good.
III CLASS.											
1. Muhammad Abdul-kuddus Khan of Tonk	Marked.	Excellent.	Capital.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Bad.
2. Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	Satisfactory.	Very good.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fair.	,,	,,	,,	Very good.
3. Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	Marked.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Very good.	Very good.	Marked.	Excellent.	,,
IV CLASS.											
1. Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	Fair.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Good.	Inattentive.	Fair.
2. Udays Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	Very fair.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	,,	Very good.	Very good.
3. Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	Marked.	Best.	Excellent.	Exemplary.	,,	Fair.	Good.	Indifferent.	Very good.	,,	Good.
4. Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengarh	,,	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Fair.	Not industrious.	Good.	Indifferent.	,,
5. Sham Singh of Rughnathgarh, Ajmere	,,	Most exemplary.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Satisfactory.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Very good.	,,
6. Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	Fair.	Very good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Slight.	Careless.	Fair.	Attentive.	,,
7. Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar	,,	,,	Very good.	Very good.	,,	,,	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	Good.	,,
8. Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	Marked.	Quite satisfactory.	Good.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Industrious.	Very good.	Very good.	,,
V CLASS.											
1. Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Good.
2. Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	Very little.	Careless.	Very little.	Not good.	,,	Inattentive.	Slight.	Inattentive.	Slight.	Good.	Indifferent.
3. Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	,,	Inattentive.	,,	Indifferent.	Slight.	,,	,,	Good.	Unsatisfactory.	Careless.	Fair.
4. Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	Little.	Good.	,,	Very bad.	Very good.	Fair.	Good.	,,	Fair.	Good.	Good.
5. Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	Satisfactory.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	,,	Good.	Slight.	,,	Satisfactory.	,,	,,
6. Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	Very satisfactory.	,,	,,	,,	Good.	,,	Very good.	,,	,,	Attentive.	Fair.
7. Fateh Singh of Dungri, Jaipur	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Not much.	,,	Good.	,,	Not much.	Indifferent.	Good.

VI CLASS.										
1. Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	Fair.	Fair.	Little.	Careless.	Not much.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Slight.	Inattentive.	Fair.
2. Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur	Slight.	,,	Very little.	,,	None.	Good.	Slight.	,,	None.	Good.	,,
3. Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	Fair.	,,	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	,,	Very good.
4. Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	Very good.	Very good.	Much.	,,	Very good.	,,	Very good.	Good.	None.	Fair.	Good.
5. Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	Slight.	,,	Very little.	,,	Not much.	Good.	Slight.	,,	Very good.	Good.	,,
6. Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	Very good.	Indifferent.	Much.	,,	Very good.	Fair.	Very good.	,,	Good.	Fair.	,,
7. Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	Good.	Good.	Very little.	,,	Good.	Good.	Good.	,,	None.	Good.	,,
8. Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bickanir	,,	,,	Much.	,,	Very good.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fair.	,,
9. Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	,,	,,	Good.	,,	Not much.	Fair.	,,	,,	,,	Inattentive.	,,
10. Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	,,	,,	Fair.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
VII CLASS.										
1. Sher Singh of Indargarh, Kotah	Slow.	Indifferent.	Good.	Attentive.	Slight.	Inattentive.	Good.	Attentive.			Good.
2. Kesian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	Good.	Very attentive.	Fair.	Careless.	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.			Indifferent.
3. Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	Very good.	,,	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Fair.	Very good.	Attentive.			Very good.
4. Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	Slight.	Careless.	Slight.	Careless.	Not much.	Inattentive.	Fair.	Indifferent.			Good.
5. Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	Very little.	Dull.	Very bad.	Dull.	,,	,,	Satisfactory.	Attentive.			Fair.
6. Moti Pal of Kerauli	Good.	Indifferent.	Fair.	Attentive.	Good.	Good.	Slow.	,,			Good.
7. Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	,,	Industrious.	,,	,,	Not much.	Inattentive.	Slight.	Careless.			,,
8. Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Fair.	Fair.	Attentive.			Very good.
9. Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	,,	,,	,,	Careless.	,,	,,	Very good.	,,			,,
10. Mog Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	Good.	Industrious.	Fair.	Very attentive.	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.			Good.
11. Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Idle.	Very good.	Very attentive.	,,	Attentive.			,,
12. Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	Slow.	Dull.	Very bad.	Attentive.	Fair.	Intentionally idle.	Not much.	Careless.			,,
13. Pratap Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur	Good.	Industrious.	Slow.	Very attentive.	Good.	Industrious.	Slow.	Good.			,,
14. Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan of Tonk	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.			,,
VIII CLASS—I DIVISION.										
1. Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	Satisfactory.	Excellent.	Excellent.	Attentive.	Very good.	Fair.	Very satisfactory.	Very attentive.			Very good.
2. Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	,,	Attentive.	Good.	,,	,,	Attentive.	,,	,,			Good.
3. Muhammad Shums-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	Fair.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good.	Attentive.			,,
4. Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	Satisfactory.	,,	Satisfactory.	,,	Good.	Industrious.	,,	,,			Very good.
5. Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bickanir	Fair.	,,	Fair.	,,	,,	Good.	Unsatisfactory.	Indifferent.			,,
6. Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk	,,	Good.	Not much.	Fair.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Very satisfactory.	Inattentive.			Good.
7. Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	,,	Fair.	,,	Good.	Attentive.			,,
8. Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	Slight.	Careless.	Not good.	,,	Good.	Good.	Very satisfactory.	Very industrious.			Bad.
9. Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk	Very satisfactory.	Very attentive.	Satisfactory.	,,	Very good.	Attentive.	Good.	Very attentive.			Very good.
10. Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan of Tonk	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Good.	,,	Good.	Good.	Very satisfactory.	Excellent.			Good.
11. Hukm Singh of Bawutsur, Bickanir	,,	,,	Satisfactory.	,,	,,	Fair.					Very good.
VIII CLASS—II DIVISION.										
1. Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	Good.	,,	No class hour for this subject.		Good.	Good.	Good.	Industrious.			Good.
2. Bhupal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar	Fair.	,,			Not much.	,,	Fair.	Attentive.			,,
3. Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bickanir	Satisfactory.	,,			Slight.	Fair.	Good.	Industrious.			Very good.
4. Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Good.	,,			,,	Good.	Fair.	Attentive.			Fair.
VIII CLASS—III DIVISION.										
1. Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bickanir	Bad.	Careless.			Not much.	Good.	Bad.	Careless.			Good.
2. Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk	Fair.	Indifferent.			Slight.	Dull.	Unsatisfactory.	Inattentive.			,,
3. Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Not much.	,,			None.	Good.	,,	,,			,,
4. Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikhanta	Joined in March 1886.										
5. Jiwan Singh of Baru, Marwar										
6. Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar										
7. Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar										
8. Kishor Singh of Sathin, Marwar										

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE G.

Ceremony of the opening of the Mayo College by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Distribution of Prizes by Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin on November 7th, 1885.

(i.)—Address by the Secretary to the Mayo College Council.
(ii.)—His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech.
(iii.)—Address by the Principal, Mayo College.
(iv).—Mayo College Prize List.

(I.)

The address by the Secretary to the Mayo College Council.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The main object of our assemblage here this afternoon is to celebrate the completion of the Mayo College, and I would therefore, with Your Lordship's sanction, describe in a few words the origin and growth, not only of the building in which we are gathered together, but of the institution itself.

It was in October 1870 that His Excellency Lord Mayo at the Durbar held within a few yards of this house, mentioned to the few Chiefs then assembled to meet him, *"the project which he had much at heart of establishing a school or College, which should be devoted exclusively to the education of the sons of the Chiefs, Princes, and leading Thakurs of Rajputana."*

His Lordship's views, describing more definitely the details of the proposed scheme, were subsequently received and communicated to the several Chiefs of the Province, and contributions, reaching the large sum of over seven lakhs of rupees, were most liberally tendered; and although the remission of a small portion of these offers was deemed expedient, the actual receipts reached the extremely handsome and entirely unanticipated total of 6,23,750 rupees; this sum, though liable to occasional fluctuations, may be said to represent the Endowment Fund of the Institution.

The yearly revenue accruing from this amount meets the entire working expenses of the College, excluding the pay of the Principal, and such annual repairs as may be necessary for works imperial.

The details above referred to were received during the incumbency of Sir Charles Aitchison, in the post of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, and Your Lordship will, I venture, participate in our pleasure of enjoying the honour of his presence here to-day.

In July 1877, orders were received to commence the construction of the College building, according to a design prepared by the late Major Mant of the Royal Engineers, and on the 5th of January of the following year the foundation stone was laid by Mr.—(now Sir Alfred) Lyall, then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

The executive charge of the work was entrusted to Mr. J. W. Brassington, who continued to superintend the building till its practical completion in June 1883.

The Hindu Saracenic style of architecture was selected by Lord Northbrook, as being the most suitable one to adopt in a country whose palaces and finest edifices bear general witness to its popularity. This fusion of Hindu and Mahommedan architecture, so common, and so excellently developed in Rajputana, is at once well suited to the requirements of modern life in India, and in perfect harmony with the traditions of the people, while the effect of the whole is, I trust, sufficiently pleasing to the eye of the severest critic.

Upon the plan of the building, the arrangement of the rooms, and the exterior and interior decorations, I need not now enlarge, but it may be observed that the number of boys now borne on the College roll has already almost out-grown the class-room accommodation, and there is every probability, that not only the large library in the north wing, but also the remaining portion of the south wing will have soon to be devoted to the use of the newly-formed and newly-forming classes.

With regard to the decoration of the College, there is one point only to which I would direct at once the special attention of Your Excellency, a point which the liberality of a Native Chief has rendered worthy of mention. It is the coloring of this central Section Hall (in which we are collected). This coloring has been executed as will be seen, entirely in oils and represents a valuable gift from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

The entire cost of the College building, with out-offices, amounts to R3,81,696.

Grouped round the central building of the College lie a number of residences, built by the different Chiefs of Rajputana, besides the Ajmere Boarding-house, and the Principal's and Head Master's residences, built by the Imperial Government.

Of the interest which the Chiefs evince in their great public school, one proof is afforded

by the fact that numerous additions and improvements have been made in these buildings from time to time, through the generosity of the several Darbars.

I would also bring to Your Lordship's notice the many munificent gifts that we have received from:—

H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar,
H. H. the late Maharaja of Jaipur,
H. H. the present Maharaja of Jaipur,
The late Nawab Ali Mardan Khan of Jodhpur,
The Rao of Jùnia,
The Rao of Masauda,

and the British and Native subjects in Rajputana; gifts amounting in value to nearly R55,000.

I would now review in the fewest possible words the increase which has occurred from year to year in the numbers on our College roll.

The total admissions have been 146; of these 67 boys have left, thus leaving 79 at the present date.

It may be interesting to observe the almost uninterrupted steady growth with which this number has been reached.

At the conclusion of the first term in April 1876, the number of pupils were 23; in the following year there was an increase of 8; in April 1878 the number stood at 39; in 1879 at 37; twelve months later it was 32; at the end of the next official year 45; in 1882, 62; the following year, 66; last year, 68; on the first of April of the present year, 74, and on this date, as just mentioned above, the number is 79.

This number I trust may be deemed satisfactory, and indicative of the growing prosperity and popularity of the College.

So long as the figure which has now been reached does not materially fall, we may rest, I venture to hope, in the assurance that in no little measure the object and desire of our illustrious founder has been secured.

I feel that I cannot acknowledge in any adequate terms the honor which Your Excellency has conferred on us this day, nor can I hope that any expression of mine will do justice to the real pleasure and gratitude your presence has given, not only to those specially interested or associated with the Mayo College, but I would venture to say to all assembled here.

In now asking Your Lordship to declare this building open, I would ask permission to urge upon these young Chiefs and Sardars with whom it is my privilege to be so intimately acquainted, and for whose special benefit this building has been erected, to remember and act up to the precepts and the example of that great statesman and administrator whose name this College bears, and the memory of whose noble life is being brought to us very closely to-day, *viz.*, "*to advance in the right way, and secure to themselves the favoring protection of that Power who only seeks their good.*"

(II.)

His Excellency the Viceroy's Speech.

Ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and Gentlemen,—It is almost superfluous for me to tell you that I experience exceptional satisfaction in taking part in this day's celebration. The late Lord Mayo was a personal friend of my own, and I am naturally glad to have an opportunity of showing my interest in the prosperity of an institution which bears his name, and to join with you in paying a well-merited tribute to his memory. But, however grateful such an act might be to my private feelings, it is in my public capacity, and as the representative of Her Majesty and the British Government, that I desire more especially to mark my admiration of the intention and ideas with which Lord Mayo was inspired when he founded this College to emphasize my approval of the special objects for which it was designed, and to assure you of my earnest desire to extend the sphere of its usefulness. And in doing this, I feel that it is not to the statesmanlike views of Lord Mayo alone that I am according the acknowledgments which are their due, but that I am also conveying, in as marked a way as circumstances permit, my appreciation of the public-spirited manner in which the Princes and leading Chiefs and inhabitants of Rajputana have associated themselves with his noble work. Though the idea of such a foundation originated with Lord Mayo, it is to the generosity and wise liberality of the Rajput Rajas and aristocracy that the realization of the project is due, and most heartily do I congratulate them on the effective manner in which they have been able to give effect to the intentions of their late lamented Viceroy. (*Cheers.*)

And now, turning for a moment to those for whose benefit so many have laboured and so much has been done, I would wish to address to them a few words of earnest and friendly advice. In the first place, I would remind them that, whether as the scions of ancient houses, as the heads of historical families, as destined to fill public positions of importance in Rajputana, or as the future Chiefs of independent States, there has already fallen upon their young lives the shadow of heavier responsibilities and stricter duties, as well as the sunshine of loftier aspirations and wider possibilities, than any which encompass the existence of the bulk of their countrymen. The happiness of thousands, the tranquillity of vast territories, and the general prosperity of the Empire at large, may be advanced or retarded in a sensible manner, in proportion to the degree to which they may take advantage of the opportunities of self-improvement afforded them within these walls. For this reason it is exceptionally incumbent upon you, my young friends, to cultivate certain special qualities, and to avoid certain special dangers. Inasmuch as Providence has placed you in a position of considerable social dignity, has relieved you from the pressure of sordid cares, and the anxieties incident to straitened circumstances, it should become a matter of pride and conscience with you to clothe yourselves with those manly virtues and characteristics, which in all ages have been recognised as the proper adornment of the well-born, such as self-restraint, fortitude, patience, the love of truth and of justice, modesty, purity, consideration for others, a ready sympathy for the weak, the suffering, and the oppressed, and, above all, with that noble courtesy which does not merely consist in grace of manner, and a veneer of conventional politeness, but which is the outcome of an innate simplicity and generosity of spirit which instinctively shrinks with scorn and disgust from anything approaching to egotistical vanity and vulgar self-assertion. On the other hand, you should be equally watchful against those temptations to which wealth, with its opportunities of self-indulgence, in all ages and all countries, has been peculiarly exposed, such as sloth, idleness, sensuality, effeminacy of mind and body, and all those baser influences which render a man a burden to himself, a disgrace to his family, and a curse to his country. And in saying this I would warn you that we are living in a shifting world,—in a world in which those very privileges and advantages upon which you have been led—I do not at all say illegitimately—to pride yourselves, are being continually exposed to the criticisms of public opinion, and the ordeal of intellectual competition. If, then, Rajputana is to maintain her historical position as one of the leading provinces of Hindustan, and the ancient home of all that was high-bred, chivalrous, and heroic, it is absolutely necessary that the sons and representatives of its famous houses should endeavour to retain as leaders of the people in the arts of peace, and as their exemplars in the van of civilisation, that pre-eminence and renown which their forefathers won, fighting sword in hand at the head of their clans on many a field of battle. (*Cheers.*) And, believe me, such peaceful triumphs, promoting, as they do, the well-being of multitudes of our fellow-creatures, are far more worthy of your ambition than any which were gained in those miserable days, when scarcely a twelve month passed without the fair fields of India being watered with the blood of thousands of her children.

But, passing from these general topics, I would have wished to have made a few specific recommendations in regard to matters of detail. Having, however, already detained you longer than I intended, I will confine myself to a single point which has been already frequently referred to on similar occasions, namely, the great desirability of your becoming thorough masters of the English language. In doing so, I will not particularly insist upon the obvious advantage of your acquaintance with a tongue so rich and varied in its literature, and through which you can make yourselves acquainted at first hand with the ideas of some of the greatest men that have ever lived, as well as with the latest results of modern philosophic thought and scientific research. I would rather remind you of the practical benefits which the due prosecution of your studies in this direction will confer upon you. English is the official language of the Supreme Government under which you live, and of the books which deal with the public affairs, the domestic administration, and the general interests of your country, and it will be of continual use—indeed, I may say of absolute necessity—to you in the positions which you may be called upon to fill. The keen-witted inhabitants of many other parts of India have fully appreciated this fact, and all their energies have consequently been devoted to the acquisition of English. As a consequence, many of them both speak and write it with an eloquence and fluence beyond all praise. Now, I trust that those I am addressing have sufficient self-respect, and take a sufficient pride in their province not to wish it to fall behind the other component parts of the Empire in this particular; and therefore, again I say, let it be one of the principal objects of your ambition while within these walls to acquire the English language. (*Cheers.*) Already, in the Councils of Providence the edict has gone forth that English should be the anguage chiefly prevalent upon God's earth. Within another hundred years it has been calculated that the English-speaking races of the world will number upwards of a thousand

millions. Under such circumstances, it would indeed be a disgrace if any of Her Majesty's subjects in India, with any pretensions to belong to the educated classes should remain ignorant of it. (*Cheers.*)

And now, Ladies, Princes, Chiefs, and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to congratulate those present—and specially those who, like my honored friend Sir Charles Aitchison, and your first Principal (Sir Oliver St. John), who is also here upon this occasion, were the first promoters of this great and noble institution—on the practical success it has attained, and on the favorable future extending before it. Already it has turned out pupils possessed of those characteristics which we in England most highly value; nor need I go further in illustration of this fact than to point to the first, and as yet the only Rajput Prince whose State I have yet visited, and with whom I have had the pleasure of a few days' personal intercourse, the Raja of Ulwar—(*Cheers*) an honored pupil of the Mayo College, who has more than kept the promise of his youth by the intelligence of his government, and by the personal industry which he brings to the management of his affairs. He is administering his State in a way to conduce to the prosperity and contentment of his people, his own reputation, and the honor and welfare of the Supreme Government. (*Cheers.*) If only the Mayo College will continue to turn out such rulers, we may well envy that illustrious Viceroy to whose wisdom we are indebted for its establishment, and whose honored memory it is destined, I trust, to preserve in the land for many and many a generation. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[His Excellency having formally declared the Mayo College open, a Royal salute was fired, after which Major Loch rose, and addressed Lady Dufferin, as follows] :—

(III.)

The address by the Principal, Mayo College.

Your Excellencies,—To inaugurate the proceedings which have just been completed, I venture to submit that there could be no more perfect or pleasing sequel than the utilization of this building in a first ceremonial at which Your Ladyship has been graciously pleased to preside, and one which cannot but afford immediate and complete gratification to those who have contributed so generously to the Building Fund, and also to those who are now students at the College. It is on behalf of these students that I would more especially claim Your Excellencies' attention and interest.

Formal acknowledgment of good work done cannot fail to give satisfaction to those whose performances are deemed worthy of the distinction; and Your Excellencies' presence here today, suported as you are by the Vice-President and Members of the College Council, and by so distinguished a party of guests, will assure the Mayo College boys that their labours have met with an approval which will serve as a powerful stimulus to sustained exertions in the future.

The prizes which I have now the honor to solicit Your Ladyship to distribute, have been won during the past year of 1884.

Our curriculum embraces throughout the entire College, English and Mathematics, with Hindi and Urdu, and subsequent tuition in Sanskrit or Persian, for which the preliminary education is a preparation. History and Geography are taught in all but the two junior classes, and prizes are given for these two subjects, as also for English and for Mathematics.

According to previous custom, which, I trust, will meet with Your Excellencies' approval, prizes have also been awarded for efficiency in sports. The competitions embrace exercises both on horseback and on foot, and are always entered into with the greatest keenness and interest.

Prizes are also awarded for holiday tasks, and it may be considered a subject of congratulation that no less than 51 boys out of the 66 who were on our College Roll during the vacation devoted a material portion of the holidays to purely voluntary study; thus exhibiting an interest in the education which is here being imparted to them, and a desire to retain knowledge previously gained.

I have especially to commend the following boys who have carried off these prizes:—

Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar,

Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar,

Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar,

Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi,

Kanwar Dip Sing of Garhsisar, Bickanir,

Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere,

Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar, and Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar.

The other prizes on our list are—

His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal,
The prizes for good conduct,
The punctuality prize,

and the prizes for the highest aggregate class marks.

To treat of these in inverse order, the rewards for the highest aggregate class marks are competed for by the entire College, and refer purely to the marks obtained in class, bearing no reference to those awarded in examinations.

To obtain these prizes unremitting attendance is absolutely essential, and I would beg to bring forward the names of Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur and Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, the winners of these prizes in the Entrance Class and in the remainder of the College, respectively, as deserving of high commendation.

The prize for punctuality has been gained by Sahibzada Mahomed Inayat-ullah Khan of Tonk.

As regards the good-conduct prize, I left the decision in the hands of the boys themselves, and I cannot too strongly endorse their selection of Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.

He is a boy of excellent character, and his exemplary behaviour, coupled with his marked progress in study, has induced me to select him for the only remaining prize which I have to mention,—this is our first and most coveted one, His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal.

In nominating Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, I feel that I have chosen a boy who will be a credit to the great Rathore family to which he belongs, and to the College where he has been a pupil for the past 10 years, and of which he is now the head boy.

Before concluding, Your Excellencies, I would add, that the College has now 79 boys on its rolls, a greater number than has ever been previously reported, and that there is every reason to hope that it is steadily gaining in popularity.

There could be no more fitting opportunity for me to refer to the very liberal support which the Chiefs in this Province have given, to a scheme for the formation of a College Prize Fund, and which I had the honor of submitting to them.

The interest on sums of money amounting to ₹10,150 have been promised annually, and the generosity so substantially evidenced, is thoroughly appreciated and valued by the boys, on whose behalf, as well as on my own, I wish to tender the most sincere acknowledgment.

I cannot conclude without a grateful reference to the cordial assistance I have received from the members of the College educational staff; and in doing so, I wish especially to mention the name of Mr. Johnstone, who was the Head Master throughout 1884, and left us on the 1st of February last to take up the Principalship of the Residency College at Indore.

I have also to acknowledge with thanks the work performed by the Boarding-house Mohtamids.

May I now solicit Your Ladyship to distribute the prizes to the successful students.

[Lady Dufferin having distributed the prizes amid much cheering, Major Loch on behalf of the students, presented Her Excellency with a very handsome Album as a souvenir of the part she had taken in the day's proceedings. In thanking Major Loch, on behalf of Lady Dufferin, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

Major Loch,—Lady Dufferin has requested me to thank you warmly in her name for the beautiful present you have made her, and bids me add, that she has read in a Greek author of a certain person who was boasting of the strength of the walls of his city. The individual to whom he made the observation replied that the best walls of a city were the men who dwelt within them. You have alluded in becoming terms to this beautiful hall and its lovely decorations, which are worthy of the praise you have bestowed on them, but to her mind its chief ornaments are the bright, industrious, and intelligent youths who stand around us. In conclusion, Lady Dufferin proposes, with permission, as long as she remains in the country, to present annually a gold medal to the Mayo College, to be competed for on terms which we will settle hereafter. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)]

IV.

Mayo College Prize List.

For terms commencing 4th January and ending 24th December 1884.

Name of Prize.		To whom awarded. Name of Boy.	Remarks.
His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal		Maharaja Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	Awarded for exemplary conduct and marked progress in study.
English	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
	First „	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	„ „
	Upper Second „	Rajab Mokand Singh of Nimrana	„ „
	Lower „ „	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	„ „
	Third „	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar Serohi	„ „
	Fourth „	Kanwar Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	„ „
	Fifth „	Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar	„ „
	Sixth „	Bhanwar Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	„ „
	Seventh „	Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	„ „
Vernacular	Sixth Class	Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	First Prize.
	Seventh „	Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	„ „
Mathematics	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
	First „	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	„ „
	Upper & Lower 2nd Class	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	„ „
	Third Class		No Prize awarded.
	Fourth „	Kanwar Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	First Prize.
	Fifth „	Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	„ „
	Sixth „	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	„ „
	Seventh „	Khanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	„ „
History and Geography	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
	First „	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	„ „
	Upper & Lower 2nd Class	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	„ „
	Third Class	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	„ „
	Fourth „	Kanwar Udaiya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	„ „
	Fifth „	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	„ „
	Sixth „	Do not read these subjects.	
	Seventh „		

PRIZE LIST—*continued.*

NAME OF PRIZE.		TO WHOM AWARDED. Name of Boy.	REMARKS.
ALL SUBJECTS, INCLUDING VERNACULAR.	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
	First „	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	„ „
	Upper & Lower 2nd Class	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	„ „
	Third Class	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	„ „
	Fourth „		No prize awarded.
	Fifth „	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	First Prize.
	Sixth „	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	„ „
	Seventh „	Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	„ „
HIGHEST AGGREGATE MARKS.	Entrance Class	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
	Remainder of College	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	„ „
HOLIDAY TASK	All Classes	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	Prize.
		Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	„
		Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar	„
		Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Serohi	„
		Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bickanir	„
		Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	„
		Khanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	„
		Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Riyan, Marwar	„
GOOD CONDUCT	All Classes	Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar	First Prize.
PUNCTUALITY	All Classes	Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	First Prize.
RIDING	First Ride	Kanwar Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	First Prize.
	„ „	Raja Mokand Singh of Nimrana	„ „
	Second „	Thakur Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	„ „
ATHLETIC GAMES	First Division	Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	First Prize.
	„ „	Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	Second „
	Second „	Thakur Dault Singh of Khora, Ulwar	First „
	Third „	Thakur Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	„ „
	„ „	Kanwar Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	„ „

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE H.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1885-86 and 1886-87.

	Estimated Receipts, 1885-86.	Actual Receipts, 1885-86.	Estimated Receipts, 1886-87.		Estimated Expenditure, 1885-86.	Actual Expenditure, 1885-86.	Estimated Expenditure, 1886-87.
	R	R	R	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	R	R	R
Interest on Endowment	24,990	24,918	24,980	Allowance to Medical Officer	600	600	600
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons	3,500	3,710	3,700	Head Master	6,000	4,267	6,000
				Masters and Teachers	5,700	5,467	5,700
MISCELLANEOUS.				Drill Masters	1,080	682	1,080
				Clerks	1,440	1,440	1,440
				Servants	1,240	1,121	1,240
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200	1,210	1,200	Police Guard	455	454	460
				Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,510	2,272	2,510
				Book Play and Medical Establishment	710	613	710
				TOTAL	19,735	16,916	19,740
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
				Stationery	200	195	200
				Conservancy of Gardens and Grounds	1,500	2,261	2,500
				Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	475	300
				Travelling Allowance	300	206	300
				Book Play and Medical Stores	2,310	3,043	3,000
				Library	600	474	600
				Miscellaneous	800	690	800
				Prizes and Rewards	600	122	600
				Pension and Absentee Charges	1,430	380	400
				TOTAL	8,040	7,846	8,700
TOTAL	29,690	29,838	29,880	GRAND TOTAL	27,775	24,762	28,440

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE J.

Treasury Officer's Certificate of Balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1886.

I hereby certify that the balance in the Ajmere Treasury at the credit of Mayo College Fund this day, is ₹8,666-13-4 (eight thousand six hundred and sixty-six, annas thirteen and pies four only).

AJMERE TREASURY;
The 1st April 1886.

H. E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

ANNEXURE K.

Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure of Mayo College, Ajmere, for the year 1886-87.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	1886-87.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	1886-87.	
Details.	Amount.	Total.	Details.	Amount.	Total.
XIX.—EDUCATION.	₹	₹	XXII.—EDUCATION.	₹	₹
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.			SALARIES.		
Interest on Government Securities .	24,980		Allowance to Medical Officer . .	600	
		24,980	Head Master	6,000	
CONTRIBUTIONS.			Masters and Teachers . . .	5,700	
			Drill Masters	1,080	
From Native States and Private Persons	3,700		Clerks	1,440	
		3,700	Servants	1,240	
MISCELLANEOUS.			Police Guard	460	
			Conservancy and Garden Establishment.	2,510	
Conservancy and Garden Produce .	1,200		Book Play and Medical Establishment	710	
		1,200			
			CONTINGENT CHARGES.		19,740
			Stationery	200	
			Purchase and Repairs of Furniture .	300	
			Travelling Allowance . . .	300	
			Pension and Absentee Charges . .	400	
			Miscellaneous	800	
			Conservancy of Garden and Grounds .	2,500	
			Book Play and Medical Stores . .	3,000	
			Library	600	
			Prizes and Rewards . . .	600	
					8,700
TOTAL .	...	29,880	TOTAL .	...	28,440

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE L.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Imperial Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, during 1885-86.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total sanctioned Estimate.	Expended 31st March 1885.	Expended during the year.	Total expended up to 31st March 1886.	REMARKS.
	ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Mayo College main building . . .	3,81,698 0 0	3,83,645 8 3	-478 0 4	3,83,167 7 11	
2	New road crossing Mayo College Park from north to south.	1,995 0 0	499 7 4	498 13 5	998 4 9	
3	Providing lightning conductor for Mayo College main building.	3,000 0 0	...	2,941 12 6	2,941 12 6	
4	Alteration to the surrounding plateau and the main approach road, consequent on the transfer of Lord Mayo's statue to the outside of the building.	550 0 0	...	661 15 3	661 15 3	
5	Additions and alterations to the privy of the Mayo College main building.	214 0 0	...	211 6 1	211 6 1	
6	Painting cupola and railings of the Mayo College.	175 0 0	...	210 1 7	210 1 7	
7	Pedestal for the statue of Lord Mayo outside the College.	79 0 0	...	78 10 2	78 10 2	
8	Statue of Lord Mayo removed to the outside of the College.	51 0 0	...	50 5 6	50 5 6	
	REPAIRS TO CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
9	Annual repairs to Mayo College finished buildings.	799 0 0	...	779 1 0	779 1 0	
10	Annual repairs to Park Roads	1,582 0 0	...	1,581 5 9	1,581 5 9	
	TOTAL .	...	...	7,491 7 7	...	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

ANNEXURE M.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributional Works, in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, and exhibiting the balance on the latter date.

No.	Items.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Received from		Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Saving on Estimate.	Balance on 31st March 1886.
			Durbars.	Principal, Mayo College.				
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Ulwar Gate	2,673 11 7	1,850 0 0	.....	4,523 11 7	4,908 10 2	.....	-384 14 7
2	Kotah Residence	-482 8 4	.....	.....	-482 8 4	-284 9 11	210 0 0	-407 14 5
3	Additions to Tonk Residence	0 10 6	.....	.....	0 10 6	.....	0 10 6	.....
4	Hooks for carpets at main entrance	0 3 2	.....	.....	0 3 2	0 3 2	.....	.....
5	Repairs to Tonk Residence	0 7 8	.....	.....	0 7 8	.....	0 7 8	.....
6	Ditto Udaipur „	113 10 6	.....	.....	113 10 6	113 10 6	.....	.....
7	Ditto Jhallawar „	78 13 10	.....	.....	78 13 10	70 8 6	8 5 4	.....
8	Ditto Bickanir „	13 8 6	.....	.....	13 8 6	13 8 6	.....	.....
9	Ditto Bhurtpur „	19 9 10	.....	.....	19 9 10	19 9 10	.....	.....
10	Ditto Ulwar „	90 4 8	.....	.....	90 4 8	50 0 0	40 4 8	.....
11	Ditto Jaipur „	0 2 6	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....	0 2 6	.....
12	Ditto Jodhpur „	1 2 6	.....	.....	1 2 6	.....	1 2 6	.....
13	Additional out-houses for Jodhpur Residence	33 11 9	.....	.....	33 11 9	33 11 9	.....	.....
14	Privy and sweeper's house for Tonk Residence	-22 15 1	22 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Servant's latrine for Ajmere Residence and slab flooring in front of out-houses	631 12 0	.....	.....	631 12 0	631 12 0	.....	.....
16	Establishment charges (eliminated from the several works and placed under one head).	226 2 3	2,403 0 0	114 0 0	2,743 2 3	652 12 11	.....	2,090 5 4
17	Contingent charges (eliminated from the several works and placed under one head)	.....	1,233 7 8	35 8 0	1,268 15 8	1,278 4 7	.....	-9 4 11
18	Annual Repairs, 1885-86, to Jodhpur Residence	.....	285 0 0	.....	285 0 0	285 0 0	.....	.....
19	Ditto ditto Bickanir „	.....	65 0 0	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	.....	.....
20	Ditto ditto Tonk „	.....	86 0 0	.....	86 0 0	73 14 5	12 1 7	.....
21	Ditto ditto Bhurtpur „	.....	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	50 13 1	19 2 11	.....
22	Ditto ditto Ulwar „	.....	229 0 0	.....	229 0 0	105 10 6	123 5 6	.....
23	Ditto ditto Jhallawar „	.....	256 0 0	.....	256 0 0	201 3 0	54 13 0	.....
24	Ditto ditto Udaipur „	.....	280 0 0	.....	280 0 0	247 15 6	32 0 6	.....
25	Ditto ditto Kotah „	.....	455 0 0	.....	455 0 0	366 6 6	88 9 6	.....
26	Ditto ditto Jaipur „	.....	442 0 0	.....	442 0 0	372 14 8	69 1 4	.....
27	Repairs to stables of Ajmere Residence	.....	364 0 0	.....	364 0 0	352 2 0	11 14 0	.....
28	Ditto ditto Bhurtpur „	.....	84 0 0	.....	84 0 0	83 14 10	0 1 2	.....
29	Ditto ditto Bickanir „	.....	191 0 0	.....	191 0 0	131 14 11	59 1 1	.....
30	Ditto ditto Jhallawar „	.....	191 0 0	.....	191 0 0	137 6 6	53 9 6	.....
31	Ditto ditto Ulwar „	.....	191 0 0	.....	191 0 0	154 14 8	32 1 4	.....
32	Ditto ditto Jodhpur „	.....	455 0 0	.....	455 0 0	406 7 1	48 8 11	.....
33	Division walls for three stables of Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	38 9 10	38 9 10	38 9 10	.....	.....
34	Slab flooring to out-houses of Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	27 3 5	27 3 5	27 3 5	.....	.....
35	Additions and alterations to out-houses of Jodhpur Residence	.....	137 0 0	.....	137 0 0	136 2 3	0 13 9	.....
36	Marble specimens for His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh, K.C.S.I.	.....	.....	19 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....
37	Garden cistern for Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	27 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....
38	Small cisterns and iron buckets for Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	32 0 0	32 0 0	31 15 2	0 0 10	.....
39	Red Bhurtpur stone parapet for the culvert near Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	.....	.....
40	Polishing verandah floor of Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	.....	.....

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributional Works, in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, and exhibiting the balance on the latter date—continued.

No.	Items.	Balance on 31st March 1885.	Received from Darbars.	Received from Principal, Mayo College.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Saving on Estimate.	Balance on 31st March 1886.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
41	Screen wall for privy of Jodhpur Residence	.....	.....	41 0 0	41 0 0	36 3 1	.....	4 12 11
42	Flooring the verandahs of Udaipur Residence with red sand-stone	.....	1,246 0 0	.....	1,246 0 0	1,238 6 0	7 10 0	
43	Slab flooring to out-houses of Udaipur Residence	.....	239 0 0	.....	239 0 0	232 7 6	6 8 6	
44	Additions to syces' houses of Udaipur Residence	.....	367 0 0	.....	367 0 0	366 7 11	0 8 1	
45	Screen wall for privy of Ajmere Residence	.....	39 8 4	.....	39 8 4	39 8 4	.....	
46	Syces' houses for Ajmere Residence	.....	1,172 0 0	.....	1,172 0 0	12 7 3	.....	1,159 8 9
47	Syces' houses for Tonk Residence	.....	944 0 11	.....	944 0 11	57 9 1	.....	886 7 10
48	Temporary servants' sheds for Bickanir Residence	.....	60 0 0	.....	60 0 0	59 3 6	0 12 6	
49	Additions to Bickanir Residence	.....	6,559 0 0	.....	6,559 0 0	3,985 4 6	.....	2,573 11 6
50	Junia gateway	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	1,500 0 0	.....	.....	1,500 0 0
51	Replacing stone finials by copper gilded ones at Kotah Residence	.....	872 0 0	.....	872 0 0	773 5 0	98 11 0	
52	Iron gate for Kotah Residence	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0
53	Latrine for servants with sweepers' house for Kotah Residence	.....	1,057 0 0	.....	1,057 0 0	.....	.....	1,057 0 0
54	Privy for pupils at Kotah Residence	.....	1,193 0 0	.....	1,193 0 0	.....	.....	1,193 0 0
55	Garden cistern at Ajmere Residence	.....	.....	30 8 0	30 8 0	30 3 11	0 4 1	
56	Slab flooring round the swimming bath	.....	.....	73 2 1	73 2 1	73 2 1	.....	
57	Teak-wood table for Mayo College	.....	.....	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	.....	
58	Firwood dais in Lecture Hall of the Mayo College main building	.....	.....	140 4 9	140 4 9	140 4 9	.....	
59	Red sand-stone parapets to the culverts in the Mayo College compound	.....	.....	53 11 7	53 11 7	53 11 7	.....	
60	Tomb-stone for F. O. Connor, Quarter Master Sergeant at Abu	.....	90 0 0	.....	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....	
61	Water-course near Principal's house	.....	.....	169 0 0	169 0 0	169 0 0	.....	
62	Covered water-course near Principal's house	.....	.....	65 0 0	65 0 0	13 14 3	.....	51 1 9
63	Fixing pulley for drawing water at Mayo College well	.....	.....	44 0 0	44 0 0	.....	.....	44 0 0
64	House for the tutor of the Thakur of Ghanerao	.....	353 0 0	.....	353 0 0	73 10 3	.....	279 5 9
65	Water-course for Kotah Residence	.....	.....	210 0 0	210 0 0	162 11 3	.....	47 4 9
66	Addition to privy of Ulwar Residence	.....	.....	99 0 0	99 0 0	99 0 0	.....	
67	Savings transferred to credit of Ajmere Boarding-house account	.....	.....	12 6 2	12 6 2	.....	.....	12 6 2
68	Ditto ditto Jodhpur Durbar	.....	.....	50 9 10	50 9 10	.....	.....	50 9 10
69	Ditto ditto Bickanir "	.....	.....	59 13 7	59 13 7	.....	.....	59 13 7
70	Ditto ditto Tonk "	.....	.....	13 3 9	13 3 9	.....	.....	13 3 9
71	Ditto ditto Bhurtpur "	.....	.....	19 4 1	19 4 1	.....	.....	19 4 1
72	Ditto ditto Ulwar "	.....	.....	96 11 6	96 11 6	.....	.....	96 11 6
73	Ditto ditto Udaipur "	.....	.....	46 11 1	46 11 1	.....	.....	46 11 1
74	Ditto ditto Jhallawar "	.....	.....	116 11 10	116 11 10	.....	.....	116 11 10
75	Ditto ditto Kotah "	.....	.....	187 4 6	187 4 6	.....	.....	187 4 6
76	Ditto ditto Jaipur "	.....	.....	69 3 10	69 3 10	.....	.....	69 3 10
	Total	3,378 7 10	25,982 0 0	1,926 15 10	31,287 7 8	18,550 2 7	980 12 3	11,756 8 10

Mayo College, Ajmere;
The 20th April 1886.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix II.

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 133-G., dated Udaipur, 5th June 1886.

From—A. WINGATE, Esq., C.I.E., C.S., *Offg. Resident, Meywar,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1885-86, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Colonel C. K. M. Walter held the appointment of Resident up to 22nd August 1885, when he was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph, who, in turn was relieved on 27th November 1885 by Mr. T. Chichele Plowden.

I took over charge from Mr. Plowden on 15th April 1886, *i.e.*, after the close of the year under report.

INVESTITURE OF MAHARANA FUTTEH SINGH WITH FULL POWERS.

2. It was mentioned in last year's report that Maharana Futteh Singh was formally placed on the "*Gadi*" by the Agent to the Governor-General on the 4th March 1885. On the 22nd August following His Highness was, under the orders of the Government of India, invested in public Durbar with full governing powers, by Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Resident. In reporting the investiture, Colonel Walter stated that it was a great pleasure to him to have been directed to perform this act before leaving Udaipur, and that he felt assured that the trust and confidence reposed in His Highness by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General were not misplaced. During the interval that has since elapsed, His Highness has fully justified the expectations which Colonel Walter formed of him. He has been diligent in the discharge of his duties and, though a keen sportsman, has not allowed pleasure to interfere with work.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO UDAIPUR.

3. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin and party, accompanied by Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., and Staff, visited Udaipur in November, arriving on the evening of the 8th and leaving on the morning of the 11th. The 9th was spent in interchanging visits, and on the 10th His Excellency inspected the Meywar-Bhil Corps, and in the afternoon Her Excellency Lady Dufferin graciously laid the foundation stone of the new "Walter" Hospital for women. In the evening there was a State dinner at the palace, the party proceeding in boats in order to witness the illuminations. The lake of Udaipur is always beautiful; but on this occasion when, from the steps along the water's edge to the topmost pinnacle of the palace crowning the ridge, every architectural feature of the town was brought into relief against the dark back-ground by innumerable tiny lights, while the Island palaces, similarly lit up, rose from the lake in fairy outline, the effect was beautiful beyond description. Before leaving Chitor, on the return journey, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the famous hill-fort. His Highness the Maharana was much gratified that it had been his good fortune so early in his administration to be thus highly honored; and he and his Sardars welcomed Their Excellencies with that loyalty and affectionate gratitude which have characterised Meywar since the intervention of the British Government, and saved its long annals from a dishonored end.

SEASON OF 1885-86.

4. The rains set in very weakly. There had been two or three showers in May, but with the exception of 35 cents. on the 11th June, no useful rain fell till the 27th of that month, and from the 29th there was a break till the 12th of July. During the latter half of July and up to the 26th of August, the fall was continuous and heavy, but after that date

there was practically no rain except 1·50 inches on September 17th. By the gauge kept at the Residency, the total fall for the year was 28·16 inches, of which 1·21 fell in five days of May, 2·44 in eight days of June, 11·41 in nine days of July, 11·39 in eighteen days of August, 1·53 in two days of September, and 0·18 in three days of October. In the margin is given a return of the rainfall at 12 stations in Meywar. As was the case last year, the lowest fall was recorded at Serara, the head-quarters of the Bhil country. The heaviest fall was at Rasmi in Central Meywar. The season was unfavorable in every respect. The rains did not set in properly till very late and they ceased very early.

	Inches.	Cents.
Delwara *	18	43
* Kotra	26	70
* Kherwara	21	93
Udaipur City	27	02
Chitor	27	57
Serana	16	28
Kumulgurh	22	56
Surrakelmugra	26	90
Bhilwara	25	82
Jehazpur	23	33
Sadri Choti	21	13
Rasmi	29	16
Residency	28	16

* Returns for October 1885, not received.

CROPS.

5. In consequence, both the kharif and rabi harvests were injured, and the outturn was below the average everywhere. The spring crops further suffered owing to the frost. In the Bhil country, the kharif was a very poor crop and the rabi almost a total failure.

PRICE CURRENT.

6. Appendix A to this report gives the price current of food-grains during the year. Last year produced harvests of exceptional abundance, and the prices of cereals never before fell so low, and it was not till the bad season of 1885 had fully declared itself that they began to rise. The average for the year under review is consequently but little dearer than for 1884-85, but by the close of the year they had risen considerably and are still rising.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

7. The Residency Surgeon, Dr. F. French Mullen, supplies the following note:—

"The health of the City was not so good as on the previous year. The mortality was 47 per thousand.

"The number of births was respectively—

Mussulmans	233
Hindus	671
TOTAL	904

"The sanitation of the city has been well looked after.

VACCINATION.

8. "There were 4,047 cases of vaccination as against 3,301 in the previous year; the percentage of success was 96.

JAILS.

9. "Average daily strength 364; death-rate per thousand 35, as against 45 per thousand in the previous year.

"The new jail, to contain 450 prisoners, is approaching completion.

DISPENSARIES.

10. "The City Dispensary was very well attended during the year. The number of new cases (out-patients) treated was 17,965 as against 13,716 in the previous year.

"There was an increase of 318 in the number of in-patients.

"The total daily average attendance of in and out-patients was 264; 19 major operations were performed and 1,250 minor operations. Four new dispensaries have been opened during the official year, and a dispensary will shortly be completed at Serara the head-quarters of the Mugra Hakim."

UDAIPUR JAIL.

11. Allusion was made last year to the necessity of erecting a new jail. Under Mr Thomson's superintendence the buildings are now approaching completion. They consist of four double-storied blocks, with one single-story one, giving nine wards with accommodation for 50 prisoners in each. They are situated inside a fortalice, the wall of which is strong and high, and some of the old buildings are being converted into dwelling-houses for the officials,

guard-rooms, and store-rooms, and a hospital ward is to be added. When completed, Udaipur will be in possession of a strong, commodious, and, it is hoped, healthy jail.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

12. The present dispensary for women is under the management of Mrs. Lonorgan. The number of in and out-patients treated was 2,645, being an increase of 761 over last year. The premises being very confined, while the attendance was steadily increasing and the need for accommodation for in-patients was becoming more felt, the building of a suitable hospital was decided upon. The foundation-stone, as already stated, was laid by Her Excellency Lady Dufferin, a favor much appreciated and which has impressed the city generally with the importance of an institution which has hitherto had to contend with many prejudices. The memory of Her Excellency's kindness will make His Highness and the Sardars and influential people generally desirous that the new hospital should prove a success by being well-attended. The foundations have been put in and the building ought to be ready by next cold weather.

MISSION HOSPITAL.

13. Another addition to the city which will shortly be opened is the new Mission Hospital, a handsome building with plenty of accommodation, and conveniently situated in a populous quarter remote from the Maharana's Hospital and from the new "Walter" Hospital. The Reverend Dr. Shepherd is looking forward to getting out of his present inconvenient and dilapidated quarters, and on the occasion of his entry upon what may be termed the second stage of his work here, he will carry with him the good wishes and regard of every one form the highest to the lowest. He is also assisting the recent efforts to extend education, not only by his schools for boys and girls in the town, but by opening small branch schools in the neighbourhood of Udaipur. The following table kindly supplied by the Reverend Dr. Shepherd gives the statistics of attendance at the Mission Hospital during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86.

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.
Total attendance at Dispensary and Hospital .	22,393	34,929	12,536	...
Daily average attendance at ditto ditto .	61·3	95·6	34·3	...
Number of In-patients treated . . .	134	183	49	...
Major operations	23	18	...	5
Minor operations	557	711	154	...

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

14. The income of the state for the Sambat year 1941, was Udaipuri R33,10,205-15-7, equivalent to Imperial R25,96,239-13-0, and the expenditure amounted to Udaipuri R35,17,792-10-4, equivalent to Imperial R27,59,052-13-0.

The excess of expenditure over income was due mainly to the expenses consequent on the death of the late Maharana, which aggregated R4,35,095-15-9. There was another exceptional item of R1,63,142-7-6 owing to the liberality of the present Durbar, who, under Colonel Walter's advice, remitted some long outstanding claims against some of the chief Sardars, the principal being a lakh of rupees remitted to the Rao of Salumber and half a lakh to the Rao of Amcit. The land revenue, owing to the low prices, fell off a little, being Udaipuri R17,05,294-6-3, instead of R17,70,948, as returned last year, while customs (including the amount received, *viz.*, Udaipuri R2,58,610-7-0 from the British Government on account of salt) fell from Udaipuri R10,25,295-3-6 to R9,60,695-6-9. The Public Works Budget is given separately by Mr. Thompson, Executive Engineer.

OPIUM.

15. During the year under review 7,000½ chests of opium passed the scales at Chitor for export to China, paying a duty of R45,50,325, as against 7,199 chests with duty amounting to R46,79,350 during 1884-85. This shows a decrease of 198½ in the number of chests, and of R1,29,025 in the amount of duty realized. There has been a slight increase, however, in

the number of chests exported to British India for consumption, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

1884-85.		1885-86.		Increase.	
Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
24½	duty-free	61½	duty-free	65½	₹19,000
99	₹69,300	127	₹88,900		

The question of the export of opium from Dungarpur, mention of which was made in paragraph 37 of last year's Administration Report, has now been definitely settled, Government having been pleased to accede to the request of His Highness the Maharawal to be permitted to export special consignments to Ahmedabad by the Kherwara-Ahmedabad route under certain conditions.

SALT.

16. There is little to record under this head. There has been no infringement of the Salt agreement and the sums assigned to the Durbar under it have been duly disbursed. The following figures show the average price of salt in all the districts under this Residency during the year under report:—

District.	Rate per Government rupee.	
	Seers.	Chittaks.
Udaipur	11	$15\frac{1}{10}$
Country rouud Kherwara	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Kotra	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Dungarpur	11	1
Banswara	11	14
Pertabgarh	18	$4\frac{1}{2}$

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

17. The report of the Settlement Officer of the work carried out by his department during the year will be found below:—

"During the year the new settlement has been introduced in the zillas of Rasmi and Sarra, comprising seven parganas, and the collections of revenue for the present year are being made in accordance with the settlement. In four of the parganas the work is finished and the copies of their accounts have been distributed to the "asámis." In the remaining three parganas each "asámi" has been told what he has to pay, but the work of hearing complaints is not yet complete. The lands of any "asámi" whose payment in comparison with previous years is considerably increased are visited by my Assistant, and his reports, together with the notes I made at my own inspection, enable me to ascertain the cause of the increase. In many cases the cause is simply that the owner has been hitherto paying less than his neighbours. All complaints are decided by me in the presence of the zilla Hakim and of my Assistant, the latter stating the results of his inspection of the lands, and the former the amount of previous payments and the reason for their being less than other people's. It would be a great saving of time were it possible to anticipate these complaints, but the Hakim's accounts do not distinguish between lands belonging to the man himself, and those he holds in mortgage or happens to be cultivating as tenant, and the several members of a family are often not distinguished. In our accounts, a Mahajan, for example may be down for a considerable amount and his name not appear in the Hakim's account, at all, owing to all his lands being worked by tenants. Until, therefore, a man complains, and his account has been split up and put together again in the village, it is impossible for the Hakim to ascertain what his previous payments have really been. Most of the complaints are made by Mahajans, Brahmins, Rajputs, village servants, officials and Byragis, Gosains,

&c., and these are all based upon privilege. The regular cultivating classes seldom complain, except in the case of a man holding more land than he can cultivate, or where a widow or orphan is temporarily at a disadvantage. I find it takes me ten days to a fortnight, sitting allday, to dispose of the complaints of a large pargana, but the compensating advantage is that the asperities of the settlement are smoothed, that every complaint gets a careful hearing, and that finally very few are left discontented. To the rates imposed no objection has been raised except in one trifling instance. There has been a keen competition for the appointment of patel, but, as I took the precaution beforehand of registering the names of patels in each village at the time of my inspection, this has not given so much trouble as it otherwise would have done. A good deal of land has been newly taken up and cultivated in the assessed zillas, which has necessitated a few Amins being entertained to measure it. This sudden taking up of land has thrown a great deal of extra work on the Hakims, and I have been obliged to assist them as they could not meet the demand. The Hakim of Rasmi and his establishment have adopted the new Revenue Accounts and Forms, but the Sarra Hakim will not be able to do so till next year, owing to our office having been unable to furnish him with the faired village papers in time. Meanwhile the assessment of the Chitor zilla is in progress.

The expenditure, excluding the salary of the Settlement Officer, up to 31st March 1886 has amounted to R2,38,415-4-8.

18. At the request of His Highness the Maharana, and with the concurrence of the Resident, I agreed to arbitrate in a boundary dispute between the villages of Bagore and Alsipura, belonging respectively to the father of the late Maharana and the adoptive father of the present Maharana. When I had finished announcing the settlement in the Rasmi Pargana, I accordingly visited Bagore between the 27th May and 1st June last, and having made myself acquainted with the disputed ground, returned to Udaipur, where I heard the arguments of either side and finally gave my decision. Pillars have been set up along the line I laid down, and I believe both sides are fairly satisfied, which puts an end to a dispute that has been very bitterly fought over for more than forty years past.

19. I may add that, in spite of an unfavorable agricultural year, and the low price of opium, as well as of all other produce, the first instalment has been collected without difficulty, showing that the raiyats appreciate the value of the term of twenty years for which the settlement has been sanctioned. A dispensary has been opened in each settled zilla. I regret no school is yet working, though one in each pargana is building.

ADMINISTRATION.

20. The hope expressed in last year's report by Colonel Walter that the arrears would soon be cleared off has been to a great extent realized, and the business of the State is now carried on with promptitude and despatch.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(1) Criminal cases.

21. The Durbar has furnished the usual return of criminal cases, a translation of which is appended marked B. The statistics given in this table indicate that crime has somewhat increased during the year, as compared with last year, the figures being 1,383 for 1884-85 and 1,445 for 1885-86. The increase however is chiefly among the less serious offences, heinous crime showing a palpable decrease; for instance, dakaiti, highway robbery, and theft number 8, 54 and 240 respectively as against 13, 74 and 254 last year; while the number of murder cases is the same. The loss to property also shows a decrease, *e.g.*, R9,993-3-3 and 126 head of cattle, as against R13,218-5-3 and 373 head of cattle, in 1884-85. Including the balance from the previous year, the Court had to deal with 2,289 cases, of which 1,301 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 988 still to be heard.

(2) Civil Litigation.

22. The annual statement of civil suits forms Appendix C. to this report. Five hundred and thirty-six cases for claims amounting to R1,98,830-9-9 were pending disposal at the close of last year, and 782 new cases with claims for R1,29,562-11-9 were admitted, making a total of 1,318 cases involving claims to the extent of R3,28,393-4-6 to be disposed of during the year under review. Of these 592 suits for R1,65,153-11-9 were decided, leaving 726 with claims amounting to R1,63,239-8-9 pending when the year expired. There was an increase all round in the number of cases admitted as compared with last year, the total being 782 and

518 respectively; and, considering the very large balance of 536 pending settlement at the close of 1884-85, the Court may be said to have got through a fair amount of work.

(3) Appeals.

23. A list of civil and criminal appeals to the "Mahendraj Sobha," or Chief Court of Meywar, will be found as Appendix D. There were 872 civil and 603 criminal appeals. These include 357 and 233 appeals, civil and criminal respectively, pending from the year 1884-85. The total number of the former decided was 492 and of the latter 407, leaving a balance of 380 civil and 196 criminal still to be heard. During the foregoing year there were in all 741 civil and 525 criminal appeals, of which 384 and 292 were disposed of. The Court had thus more appeals to attend to this year than last, and the result shows more work done.

(4) Court of Vakils.

24. At the close of the year 1884-85 16 cases were pending, and 13 new ones have been instituted, making a total of 29, of which 22 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 7 on 31st March 1886. The amount awarded as compensation was Udaipuri R3,103-9-4 and Imperial R662-2-0. Fines aggregating R750 (Imperial) were also imposed. There were five appeals to the Upper Court, including three from last year, of which two have been decided, the finding of the Lower Court being confirmed in one and reversed in the other. This information will be found tabulated in Appendix E. Compared with last year's statistics there has been an increase in the number of cases disposed of, *viz.*, 22 against 14, and the balance of pending suits has fallen from 16 to 7. Particulars of the cases adjudicated by the Court are detailed in Appendix F, and it is satisfactory to note that the more heinous offences such as murder, dakaiti with wounding, highway robbery with wounding, and theft with wounding, are conspicuous for their absence.

SAFETY OF THE GOVERNMENT MAILS.

25. It is a subject for regret that one case occurred of robbery of the Government Mail. This happened on the night of the 28th January 1886 at the village of Bano in Meywar, about 27 miles from the capital, on the Udaipur-Chitor Postal Line. The Darbar reported the occurrence to this office on the following morning, and intimated that a jemadar and ten sowars from Udaipur, and the Raj Inspector at Batewar, had been at once despatched to make enquiries and endeavour to apprehend the persons implicated. Nothing however has as yet come to light, although the Darbar is still sanguine of being able to track the criminals, and to this end notices of rewards to informers have been promulgated.

JAIL.

26. Appendix G. is a translation of the jail return furnished by the Darbar. From this it appears that the number of under-trial prisoners has fallen from 101 last year to 25 this year; so that the hope expressed in paragraph 92 of last year's report has been fully realized. Convicts show an almost corresponding increase.

THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.

27. Hazari Lal still continues in charge of the four Darbar schools in Udaipur. The total number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year as compared with the previous year was—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1885-86	929	151	580
1884-85	498	95	593

This increase in the number of girls attending is very satisfactory. The decrease in the boys is said to be due to the introduction, at the end of February 1886, of school fees—a reform the School Committee insisted on, seeing that the land-owning classes in the districts had evinced a willingness to subscribe towards the education of their children. The average number of pupils on the rolls was 612·23 against 541·38 for 1884-85, and the daily average shows a great improvement, having risen from 342·45 to 443·25. The average percentage of attendance has

also increased, being 73·0, compared with 68·25 in the previous year. The number of pupils studying languages is given below—

Language.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Hindi	479	463
English	144	129
Urdu	64	72
Sanskrit	32	26
Persian	18	13

The expenditure increased considerably and amounted to R10,174-8-8, due to an increase in the staff of teachers. In 1884-85 the expenditure was R7,927-3-0. The average cost per pupil was R15-6-8 against R14-12-0 last year. The Head Master has, under the supervision of the School Committee, improved the course of instruction with a view to enabling boys to present themselves for the public examinations. This year, for the first time, three boys were sent to Ajmere, and appeared at the middle-class examination. His Highness the Maharana distributed the prizes to boys and girls on the 2nd March 1886, and granted a sum of R200 as a fund for supplying poor children with books and school necessaries. A normal class has been started with a view to furnishing teachers for the new schools opening in the districts. Scholarships amounting to R34 per mensem were competed for by the boys at their annual examination.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND DISPENSARIES.

28. It was stated in last year's report that a fund amounting to two lakhs had been set apart for the erection of schools and dispensaries in the districts, which were to be supported by a small cess on the land revenue. The zillas of Sarra and Rasmi having been settled, operations were commenced there, and a dispensary has been built and is now working in each zilla; while of the seven schools sanctioned (one for each pargana) one for 150 boys is about to be opened; four for 75 boys each are well advanced, and two are not yet commenced. Funds being too limited to admit of more schools, a sum has been set apart from the cess for each school, from which a small monthly grant-in-aid will be made by the Hakims to parents sending a boy from a distance to attend the school. In this way it is hoped that every village of any size in each pargana will be represented by one or two boys at the school, and so the benefit of the cess will be distributed as widely as circumstances permit.

MAYO COLLEGE.

29. Six boys,* the Darbar state, have been attending the Mayo College during the year. Of these, I am personally acquainted with two, the Rao of Amet, and Bijey Singh of Delwara, and with a third, the Kuar of Bedla, who left not long ago, and these are superior in every way to the sons of Sardars who are so misguided as to keep their boys at home. The folly of this course is bearing fruit in a form that must soon bring the subject prominently to notice, the very unsatisfactory relations which subsist between several of the more important Sardars and their Kuars.

* The Rao of Amet.
Bijey Singh, second son of the Delwara Raj.
The Lasani Thakur.
The Kuar of the Thakur of Rupnagar.
The Thakur of Pandit.
The Chelah of the Gurla Babajee.

PUBLIC WORKS.

30. The report submitted by Mr. Campbell Thomson, Executive Engineer, has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, and the Darbar is fortunate in having so energetic and able an Engineer at their disposal. The road from Udaipur to Chitor is now bridged throughout, and an additional dâk bungalow has been built between Chitor and Muggerwar, as well as a new one at Udaipur, the old one having been converted into a bungalow for the Executive Engineer. In July next, it is hoped, a tonga-dâk will be running on this road, which will also carry mails and parcels, and be of much public convenience. The Darbar have granted a subsidy of R200 per mensem. A very useful irrigation work to utilize the water stored in the Rajnagar lake, begun by Mr. Monckton, has been completed by Mr. Thompson, and will next season, it is hoped, add materially to the State revenue, thus encouraging the Darbar to pursue the policy of which Mr. Monckton's deputation to inspect the tanks of Meywar was the beginning. The repair of an important tank at Kangni in Central Meywar is in progress, and next year doubtless others on Mr.

Monckton's list will be taken in hand. Latterly, Mr. Thompson's attention was rather diverted to the Bhil country, where the Darbar have started a number of small but useful works, chiefly tanks, to give relief to the Bhils in parts where failure of the crops had been most severe. These measures have helped to tide over the threatened scarcity, assisted by a plentiful crop of mhowa fruit. The Durbar have further made advances for the construction of tanks to the amount of ₹18,000 to the Bhumut Chiefs to assist them in providing work. This is a policy that must bear fruit in attaching the Bhils to the Darbar officials. The Maharana's gardens in Udaipur, under Mr. Storey's immediate superintendence, are rapidly becoming a sight of which His Highness may well be proud, and which are very popular with the towns-people. The proposed railway is for the present in abeyance; Mr. Thompson undertook the collection of the exhibits for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. A Bhil and his wife were sent to Calcutta to be modelled, and these are perhaps the most interesting contribution Meywar could make.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

31. In the month of October 1885, Major F. A. Wilson was deputed to continue the demarcation of the Meywar-Tonk border. He was about 5½ months engaged on the work, *viz.*, from 7th October 1885 to 1st April 1886, and during this time he disposed of 23 cases, particulars of which are given below—

By mutual agreement	17
By the Boundary Officer himself	5
Partly by Punchayat, partly by men walking the line under oath, and partly by the Boundary Officer	1
TOTAL	23

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph and Major A. R. T. MacRae were also for some months employed on boundary work, the former on the Meywar-Merwara border, and the latter on the Meywar-Marwar border.

FOREST OPERATIONS.

32. There is nothing worth reporting under this head.

BHIL MATTERS.

33. Towards the close of the year, Mr. Plowden made a short excursion to the Debur district to see the Mugra Hakim, and form an opinion as to the necessity for further relief works. The Mugra Hakim is a very good officer and appears to have his troublesome charge well in hand. An interesting feature of the work of the Church Missionary Society at Kherwara is the intention to erect a school there for Bhil girls, which will be the first of its kind in the country. The Durbar Bhil schools are four in number, *viz.*, 1 at Jawar, 1 at Bara Pal, 1 at Paduna and 1 at Rakabdeo. The number of boys attending them during the year was 90, distributed as under—

Jawur	30	Boys.
Bara Pal	20	„
Paduna	12	„
Rakabdeo	28	„
TOTAL	90.	

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

34. Mr. T. C. Plowden, who was officiating as Resident during the cold weather, spent 66 days on tour. The more important among the places visited by him were Chitor, Debur, Mandel, Bhilwara, Rajnagar, Nathdwara, Eklinji, Delwara, and Gogunda.

HILLY TRACTS.

35. Colonel Conolly resumed charge from Lieutenant-Colonel Temple on the 7th November 1885, and held charge during the rest of the year under review. His report, and that of Lieutenant-Colonel Temple, the Second Assistant Resident, are annexed.

HEALTH, CROPS, AND PRICES.

36. The health of the year was not so good, owing to the number of chest affections during the cold weather. The rainfall was under 23 inches at Kherwara, and 27·16 inches at Kotra-

The kharif crop was very short everywhere and the rabi almost a total failure. The outturn of the preceding year had fortunately been very good, and there has been an abundant mhowa crop, and the Poltical Officers believe that there will be no severe distress. Prices have risen but not to a serious extent.

CRIME.

37. No case of witch-swinging or of mail robbery occurred during the year. The only serious affray was a fight which took place in October 1885 between some Bhils of Jura and Edur. The case was disposed of at a Border Court.

DUNGARPUR.

38. The management of Dungarpur calls for no remark. The removal of the opium difficulty has already been described. With the assistance of the Topographical Survey Officers considerable progress has been made with the definition of the Dungarpur-Mahikhanta border.

JAWAS AND MADRI.

39. The liberal loans made by the Meywar Darbar to the Raos of Jawas and Madri for construction of tanks have been noticed elsewhere.

JURA.

40. The debt due from Jura to the Meywar Darbar has been paid off, and the question of restoring the Financial control of the State is under consideration.

OGHNA.

41. The administration of the Rao of Oghna is still favorably commented upon. A son and heir was born in February 1886.

PANURWA.

42. The question of jurisdiction over the Umria Thakurati, decided to a partial extent in favor of Panurwa, has, it is said by the Second Assistant Resident, rather strained the friendly feeling hitherto subsisting between the Chiefs of Oghna and Panurwa. It is still a subject of regret that the murderers of the late Thakur of Umria have not yet been brought to justice, but measures are being taken which it is hoped will be decisive.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

43. Lieutenant Evans-Gordon, Assistant Political Agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh, gave over charge to the Resident, Meywar, on the 26th October 1885, by whom the current work of the office was discharged till the appointment of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey on 23rd February 1886.

RAINFALL, CROPS, PRICES, AND HEALTH.

44. The rainfall at Banswara was 35 58 inches, and at Pertabgarh 29·61 inches. Excessive rain in the beginning of the season and frost in the cold weather damaged the crops, but the outturn of both harvests is stated to have been 12 annas in the rupee. Following upon a good year, prices were very cheap. With the exception of an outbreak of cholera in Pertabgarh, which occasioned about 250 deaths, the public health was good.

CRIME.

45. No serious crime is reported from Pertabgarh, but in Banswara a widow was convicted of causing the death of her illegitimate child, and a woman suspected of being a witch is reported to have been murdered by a Bhil; another case in which a witch is alleged to have been swung is under trial.

PERTABGARH.

46. The school mentioned in last year's report as having been started is not very efficient yet. Dispensary is well-attended, the jail well-managed, and the Post Office recently established is now self-supporting. Two students have been sent to Dehra Dun to learn Forestry. The revenue of the State amounted to Salum Shai R2,71,408 and the expenditure to R2,81.835. The excess in expenditure was chiefly due to the Maharawat's marriage.

BANSWARA.

47. The management of the Banswara State under the new Kamdar is again more favor-

ably reported upon, and the questions of improved judicial administration and the settlement of internal boundary disputes are being taken up more energetically.

The school, as in Pertabgarh is backward. The jail is improving, and the dispensary very successful. Receipts of the State amounted to Salum Shai ₹2,05,717 and the expenditure to ₹2,06,033.

KUSALGARH.

48. The Assistant Political Agent gives a very good account of the administration of the small State of Kusalgarh.

ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT.

49. Lieutenant Pinhey has shown energy and good sense during the short time he has been in charge, and the good results commented upon last year as having been due to the great interest shown in his work by Lieutenant Evans-Gordon, may be expected to develop under Lieutenant Pinhey

50. The Assistant Political Agent's Report is attached.

A. WINGATE, C.S.,

Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT A.

Udaipur Price Current for 1885-86.

Months.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.				Remarks.
	1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
1st to 15th April 1885	22	4	23	...	34	6	35	15	36	11½	38	4½	
16th to 30th April 1885	24	3½	25	...	34	6	35	15	37	8	39	1	
1st to 15th May 1885	23	7	24	3½	33	13	34	5	37	8	39	1	
16th to 31st May 1885	23	...	23	13¼	30	7½	33	..	33	9½	34	6	
1st to 15th June 1885	22	7	23	7	28	14½	30	7½	29	7	30	8	
16th to 30th June 1885	22	10½	23	7	28	2	29	10	29	11	30	8	
1st to 15th July 1885	21	7¾	22	4¼	28	2	29	11	27	5½	28	14½	
16th to 31st July 1885	21	14	22	10½	28	14½	30	7½	28	14½	30	7½	
1st to 15th August 1885	21	7¾	22	4¼	29	4¾	30	7½	28	14½	30	7½	
16th to 31st August 1885	21	7¾	22	4¼	31	4	32	13	28	13½	30	7½	
1st to 15th September 1885	21	14	22	10½	29	11	30	8	29	11	30	8	
16th to 30th September 1885	21	7¾	22	4	29	11	31	4	28	14½	30	7½	
1st to 15th October 1885	17	3	17	15½	25	6¼	26	9	25	8½	26	15	
16th to 31st October 1885	17	9¼	17	15½	23	7	25	...	21	14	23	7	

Udaipur Price Current for 1885-86.—continued.

Months.	Wheat.				Barley.				Indian Corn.				Remarks.
	1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
1st to 15th November 1885 . .	16	12¾	17	3	22	10½	23	7	21	14	22	4¼	
16th to 30th November 1885 . .	17	15½	18	12	25	...	25	12¾	22	10¼	23	7	
1st to 15th December 1885 . . .	18	5¼	19	2¼	25	...	26	9	23	7	24	3½	
16th to 31st December 1885 . .	18	12	19	8½	25	...	25	12½	21	14	23	7	
1st to 15th January 1886 . . .	18	5¾	19	2¼	25	...	25	12½	21	14	22	10½	
16th to 31st January 1886 . .	17	15½	18	12	24	3½	25	...	21	11½	22	10½	
1st to 15th February 1886 . . .	17	14½	18	4¾	23	7	24	3½	21	14	22	10½	
16th to 28th February 1886 . .	17	14½	18	5¾	23	7	24	3½	21	8¾	21	15	
1st to 15th March 1886 . . .	17	5½	18	5¾	22	10½	23	7	21	1½	21	14	
16th to 31st March 1886 . . .	18	12	19	2¼	24	2½	25	...	21	14	22	10	
Average 1885-86 . .	20	1 33/48	20	13¼	27	5 29/48	29	1 57/96	27	10 5/6	28	1 17/96	
Average 1884-85 . .	21	9¾	22	5	31	6¼	32	4½	28	8½	29	6¾	

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Cases in the Criminal Court of Udaipur for the year 1885-86.

Serial No.	Nature of Offence.	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Cases disposed of.				Pending.		Remarks.
								Proved.		Dismissed.				
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	
			R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Dakaiti	20	3,539 4 0 and 369 head of cattle.	8	755 0 0 and 45 head of cattle.	28	4,294 4 0 and 413 head of cattle.	4	.....	2	.....	22	4,294 4 0 and 413 head of cattle.	Cases under investigation.
2	Highway robbery	129	7,559 15 6	54	2,739 11 9	183	10,299 11 3	22	967 12 3	23	626 1 3	138	8,705 14 9	Ditto ditto.
3	Theft	118	9,391 14 6	249	6,498 • 7 6 and 81 head of cattle.	367	15,890 6 0 and 81 head of cattle.	147	4,491 2 6 and 40 head of cattle.	95	1,480 13 6	125	9,918 6 0	Ditto ditto.
4	Murder	93	*Nil.*	45	*Nil.*	138	*Nil.*	14	*Nil.*	31	*Nil.*	93	*Nil.*	Ditto ditto.
5	Wounding	42	.....	37	.....	79	.....	17	.....	5	.....	57	.....	Ditto ditto.
6	Suicide and attempt at suicide	69	.....	75	.....	144	.....	44	.....	...	.. ...	100	.....	Ditto ditto.
7	Abortion	11	.....	6	.....	17	.....	2	.....	3	.....	12	.....	Ditto ditto.
8	Allowing prisoners to escape	3	.....	8	.....	11	.....	7	.....	...	.....	4	.....	Ditto ditto.
9	Mutilation	2	.....	5	.....	7	.....	3	.....	...	.....	4	.....	Ditto ditto.
10	Attempt to murder	1	.....	...	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	Ditto ditto.
11	Bribery and Embezzlement	13	.....	19	.....	32	.....	14	.....	...	.....	18	.....	Ditto ditto.
12	Sale of children	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	2	.....	...	.....	3	.....	Ditto ditto.
13	"Pranch" of mischief	16	.....	13	.....	29	.....	4	.....	2	.....	23	.....	Ditto ditto.
14	Forgery	9	.....	24	.....	33	.....	16	.....	9	.....	8	.....	Ditto ditto.
15	Accidental death	1	.....	49	.....	50	.....	48	.....	...	.....	2	.....	Ditto ditto.
16	Assault	5	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	Ditto ditto.
17	Rape	...	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
18	Arson	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	
19	Witch-swinging	...	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	...	.....	...	.....	
20	Petty offiences	308	.....	841	... ..	1,149	.....	776	.....	...	.....	373	.....	
	Total	844	20,491 2 0 and 368 head of cattle.	1,445	9,993 3 3 and 126 head of cattle.	2,289	30,484 5 3 and 494 head of cattle.	1,228	5,458 14 9 and 40 head of cattle.	173	2,106 14 9	988	22,918 8 9 and 454 head of cattle.	

Udaipur,
Dated 5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officating. Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Return of Cases instituted in the Civil Court at Udaipur for the year 1885-86.

No.	Nature of case.	Pending from last year.		Admitted.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of						Grand total of settled cases.		Pending.	
										Proved.		Dismissed		Total.					
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
			R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R. a. p.		R a. p.
1	Debt	127	1,98,830 9 9	297	1,29,562 10 9	424	3,28,393 4 6	4	14,852 7 9	203	1,22,571 14 9	32	27,729 5 3	235	1,50,301 4 0	239	1,65,153 11 9	185	1,63,239 8 9
2	Immoveable property	62	...	141	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	91	...	112	...
3	Betrothal disputes	12	...	22	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	14	...
4	Adoption	5	...	6	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	6	...
5	Caste disputes	7	...	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	5	...
6	Miscellaneous	163	...	224	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	145	...	242	...
7	Registration	33	...	40	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	31	...	42	...
8	Trespass on Darbar land	127	...	44	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	51	...	120	...
	Total	536	1,98,830 9 9	782	1,29,562 10 9	1,318	3,28,393 4 6	4	14,852 7 9	203	1,22,571 14 9	32	27,729 5 3	588	1,50,301 4 0	592	1,65,153 11 9	726	1,63,239 8 9

Udaipur,
The 5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C.S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1885-'86.

| Serial No. | Description of Cases. | ADMITTED. | | |

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1885-86,—continued.

| Serial No. | Description of Cases. | DISPOSED OF. | | |

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1885-86,—concluded.

| Serial No. | Description of Cases. | DISPOSED OF. | | |

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakils during the year 1885-86.

Residency.	No of cases pending on 1st April 1885.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of during the year.	No. pending on 31st March 1886.	Total amount of decree awarded.	Appeals to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1885.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Meywar . .	16	13	29	22	7	* Udaipur R a. p. 3,103 9 4 and Imperial, R a. p. 662 2 0	3	2	5	1	Nil.	1	3	* Fines have also been imposed, amounting to Imperial R750.

UDAIPUR;
The 5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT F.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the Cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakils during 1885-86.

Offences.	No.
Against person (murder)	Nil
Dakaiti with wounding	Nil
„ without „	3
Highway robbery with wounding	Nil
„ „ without „	4
Theft with wounding	Nil
„ without „	1
Cattle lifting	2
Miscellaneous	3
Total	13

UDAIPUR;
The 5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT G.

Jail Return for 1885-86.

Prisoners under trial.	Prisoners sentenced.	Terms.	Murder.	Wounding.	Highway Robbery.	Bribery.	Dakaiti.	Theft.	Purchasing stolen property.	Rebellion.	Assault and Battery.	Abduction.	Deception.	Abortion.	Fraud.	"Prauch" or Mischief.	Mutilation.	Kine-killing.	Arson.	Witch-swinging.	Poisoning.	Want of Security.	Total.
25	363	1 Month . .	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		3 Months . .	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		6 „ . .	1	1	5	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
		1 Year . .	1	3	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	...	...	38
		2 Years . .	7	4	10	...	2	24	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
		2½ „ . .	1	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		3 „ . .	9	6	20	...	12	22	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
		4 „ . .	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
		5 „ . .	16	1	1	...	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33
		6 „ . .	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		7 „ . .	7	1	4	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
		9 „ . .	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
		10 „ . .	19	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
		11 „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		14 „ . .	7	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17
		20 „ . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total of prisoners sentenced . .			109	25	58	1	33	96	3	3	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	4	1	4	3	...	363
Distribution of prisoners under trial			6	1	3	...	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25

UDAIPUR;
5th June 1886.

A. WINGATE, C. S.,
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

ANNEXURE I.

No. 59 G., dated Kherwara, 14th April 1886.

From—COLONEL A. CONOLLY, *Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—*The Resident in Meywar.*

I have the honor to submit for the year 1885-86, the Administration Report of this Superintendency, of which I resumed Political charge from Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple on my return from sick leave to Europe on the 7th of November 1885—

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Surgeon W. W. Webb, Officiating in Medical Charge of the Meywar-Bhil Corps, and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing dispensary returns and statistics of the health of the regiment and station, is appended and marked A. The season has not been marked by any epidemic, though an unusual amount of sickness in the shape of chest complaints has visited the district during the cold weather and been productive of some mortality; there has been no outbreak of cattle disease, though the cattle show signs of being affected by the scanty pasturage consequent on a short rainfall last year.

CROPS.

3. The spring crop is considerably below the average, under 23 inches of rain having fallen in the past monsoon season; the outturn in Dungarpur is said to have been 11 annas, while that of the Bhumir States, under this Superintendency, may be put at 9 annas in the rupee. A list of Prices Current in the Kherwara and Dungarpur Bazar is given below—

	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	
Wheat . . .	22	8	25	...	per Rupee.
Barley . . .	36	...	28	...	,,
Rice	12	8	15	...	,,
Indian-corn . .	27	8	25	8	,,
Gram . . .	27	8	28	...	,,
Ghí	1	6½	1	6	,,
Salt	11	4	11	...	,,

The mhowa crop of the season, especially in Dungarpur, is proving an abundant one, a fortunate circumstance, since the Bhils depend largely on this for sustenance both of themselves and their cattle. So plentiful in fact has the outturn been that it has affected the usual migration into Mahi Kanta territory to which the Bhils of this part of Meywar, men, women, and children, resort annually in large numbers to gather the berry, receiving as the price of their labor a certain percentage of the mhowa picked up. The partial failure of the "rabi" crop will not, it is anticipated, lead to any general distress, or necessitate, except in special cases, an outlay on relief works beyond the capacity of the Dungarpur Durbar or the petty States comprised in this Superintendency.

CRIME.

4. There have been no cases of mail-robbery, witch-swinging, infanticide or such heinous crimes; in the list of minor offences brought to notice there is nothing worthy of remark.

BORDER COURTS.

5. It has not been found practicable to fix a date for the assembly of these Courts either with Rewa Kanta or Mahi Kanta, the difficulty having been enhanced during the past cold weather by the paucity of British Officers with the Meywar-Bhil Corps, of which the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is Commandant.

ROADS.

6. Steps are being taken, as will be seen by reference to paragraph 5 of the report by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, towards the conversion into a fair-weather road of the track now connecting Kherwara with Kotra. In addition to this, the proceeds of a fine, levied on the villages mentioned in paragraph 5 of this office Administration Report of last year, have been utilised to open out a road through the densely wooded ravine separating Jhalapun and Kankun-Sugwara in Jawás, and advantage taken of the opportunity thus afforded to restore an old tank at the head of the 'nala' in question.

COLD WEATHER TOUR.

7. A sketch of the tours undertaken during the year is appended marked C. The great increase of regimental work, chiefly owing to musketry in late years, and the special paucity of British Officers during the last cold weather, prevented my leaving Head-quarters for more

than very restricted periods; it is hoped that more may be accomplished in this respect next year.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

8. In September 1885, specimens of the Bhil race, a man and woman, with the costume, arms and ornaments peculiar thereto, were sent to be modelled for this Exhibition under the direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department in Calcutta, in charge of a Havildar of the Meywar-Bhil Corps; the group and their surroundings are said to have been most interesting and attractive.

ENSILAGE.

9. Experiments in this direction have not led to the adoption of the system in this locality. Silos constructed in the station of Kherwara proved to be failures, and the people of the district show no anxiety to persevere in the matter, the fact being that the comparatively small number of cattle can in years of ordinary rainfall find sufficient pasturage without resort to artificial means of preserving fodder. The value, however, of ensilage in years of drought is overlooked.

MEYWAR-BHIL CORPS.

10. The regiment was present at Udaipur in November last on the occasion of the visit to that place of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, by whom it had the honor of being reviewed.

11. The Annual Inspection of the corps was held by Major-General Carnegy in February 1886 with satisfactory results; the valise equipment spoken of in the previous year's report has been received.

12. In compliance with the wishes of Government an impetus has been given to the enlistment of Mogias, and it remains to be seen how far the experiment will prove a successful one.

13. A fresh map of the Cantonment Kherwara has been made under the the superintendence of W. H. Patterson, Esq. of the Survey Department.

DUNGARPUR.

14. There is nothing in the finances of this State or the administration of justice as setforth in the return received, which calls for remark.

15. No Public Works of any importance have been undertaken during the past year; the Gaib Sagur water-palace alluded to in last year's report is approaching completion, and gives employment to a considerable number of workmen.

16. The difficulty regarding the export of Dungarpur opium which has been the subject of remark in previous reports is happily removed, Government having been pleased to consent, greatly to the relief of the Dungarpur Durbar, to the restoration under certain well-defined restrictions, of export by the old route to Ahmedabad. The first consignment despatched under the new rules left Kherwara on the 10th instant, and the system now instituted has every prospect of working smoothly and proving a benefit to Dungarpur while entailing no loss or inconvenience to Government.

17. The Baneswur Fair of the year under review was a great success, the value of goods sold considerably exceeding that of average years.

18. The Topographical Survey work which had been in progress for two seasons in this State has been concluded, and boundary work on the Dungarpur Mahi Kanta border so far advanced that the surveyors have been able, in the course of their operations, to define portions of the border as pointed out by the representatives of the States concerned.

19. A return of cases heard in the Dungarpur Courts for the year 1st of July 1884 to 30th June 1885 is appended and marked B.

BHUMIA CHIEFS, JAWAS.

20. Two years at most should see this State freed from its debts, the liquidation of which has been delayed by the present scarcity and consequent falling off of revenue. This scarcity having made itself felt more in Jawas than the neighbouring States, certain relief works will, with the assistance which is confidently expected from the Meywar Durbar, be instituted shortly; they take the form of rebuilding tanks long out of repair on sites pointed out to me during a late tour in the district.

PARA, MADRI, CHANI AND THANA.

21. Nothing has occurred in these States, nor is there anything in the statistics they have submitted worthy of notice; the Chiefs are alive to their responsibilities in the matter of meeting, by providing work on a small scale in various localities, the partial distress which exists owing to failure of crops.

KOTRA.

22. Colonel Temple's Report on the above district is attached: the principal matters of importance or interest therein are as follows:—

4. Failure of Rabi crop.
5. Kotra-Kherwara Road.
10. Jura Administration.
13. Birth of a son to the Chief of Oghna.
15. Affairs in the Umṛia Thakurate.
16. Estrangement between Panurwa and Oghna.

STATEMENT A.

Kherwara Dispensary.

Total attendance during the year 3,423
Out-door patients 3,376
In-door patients 47

Principal causes of sickness were as follows:—

Year.	Fever.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Diarrhœa.	Ulcers.	Skin diseases.
1885 & 1886 .	685	779	344	88	167	433

Health of the Regiment.—Good.

Principal causes of sickness.

Year.	Fever.	Chest affections.	Guinea-worm.	Skin diseases and ulcers.	Injuries.
1885 & 1886 .	174	38	69	55	43

Health of the Station.—Good.

KHERWARA; *13th April 1886.*

A. CONOLLY, *Colonel,*
Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1941, i.e., *from 1st July 1884 to 30th June 1885, showing the number settled and remaining.*

Months.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
July 1884 . . .	66	53	94	25	
August „ . . .	74	44	74	44	
September „ . . .	41	27	48	20	
October „ . . .	46	21	41	26	
November „ . . .	41	38	41	38	
December „ . . .	36	30	37	29	
January 1885 . . .	38	26	28	36	
February „ . . .	48	24	32	40	
March „ . . .	58	24	45	37	
April „ . . .	63	42	36	69	
May „ . . .	54	40	27	67	
June „ . . .	58	53	27	84	
Total .	623	422	530	515	1,045

KHERWARA; *13th April 1886.*

A. CONOLLY, *Colonel,*
Poltl. Suptd., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement showing the Tour of the First Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1885-86.

Name of Officer.	Date 1885. From	Date 1885. To	Place. From	Place. To.	Number of days.	Remarks.
Lieut.-Col. E Temple	1st March	11th March	Kherwara	Udaipur	11	On public duty.
	26th do.	3rd April	Ditto	Bhelora	9	On border duty.
	2nd November	7th November	Ditto	Udaipur	6	On public duty.
Colonel A. Conolly.	8th do.	14th do.	Ditto	Ditto	7	On public duty.
	7th December	31st December	Ditto	Dungarpur	5	Ditto ditto.
	19th January 18	31st January 1886.	Ditto	Jawas	13	Ditto ditto.
				Total	51	

KHERWARA;
13th April 1886.

A. CONOLLY, *Colonel,*
Pol. Supt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

ANNEXURE II.

No. 27 G., dated Kotra Meywar, 3rd April 1886.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. TEMPLE., *2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar,*
To—COLONEL A. COLLY, *Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for the year 1885-86 of the Kotra district, of which I took over charge in November last, from Major. A. R. T. McRae, who had succeeded Lieutenant G. A. Collins in June.

2. The Meteorological observations for the year were as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	June	January.				
77·48	90·37	65 75	19·53	39	Forty-six	27·16

3. The general health of the station and district has been good, although pneumonia has been rather prevalent, but fortunately attended by a smaller percentage of mortality than is ordinarily caused by this disease. There were 168 men of the Meywar-Bhil Corps detachment treated in the Military Hospital during the year, of which number one died.

4. The rainfall during the year was small and ceased too early in the season, resulting, as regards the kharif, in only an eight-anna crop in the Oghna and Panurwa districts, and in little more than half of that in the Jura district, and it is the Indian-corn grown at the kharif which forms the staple food of the Bhils. The rabi crop has been almost a complete failure throughout the district; indeed, except in a few places where water was procurable from streams or wells, there was no attempt made even to sow any seed, and in the few cases where wells existed many of them failed. Fortunately the crops of the preceding year were excellent, and I am in hopes that the Bhils will be able to tide over the present scarcity without needing assistance in the shape of relief works.

5. Mr. Manners Smith, Officiating Executive Engineer of the Abu Road division, came into the district in January and proceeded to Kherwara, for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of constructing a fair-weather road to unite the military stations of Kotra and Kherwara, the want of which has been much felt for nearly half a century, and which it is hoped is now in a fair way to receive the attention it deserves. A subordinate of the Public Works Department is now employed in surveying the proposed route, and in working out the necessary details.

6. Several minor alterations and additions have been made during the year to the various public buildings in the station, and the drainage works referred to in last year's report have also been executed. Further a stop-butt and musketry range have been constructed locally with a view to encourage the men of the Meywar-Bhil Corps stationed here, to impove their rifle shooting by voluntary practice, as soon as two condemned targets (others not being procurable by Regulation) can be conveyed from Kherwara along the present difficult track to this station.

7. On the 24th January, Colonel P. W. Powlett, First Resident, Western Rajputana States, Colonel W. Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself met at Karari in Serohi, and held Border Courts for the settlement of cases between the States in our respective charges. The cases with the Kotra district of Meywar were disposed of as follows :—

Details.	Meywar *versus* Serohi.	Serohi *versus* Meywar.	Meywar *versus* Mahi Kanta.	Mahi Kanta *versus* Meywar.
Awards	1	3	9	6
Settled out of Court	...	...	2	2
Transferred	3	5	1	2
Withdrawn	2	2	...	5
Dismissed	3	3	22	5
Postponed	...	...	...	2
TOTAL	9	13	34	22
GRAND TOTAL	22		56	

8. An abstract of Criminal Cases brought before the Second Assistant during the year will be found in Appendix A, and the tours made by the same officer in Statement B.

9. Colonel A. Conolly, the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, and Commandant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, visited Kotra in the last month of the year, and inspected the station and various public buildings.

JURA.

10. The last instalment of the debt due from this State to the Meywar Darbar has been paid during the year, and, as soon as a small debt incurred by my predecessor on behalf of the State in settlement of last year's Border Court awards has been adjusted, the question of the continuance or the abandonment of the financial management of the State by the Secone Assistant, with a due regard to other creditors, and the fitness of the Rao to undertake the entire management, will have to be considered. The Rao is as indolent and apathetic as ever, and it is unfortunate that he cannot be induced to allow his eldest son, now about 19 years of age, to reside at Udaipur for a year or two for the purpose of education which he much needs.

11. The serious affray which took place at the Pal of Rodurmall in March 1885, and mention of which was made in last year's report, had, as its principal result, the bringing to light of a witch-swinging case in that Pal, which took place some three years previously. The chief offender is still at large, but one accomplice, the Gomethi of the Pal, is now undergoing three years' imprisonment in the Udaipur Jail, and a fine of ₹1,500 has been imposed on the other residents of the Pal; the collection of the fine has, however, been postponed for another year owing to this season's scarcity.

12. A serious fracas occurred in October between the Bhils of Nowabas, a hamlet of the large Jura Pal of Serakhera and Semlia of Edar, in which some 40 persons are said to have been wounded; the case was satisfactorily settled and disposed of at the Karari Border Court in January.

OGHNA.

13. There is little to report of this flourishing little State, which I was unfortunately unable to visit during the touring season as I intended, with the exception of the gratifying circumstance of the birth, on the 17th of February, of a son and heir to its energetic Chief.

PANURWA.

14. Affairs in this State appear to be going on satisfactorily with the exception of the Umria Putta, but the Kamdar, Nunpeh Khan, was unfortunately attacked with pneumonia at the Karari Border Court, and died at Kotra on his way back last February; it is to be hoped that the Runna will find a suitable successor.

15. Matters in Umria are far from satisfactory, as the estate is burdened with debt, and the young Thakur has not as yet obtained that influence and authority over his Bhils which is to be desired. The principals concerned in the murder of the late Thakur (uncle to the present youth) in September 1884, have not yet been apprehended; but a fine of ₹2,000, together with a further sum of ₹3,000, towards the funeral expenses of the murdered Thakur, has been imposed on the Bhils of the Pals of Surra and Chikla: this resulted in the semi-desertion of Surra, and total desertion of Chikla by their inhabitants, who have

taken refuge across the border in Guzerat; some have since returned, but regarding this and the realization of the fine, a special report has already been submitted.

16. A regretable incident connected with Umria affairs is a breach in the friendly relations between the Chiefs of Oghna and Panurwa, consequent on the claims they respectively advanced to the right to nominate a successor to the Thakur-ship of Umria a year and a half

STATEMENT A.

The following is an abstract of the cases brought before the Second Assistant during the year 1885-86 :—

Description.	Meywar.		Sirohi-Meywar.				Mahi Kanta-Meywar.			
	Settled.	Pending.	Meywar-Plaintiff.		Sirohi-Plaintiff.		Meywar, Plaintiff.		Mahi Kanta, Paintiff.	
			Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	..	2	...
Abduction	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Highway Robbery	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Assault	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Witch-swinging	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cattle theft	1	3	1	1	3	1	20	2	11	2
Miscellanous	17	3	4	1	7	...	2	1	3	...
Total	26	12	6	3	12	1	33	4	18	2

Kotra (Meywar); *Dated 3rd April 1886.*

E. TEMPLE, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.*

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Tours made by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1885-86.

Officer.	Dates. From.	Dates. To.	No. of days.	Remarks.
Lieutenant G. A. Collins.	23rd March	24th March	2	To Kodurmall.
	13th April	14th April	2	Ditto.
	13th May	14th May	2	Ditto.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple.	8th November	14th November	7	From Udaipur to Kherwara.
	11th December	16th December	6	From Kherwara to Kotra.
	23rd December	10th January	19	To Jura, Merpiur, Panurwa, &c.
	20th January	10th February	22	To Karari on Border Court duty.
	11th February	6th March	24	To Surra in Umria.
		Total	84	

Kotra (Meywar); *3rd April 1886.*

E. TEMPLE, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.*

ANNEXURE III.

No. 138, dated Camp, *vid* Banswara, 12th April 1886.

From—LIEUT. A. F. Pinhey, *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,*
To—*The Resident, Meywar.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report for the year 1885-86, of the States of Benswara and Purtabgarh, together with a short notice of the small principality of Kusalgarh.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

2. Lieutenant Evans-Gordon delivered over charge of this office to the Resident, Meywar, on the 26th October, in whose hands it remained until my nomination to the vacant appointment of Assistant Political Agent on the 23rd February this year.

CROPS.

3. Both the kharif and rabi outturns are reported to be twelve-annas in the rupee crops, much damage having been done by the excessive fall of rain in the beginning, and by frost later on. The prices on the whole have, however, been considerably lower than in many preceding years, owing to a large surplus stock of grain remaining from the previous year.

The following table sohws the average price of principal food-grains during the year :—

Months.	Banswara.			Pertabgarh.		
	Wheat.	Makki.	Gram.	Wheat.	Makki.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April 1885	34 6	51 4	52 8	29 10	44 8	44 6
May ,,	33 7	42 8	45 0	27 10	41 9	42 3
June ,,	30 10	41 4	42 8	25 7	35 12	39 3
July ,,	30 0	40 0	42 8	25 2	36 0	40 10
August ,,	31 4	41 4	42 8	25 5	38 2	43 12
September ,,	32 8	47 8	44 6	23 0	33 7	33 12
October ,,	26 4	41 4	39 6	21 4	27 8	28 12
November ,,	27 8	46 8	41 14	22 13	32 13	35 0
December ,,	27 8	42 8	41 4	21 4	30 10	31 8
January 1886	27 8	38 2	38 12	20 5	28 12	31 14
February ,,	27 3	37 8	37 9	20 15	30 7	37 8
March ,,	26 14	37 8	43 0	21 4	32 4	37 8

RAINFALL.

4. The rainfall during the year was 35·58 inches in Banswara, and 29·61 inches in Pertabgarh as noted below :—

Months.	Banswara.		Pertabgarh.	
	Ins.	cts.	Ins.	cts.
May 1885	...	...	...	...
June ,,	10	99	6	8
July ,,	6	36	5	69
August ,,	10	68	15	88
September ,,	2	68	...	16
October ,,	4	87	1	65
November ,,	...	...	...	...
December ,,	...	...	...	15
Total	35	58	29	61

GENERAL HEALTH.

5. The health has been generally good throughout the year at Banswara and Kusalgarh. But in Pertabgarh cholera broke out in an epidemic form about the end of April, and during the three weeks or so that it raged, carried off about 250 people.

INFANTICIDE.

6. No case of infanticide has occurred either in Pertabgarh or Kusalgarh; but one case has been reported from Banswara. One Jhabbu, widow of a Mahajan, was charged with having murdered her illegitimate infant. The charge was proved against the accused and she was sentenced to a severe punishment by the Banswara Durbar.

WITCH-SWINGING.

7. Notwithstanding the rigorous punishments awarded by the Banswara Durbar in previous cases, two more cases of witch-swinging have been reported during the last few months in Banswara. One unfortunate woman, being suspected of being a witch, is reported to have been killed by a Bhil with an axe. Another Bhil woman is said to have been swung for seven days. The criminals in the latter case have all but one been just arrested and are being tried, while active steps are being taken by the Darbar towards the apprehension of those concerned in the other case.

PERTABGARH.

8. The Assistant Political Agent arrived at Pertabgarh on the 6th March, and spent four days there. The Maha Rawat had lately been very seriously ill, and finding that he was unable to look so closely after his affairs as formerly, and knowing that his Kamdar, Mahomed

Beg was not equal to the occasion, he had sent for Mr. Framji Bhikaji, formerly Assistant Political Agent of Banswara and Pertabgarh, and now pensioned, to assist him in carrying on the Government. This was, no doubt, a most discreet action on the part of the Maha Rawat, and I have great hopes that the administration of affairs will be materially improved within a very short space of time.

EDUCATION.

9. There is a school at Pertabgarh, but I found it poorly attended, and the teaching of a very elementary character. In a report received from Pertabgarh, it is stated that the total number of regular attendants is 62.

JAIL.

10. The jail was exceptionally clean and well-ventilated, and the prisoners, 42 in number, seemed well-cared for.

DISPENSARY.

11. The dispensary is much appreciated and managed by a Native Doctor and his two assistants.

POST OFFICE.

12. The post office has now been established more than a year. I found that it had become an institution of the place, paying its own way and working well.

FORESTS.

13. I notice in last year's report that the Assistant Political Agent had been in correspondence with the Dehra Dun Forest School for the purpose of getting information and if possible the services of a Forest Officer. I am now able to say, that as a result of that correspondence two students, Natives of Pertabgarh, have been sent to Dehra Dun at the cost of the State, for the purpose of going through a course in forestry. On their return from the school, I hope that some definite steps will be taken in the matter of forest conservation.

THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. The total income from all sources during the Sambat year ending 30th June 1884, amounted to Salum Sahi ₹2,71,408, and the expenditure to ₹2,81,835. The deficit of ₹10,427, which occurred consequent on the Maha Rawat's marriage with the daughter, of the Sailana house, and the demise of his mother, was made good by borrowing.

15. His Highness the Maha Rawat visited the Poshker Fair in November last.

BANSWARA.

16. The Assistant Political Agent arrived at Banswara on 15th March. The administration seems to be gradually improving under the management of the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Jowala Pershad. This is especially noticeable in the judicial administration, and in the firm determination at last to grapple with the difficult question of internal boundary settlement For this latter purpose a suitable man, in the person of Baboo Chandi Charn Mitra, has been engaged on a fixed salary from the State, and it is to be hoped that by this time next year most of the more serious boundary disputes between the several Thakurs and the Darbar may be finally settled.

The administration of justice is still somewhat interfered with by the want of cordial co-operation on the part of some of the Thakurs in delivering up criminals and the necessary witnesses for a fair trial, but I am assured that a gradual improvement is taking place in this matter.

With regard to the collection of the Revenue and system of Abkari, which were noticed last year as being in an unsatisfactory condition, I am glad to be able to report that the Abkari contract has just been handed over to a well-known respectable and experienced Parsi firm from Guzerat, whose connection with the State will, I am sure, be entirely to the latter's advantage.

JAIL.

17. The jail is fairly well kept, and contains several more prisoners than it did last year, which points to the fact that in most cases now a suitable punishment is meted out for crime, instead of the old system of exacting a fine and letting the offender go.

DISPENSARY.

18. The dispensary is in all respects a most praiseworthy institution, and is still in the charge of its popular Native Doctor, Polo Ram.

SCHOOL.

19. The school at Banswara is a great deal better attended than the one at Pertabgarh, but on the other hand the teaching, if anything, is even more elementary, and there seems to be an absolute want of discipline or system of any sort. The Kamdar assures me that he intends very shortly to place this most necessary institution on some really firm basis.

POST OFFICE.

20. The Post Office has been in existence now so long at Banswara, that it hardly requires any special notice.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

21. No case of mail-robbery has occurred.

IRRIGATION.

22. Judging from the hasty tour which I have been enabled to make through Banswara during the last month of the official year, the want of a proper system of irrigation, and in most places the entire want of any system of irrigation, is the chief thing that prevents this State from being a more prosperous one. There are miles and miles of most fertile land with water not very deep down under the surface, but not containing a single well, and there seems to be no attempt at present on the part of the Darbar to remedy this serious defect.

BHILS.

23. The Bhils have been generally quiet during the year, except on the Chilkari Sunth Border, from which part of the country constant complaints have been sent in to this office. With a view to remedying this state of affairs, the Assistant Political Agent is shortly about to visit the border. Everywhere else the border disputes and affrays seem to be diminishing gradually, not one case having been sent up to this office of a dispute between Bhils on the Pertabgarh-Banswara Border during the whole year. In connection with this it may be said that the Extradition Rules continue to have a good effect.

FINANCES.

24. The actual receipts from all sources for the Sambat year ending with 30th June 1885 amounted to Salum Shai ₹2,05,717, and the expenditure to ₹2,06,033: ₹15,220 were paid towards liquidation of debts, and ₹15,536 were borrowed locally to balance the accounts.

FEUDATORIES.

25. Most of the Sardars of the State appear to be fairly contented and give little or no trouble except the Rao of Garhi, against whom a case of harbouring a criminal was clearly proved. For this and other acts of insubordination to the authority of the Darbar, one of his villages was confiscated.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

26. In September last a son was born to the heir apparent of Banswara.

27. The only Kowar of Khandu, aged about 25 years, died at his residence in February last, leaving a son aged about 4 years.

KUSALGARH.

28. Kusalgarh was visited during the last few days of March, and everything in connection with this small (Semi-Independent) State was found to be most satisfactory. The town is being gradually rebuilt with good bricks made in the vicinity; a school has been started and efforts are being made to secure the services of a really good master. The prisoners are fairly well housed and fed, and the Rao and his eldest son take the keenest interest in, and personally superintend, all that is going on, for the gradual improvement of the country. The land is very fertile in some parts, but there is a great scarcity of a good class of cultivators, the rural population being entirely composed of Bhils, who are with great difficulty induced to remain in one spot for any length of time.

29. The death of the Thakur of Choorabar, the Rao's second son, some three months ago, has been a source of great grief to the Chief and his family.

30. There is no Government Post Office as yet in Kusalgarh, the mail being carried by a system of runners engaged by the Rao on his own account between Kusalgarh and Jhalod in the Panch Mahals.

BORDER COURTS.

31. Owing partly to the late appointment of the Assistant Political Agent and party to the pre-occupation of the various Political Officers, no Border Courts were held this year for the settlement of disputes with the adjoining States of Central India and Guzerat.

BANSWARA-KUSALGARH BORDER COURT.

32. I held a Border Court at Khandu, and by means of Bhil Panchayats disposed of 22 cases, between Kusalgarh and Banswara, awarding R209-8, in favour of Kusalgarh.

Two cases of murder and wounding came up before me, and after due enquiry I have decreed suitable awards in each of them.

PERIOD SPENT IN CAMP, AND PLACES VISITED.

33. A period of 73 days was spent in camp up to the end of March last, namely, from 1st April to 22nd May 1885, and from 5th to the 31st March 1886.

The following details show the number of times each important place was visited:—

Pertabgarh	Once
Arnod	„
Raipur	„
Banswara	Twice
Kusalgarh	Once.
Khandu	„
Garhi	„

A. F. PINHEY, *Lieutenant*,
Assistant Political Agent.

Appendix III.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 3 P., dated Jodhpur, 3rd April 1886.

From—COLONEL PERCY W. POWLETT, *Resident, Western Rajputana States,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Report on the Western Rajputana States for the year 1885-86, during the whole of which I have been in charge.

SEASON.

2. The rainfall was insufficient, and throughout the country the harvests have been below the average. In parts of southern Marwar and Malani the autumn crops were lost or nearly lost, and in Shiv and Jeysulmere a famine occurred. However, the people seem to be far better prepared for famine than they used to be, and the good crops of the preceding year had enabled most to lay up a store. Indeed, there is so much Bajra in Jeysulmere where the crops were worst, that some has been exported to Bickanir, and, in spite of the loss of the harvest, famine prices do not prevail. The want of grass have indeedcaused many to leave their homes, but there is no need for relief works. The rainfall recorded at Jodhpur was 13¼ inches.

3. Cholera of a virulent type broke out at the Rám Deora Fair near Pokuran in September. The people assembled there rapidly scattered, and spread the disease over the country. But the dryness of the season soon killed the germs, and the visitation was a short one.

4. Small-pox has been unusually bad in the city of Jodhpur during the last few months, but vaccination progresses rapidly, being assisted by the chief Jagirdars who keep vaccinators, and energetically supervised by Doctor Adams.

5. The Municipal Committee at Jodhpur is maintained, and the non-official members manifest a good deal of interest in the work. Doctor Adams presides.

MARWAR.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

6. There have been no changes in the personnel of the higher offices. An intrigue against those in authority, the circumstances of which have been put on record, attracted much attention and caused some excitement towards the end of the year, but order was not interrupted.

TREASURY.

7. The only great administrative innovation was the establishment of a State Treasury, a measure proposed in my last year's report. Previously the system has been to draw money from a banker as it was needed, so that on every penny spent interest and discount were charged.

8. During the last 14 years 19 lakhs have been spent on interest and discount. To stop this and to be prepared to meet a famine or other extraordinary call a treasury with cash balances was essential. The treasury was set going on April 1st, 1885, and though it has many enemies it has been kept going, and at the present time contains 3 lakhs of rupees.

HAKIMS OF PARGANAS AND OTHER OFFICIALS.

9. The position of the Hakims of parganas and of their judicial moharrirs who were introduced three years ago has been improved. The Hakims have been graded and their pay raised.

MANUALS OF RULES.

10. Short and clear manuals of rules have been prepared and published for the guidance of—

The Civil Court.
Dakaiti Suppression Department.
The Treasury (Head and Pargana).
The Jail.
Jagirdar's Courts (prepared last year).

Officials concerned have to undergo examination in these manuals. Up to date 25 have passed,

including 19 Jagirdars' officials. Some of these manuals have been sold in considerable numbers, and have attracted attention in several States.

POST OFFICE.

11. The new Post Offices have been found as useful as was expected, and further postal extension is taking place. The substitution of a postal for the "Cossid" system has been pecuniarily advantageous.

JAGIRDAR COURTS.

12. The Courts of Jagirdars established last year have been very successful. They furnish returns, and are kept under control by the Sardar's Court without difficulty. These Courts decided 1,552 civil suits, and 317 criminal cases during the year. Nineteen civil and 32 criminal cases were appealed or referred to the Court of Sardars.

SARDAR'S COURT.

13. This Court continues to work well, and to reflect credit on the Head of it—Lala Hardial Singh. I attach a statement of civil work done by it. Besides this it has dealt with numerous cases of Jagirdars' bankruptcy. More than 100 Jagirdars' estates are now in course of relief from overwhelming debt. The bankrupts have been declared incapable of incurring fresh debt till their present liabilities have been cleared off, and meanwhile comfortable provision for their support has been made.

OTHER COURTS.

14. As the Musahib Ala is about to print a report of his own, in which details of administration will be given, I need not notice at length the other Courts of Marwar, further than to remark that the mass of pending cases in the Dewani and Foujdari Courts was reduced in the course of the year, that the Hakims who formerly did no judicial work now decide a fair number of cases, and that the superior Courts seem to be doing well. The Hakims carry out the orders of the higher Courts better than they did. They are, however, still very slow and inefficient agents, and their reports on cases referred to them are generally of little value.

CRIMINAL TRIBES AND DAKAITI SUPPRESSION.

15. There has been no relapse into evil ways on the part of any criminal tribes. Sakra and the Jeysalmere border are quiet. The Bhils are behaving well in the south, and the Kaem Khanis in the north-east have been brought under control. The Baoris are complained of as looking too much to the officer in special charge of them, and disregarding local authority. This undoubtedly is a danger and must be looked to. I may here note that the considerable progress of the general scheme for the control of Moghias and Baoris has been pronounced in a Government Resolution of July last to be "largely attributable to the active and liberal measures adopted by the Marwar Durbar."

16. The Minas, though not on the whole behaving badly, are not yet under proper control. The famous dakaits Padia and Timla are still unarrested, and commit, I believe, most of the dakaities reported. I make out that of the Minas about 40 per cent. do not regularly cultivate land, while of other agricultural castes only 25 per cent. do not.

17. For the first time for four years, I have no progress in dakaiti suppression to record. However, there has not been actual relapse, the figures being much the same as last year; thus corrected for 1884 they are:—

	1884.	1885.
Dakaities	41	43
Loss by dakaities	6,870	7,100

Of these cases, 26 took place in the pargana of Godwar, 2 in Sojat, 2 in Pali, and 6 in Serohi, that is, of the whole number 43, 36 occurred in or about the Mina country. If Padia and Timla could be put down I should hope to see dakaiti cases reduced to a third of their present number. A special official on a high salary has been appointed to pursue Timla and Padia, and considerable funds placed at his disposal to pay for information.

18. In the course of the year 19 dakaits have been convicted by the Court of Vakils and punished, while 35 have been convicted, sentenced, and released on security for reasons set forth in the last report.

19. The detail is as follows:—

	Convicted and sentenced.	Convicted but not sentenced.
Rajputs	6	5
Baoris	4	8
Jogi	1	...
Bhils	4	...
Charans	1	...
Koli	1	...
Naek	2	...
Kaem Khanis	...	15
Mirasis	...	3
Minas	...	1
Chakar	...	2
Naek	...	1
TOTAL	19	35

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

20. For the first time I have some satisfaction in recording the financial results of the year. The regular revenue was ₹39,28,848, the expenditure, excluding payment of debt, was ₹30,03,021; the State debts have been paid off, and no new one's incurred, except one of 4 lakhs for the Pachbhadra Railway extension, and there is a cash balance in the newly established treasury of 3¼ lakhs.

21. The debt cleared off during the past year was ₹8,73,000.

22. The Musahib Ala is, I think, entitled to much credit for having at last placed the finances of the State on a satisfactory footing. He is not responsible for the whole of the disbursements. Nearly 8 lakhs are expended directly by His Highness the Maharaja.

PUBLIC WORKS RAILWAY.

23. The Jodhpur Branch Railway paid 10·9 per cent. on its capital of ₹11,03,000. Repairs and the Pachbhadra extension are likely largely to reduce this percentage in future years.

24. The construction of the Pachbhadra extension is in progress, and should be completed before the end of the year.

25. The Balsamand Canal, so important to the city water-supply, was completed during the year at a total cost of ₹1,34,654. It has fully answered expectations, and it may be safely assumed that the chief tanks of the city need never again be dry.

26. The total sum spent on works during the year exclusive of railway is ₹2,73,000. Details will be found in Musahib Ala's annual report.

27. Mr. Home's services continue to be greatly valued.

CUSTOMS.

28. Owing to the diminished export of til and import of opium the Customs revenue was much below the estimate. From 1st April the Marwar Durbar will abolish transit duty at Erinpura road and station south at a cost of ₹5,000, while Serohi abolishes its remaining transit duty at a cost of about ₹2,000.

LAND REVENUE AND SETTLEMENT.

29. The field survey of the Khalsa villages has been nearly finished, and the Jagir villages of 4 parganas demarcated. Notwithstanding an unfavorable season the land revenue under the direction of Major Loch has been for the most part collected, and notwithstanding the increased income from the land very few complaints are made.

30. Major Loch has settled or directed the settlement of nearly 300 boundary cases. The most satisfactory feature in the work is the use of Marwari Amins. About 100 have been educated in surveying, and in future will be used almost exclusively for mapping village boundaries.

MALLANI.

31. The settlement and demarcation of boundaries has continued. I find the total number of villages in Mallani is 493. Of these, 396 have been demarcated, and the whole should be finished in a month.

32. I spent six weeks of the cold weather in Mallani, hearing appeals against the Munsiff's decisions, and directing the survey. There have been 909 boundary disputes to settle, of which 848 have been disposed of.

33. The cost has been much greater than I expected, partly because it was deemed desirable to employ Marwaris as much as possible rather than foreigners. However, I hope to report fully on the subject next year.

34. Crime in Mallani is kept well under, as the attached statement shows. In proportion to population, cattle theft, the commonest serious crime, is less rife than in Shikarpur of Sindh.

35. Education is progressing. By making the master of the Jessole school a small monthly allowance for each Rajput boy, the number of pupils who were Thakurs' sons was raised from 4 to 24 in a few months. A school has been started at Sindri, and one would have been set going at Gudah but for the unhealthiness of the place. The schools, however, need organization and inspection.

SEROHI.

36. My relations with the Serohi Durbar have greatly improved. Formerly it was suspicious and uncordial, now I meet with the utmost friendliness and confidence. Some important reforms have been begun, especially in the Customs system and in the Courts. His Highness is anxious to assimilate the former to that of Marwar, and the Courts, civil and criminal, are much improved.

37. The revenue is most prosperous as the following figures show:—

	Average of 3 years.			1884-85.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Land Revenue	49,538	8	9	53,478	4	9
Customs, including Transit duty	43,405	14	9	74,401	9	9
Miscellaneous	74,711	3	9	82,198	5	6
TOTAL	1,67,655	11	3	2,10,078	4	0

38. At the request of the Durbar, boundary settlement has been begun in Serohi. About twenty of the most difficult cases were made over to Captain Herbert and myself, and about half have been disposed of. It is time that village demarcation in Serohi was taken regularly in hand.

39. I am in hopes that the Durbar will, in future, spend a considerable sum of money annually in public works.

40. Jowan Singh, son of the late Thakur Sadul Singh of Rewara, died during the year at Jodhpur, where he had come on account of his health. For three years he had been at Ulwar, where His Highness the Maha Rao Raja had most kindly taken charge of him.

41. The privilege of using postal service stamps was granted to the Serohi Durbar and its principal officials during the year.

JEYSULMERE.

42. I think there is no doubt that Jeysulmere, like Marwar and Serohi, has entered on a period of prosperity.

43. One indication of this is immigration on a considerable scale, which is a new thing in Jeysulmere. The incomers are from Sindh, from Bickanir, and from Hissar, and in 1884 are said to have been more than 1,500 in number. The famine of last year has, however, driven many away for the present.

44. For the first time I am able to give a fairly trustworthy statement of Jeysulmere revenue, deducting collections for marriage expenses—

	1884-85.	Average of previous 3 years.
	R.	R.
Land Revenue	49,241	24,349
Customs and Salt	1,25,394	57,237
Court Fees and Fines	17,858	21,436
Miscellaneous	23,235	48,730
TOTAL	2,15,728	1,51,752

45. It will be seen that the revenue for 1884-85 was 40 per cent. in excess of the previous three years' average. This is due to reforms in the Customs, and greater energy in collecting the revenue, consequent on the appointment about 18 months ago of Mohta Nath Mal to the office of Diwan. Nath Mal has long been very influential at Jeysulmere, and whatever his conduct may have formerly been, I believe he now feels that his best course is to promote order and good management.

46. Complaints from Jeysulmere continue to be few, and crime seems unimportant, although the Darbar's authority is very weak. The Maha Rawal is exceedingly anxious for

assistance in improving his administration, and would be glad if a Political Officer could reside for some months at Jeysulmere.

TOUR.

47. I was 75 days at Abu and 148 days elsewhere on tour. I visited Bhadrajun, Panchota, Jesol, Balmer, Chotan, Gudah, Erinpura, Serohi, Desuri, and Ajmere.

48. I held a Border Court in conjunction with the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and the Assistant Resident, Meywar, at Abu road in January and February.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

49. His Excellency the Viceroy, with Her Excellency Lady Dufferin and his Staff, visited Jodhpur in November, and together with a large number of European visitors were entertained by His Highness the Maharaja for four days. Although the reception and entertainments were in the best style, the cost was very moderate owing to the good management of Major Loch, who took charge of the arrangements.

50. His Highness the Maharaja met the Agent, Governor-General, at Desuri in March.

51. Maharaj Sir Partap Singh was made a K.C.S.I. last December, in recognition of his successful administration of the Jodhpur State for some years past.

52. Contributions to the London Exhibition have been despatched from Western Rajputana; the most notable is a handsome carved screen of wood, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

53. Major Loch, after serving in Jodhpur for more than four years as Boundary Officer, has just left on furlough. In addition to his boundary work he has been for two years in charge of the Customs, the Land Revenue, and the Land Revenue Survey, which last is almost complete. He has disposed of almost all the important boundary cases, his summary settlement and administration of the Land Revenue have been very profitable to the Darbar, and advantageous to the people, while the Customs have greatly prospered in his hands. He has also been always most ready to assist in any political complications or special work, which without his aid would have been accomplished with great difficulty. He has besides given me much loyal support, and I feel that I am greatly indebted to him. His work has been of an onerous nature, and I fear has injured his health, which, I heartily hope, rest and change will restore.

54. Things are going on prosperously in Western Rajputana just now, and the necessity of care to prevent a relapse—towards which there is a tendency—may be forgotten. It will, therefore, now that I am leaving Western Rajputana, be useful to recall what the state of the country and the administration was in the beginning of 1882, and what it may be again if caution is not exercised.

55. The country was harried by outlaws. In Serohi the Thakur of Rewara headed one band, while another in South Marwar was led by the Thakurs of Boyatra. The Minas were so bold that a large body of them from Serohi and Godwár plundered the shops of an Ajmere village in open day. Another party carried off a large number of cattle from the Merwara hills. Detachments of the Mer Battalion guarded with only partial success the Marwar-Merwara passes, and others from the Erinpura Irregular Force patrolled, without fully protecting the Serohi portion of the Ajmere-Abu Road. The Marwar Baoris were specially complained of in Ajmere. The Kaem Khanis of the Marwar Sikar border were plundering actively in Meywar. The Lohiana Bhils had killed an Erinpura Irregular Force sepoy defending his charge, and the Rana had distinctly refused to give them up, though known. Outrages were frequent along the line of railway. There was trouble on the Jeysalmere and Sikar borders. Some Mina villages were at war with one another, and after setting at nought Raj authority, even to the extent of refusing arbitration, had entertained Pathans to strengthen their fighting power. The villages of Lohiana, Bararwa, &c., were nests of robbers, who plundered systematically, laughing at the sufferers and defying pursuers. Bahadur Singh of Mitri was in rebellion, and a Raj force had been for weeks before the closed gates of his fort. Throughout the country no central authority was respected.

56. The Courts were only such in name. The records of thousands of unsettled cases lay untouched, while those considered by the Courts were heard with a disregard of the principles of procedure and justice. The points at issue were lost in a mass of irrelevant papers, and it was in accordance with *written* law that a Judge should favor his relations. The feebleness of the Courts alone prevented their doing extensive harm, and civil cases were sometimes struck off the file for the recorded reason that the defendant refused to attend the Court. How little crime was punished appears from the fact that in the Jeypore Jail the great criminal tribes of Minas, Bhils, and Baoris were conspicuous by their absence. A large

majority of the Raj prisoners were untried, and the Court of Vakils had not been able to reach more than four or five dakaits annually.

57. The other branches of the administration were not in a more satisfactory condition than the Judicial and Police. The Customs were in a state of chaos throughout the three States, and opium was smuggled wholesale through Marwar and Serohi to Guzerat. Now, although the improved system is not likely to be thrown aside for the old, the check it places on peculation makes it most distasteful to a powerful class, who will always be trying to weaken it. The Durbar villages were in Marwar generally in the hands of oppressive contractors, allied with the official class, and these villages were generally the least prosperous in the State. The present arrangements which have altered this state of things, and the Land Revenue Settlement now in progress, have therefore many enemies.

58. Marwar and Jeysulmere are at the present time practically out of debt, but in the former the treasury for reasons explained is opposed by powerful interests, and it will be difficult to prevent a return of the old indebtedness and disregard of account.

59. As I am leaving Western Rajputana at least for a time, I think it right to place on record my appreciation of the services of Mr. Ardshir, Head Clerk of the Residency Office. He is capable, willing, well trained, well mannered, and educated. He has been of great assistance to me, and I consider him one of the best Head Clerks I have known.

Statement showing the Business disposed of by the Court of Sardars during the year 1885-86.

No. of cases remaining from previous year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	How disposed of.					No. of cases transferred to other Courts for disposal.	Value of suits.	No. of cases remaining undisposed of.	No. of cases appealed against the decision of this Court.	Amount of Court-fees and Shukrana due on the cases instituted previous to the introduction of stamp system.		Amount of sale of stamps in the Court of Sardars.	Total.	Remarks.
			Decided by the parties' Panchayat.	Decided by the Sultani Panchayat.	Decreed on confession.	Decided by the Court after investigation.	Total.					Amount due.	Amount actually realised.			
							R		R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1,086	2,075	3,161	28	1	693	551	1,273	979	6,13,170 2 0	909	14 Details. Confirmed . 3 Returned . 1 Under trial . 10	65,987 9 6	5,407 10 6	10,252 12 0	15,660 6 6	

17 A

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Comparative Statement showing cases of Dakaities, &c., in Mallani.

.....	1884-85.	1885-86.
Dakaiti	...	2
Highway Robbery	5	5
Murder	2	2
Cattle Theft	118	95
Other „	92	66
TOTAL . . .	217	170

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1886.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1885	14	...	...	6	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	1	1	8	...	5	48
„ 30th September 1885	10	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	1	...	1	22
„ 31st December 1885	10	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	21
„ 31st March 1886	10	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	21
Total	44	1	...	14	...	2	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	3	1	14	...	7	112

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel*,
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1886.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	Appeals to higher Court.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised or Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana Residency.	46	105	151	112	39	2,098 6 6	3	9	12	3	2	7

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*

Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Appendix IV.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 72 G., dated Jaipur, the 9th April 1886.

From—F. HENVEY, Esq., C.S., *Resident, Eastern Rajputana States,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, for Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report for 1885-86.

2. Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton held charge until December 9th, 1885, when he was succeeded by me. My experience of this office during the year under review has, therefore, been limited to less than four months, out of which three weeks were spent upon a visit to Calcutta with the Maharaja.

JAIPUR.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

3. The following table gives the figures of rainfall for 1885-86, compared with the average of 10 years ending December 1885 :—

MONTH.		Rainfall in 1885-86.	Average of 10 years.
April	1885	0·02	0·15
May	„	0·67	0·68
June	„	3·33	2·38
July	„	7·31	8·51
August	„	15·96	7·15
September	„	0·37	4·05
October	„	0·01	0·30
November	„	...	0·11
December	„	0·69	0·29
January	1886	0·58	0·35
February	„	...	0·22
March	„	0·04	0·12
TOTAL		28·98	24·31

The supply of rain was above average, but the monsoon came to an end too soon. This in a country which has a sandy soil and depends chiefly upon rain means a moderate autumn crop. In the cold season, however, rain fell in time and in sufficient quantity, so that the spring crops have done well. Some damage was caused by excessive cold and later on by hail, but on the whole I believe that the agricultural year may be described as fair; and certainly there are no signs of scarcity. Of this proof is given by the prices of the principal food-grains at the close of the year, *viz.*—

	Seers.	Ch.	
Wheat	16	8	per rupee.
Barley	29	0	„
Jowar	31	8	„
Gram	30	0	„

PROMINENT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

4. The prominent events of the year were :—

(1) The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Jaipur in November 1885.
(2) The visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to Jaipur in October 1885.
(3) The visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Calcutta in March 1886.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay proposed to visit Jaipur after the military manœuvres at Delhi in February 1886, and preparations were made to receive His Excellency, who, however, was unfortunately prevented by illness from carrying his intentions into effect

Besides the above it may be observed that His Highness the Maharaja has paid frequent visits to Bindraban, where His Highness' mother mostly resides.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. The constitution of the Council is unchanged. It is divided into three Departments—

I. Revenue and Financial.
II. Judicial.
III. Foreign, Military, &c.

Thakur Sambhu Singh is dead, so the Revenue Department is now represented by Thakur Partap Singh of Digi and Pandit Motilal. These Departments have no final authority; they are merely consultative Committees, by whom questions are discussed and referred for orders to the general meeting of the Council. Centralisation is the result, for the decisions of the general Council follow the voice of the most potent member who thus becomes in fact, if not in name, the responsible adviser of the Chief.

Owing to various causes the "Petitioner's Day" has not been regularly observed.

In the Court of Appeal the services of Thakur Raghunath Singh of Achrol were dispensed with, and his place has been filled by Thakur Bakhtawar Singh of Mundawa, a nobleman of Shaikhawati, who, with care and practice, added to his local experience, may become a valuable officer of the Court.

FEUDATORIES.

6. There seems to be at present no difficulty in the relations of the Durbar with its Feudatories. I have observed no tendency on the part of the Durbar towards high-handed proceedings, while the absence of remonstrances from the principal Chiefs, such as the Rajas of Khetri and Sikar, shows that they are well disposed. This is creditable to both sides.

JUDICIAL.

7. I have lately reported upon the work done by Pandit Maharaj Kishen. He has issued a large number of circulars on Criminal and Civil Procedure, Police Registration, Stamps, and administrative arrangements. His efforts have been principally directed to the reform of inveterate abuses, such as the irregular and prolonged detention of prisoners and the like; but he has not neglected to make suggestions for the improvement of the machinery of the Courts, the distribution of judicial powers among the various tribunals, the re-arrangement of the City Police, &c. The difficulty in Jaipur, as elsewhere, is to make sure that orders are attended to. Unfortunately it has not hitherto been the custom for high officers of State to undertake frequent tours of inspection. Hence the duty of personal supervision is delegated to subordinates, and these subordinates are often connected with one another or with influential personages, so that offences are screened or neglect is insufficiently punished. This is an important matter, for it is vain to pass orders which are not obeyed, and orders are not obeyed unless obedience is enforced.

Among the changes lately effected or advised by Pandit Maharaj Kishen, the following are worthy of remark :—

REFORMS CARRIED OUT.

Regular submission of monthly returns showing the work done by the Courts, 22 in number.

Relief of the heavily worked Nazim of Jaipur by investment of the Naib Nazim with judicial powers.

Clearance of old-standing cases in the Nazim's Courts consequent upon the submission of returns of work.

Relief of the Faujdar of Jaipur—

First, by the investment of his deputy with powers.

Second, by directing that criminal appeals from the Nazim should go direct to the Court of Appeal, and not to the Faujdar.

Revision of arrangements in the Jaipur Munsiff's Court, so that the two Judges now sit and dispose of cases separately.

Relief of the Dewani Court by directing that civil appeals from Nazims should go direct to the Court of Appeal, and not to the Dewani.

Investment of the Faujdar of Jaipur to pass sentences of whipping, so as to enable him to deal promptly with numerous petty cases for which sentences of imprisonment are unsuitable.

REFORMS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Submission of returns showing work done by Police, crimes reported and detected, persons

arrested and so forth. No regular system of this sort has hitherto been enforced in Jaipur, though, of course, it lies at the root of effectual Police administration.

Distribution of judicial powers and work among the Tahsildars, in order to relieve the Nizamats, and also to bring justice closer to the doors of the people. This is a most important measure. At present it awaits the settlement of administrative questions which are under discussion in the Revenue Department, connected with the establishment of Nazims and Tahsildars.

Investment of the Naib Nazims in districts with judicial powers and appointment of additional Naib Nazims where the work is found to be excessive.

Proposal to appoint four Munsiffs of different grades and with separate jurisdiction in lieu of the present Courts of Munsiff and Dewani in Jaipur city.

Measures for facilitating the execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

STATISTICS, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

8. One mark of the great improvement wrought in the judicial administration of Jaipur is the collection of statistics exhibiting the work done by the various Courts. This is the first and indispensable step towards anything like reform of proper control of the Courts. Last year my predecessor was able to show the figures of the superior Courts of the city. On this occasion the Darbar has been so good as to place at my disposal statistics, not only of all the Courts in Jaipur itself, but also of the District Courts. The following is a summary of the figures :—

I.—Criminal Courts of Jaipur city.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Naib Nazim	1,491	52
Nazim	1,597	104
Naib Faujdar	1,934	87
Faujdar	2,542	157
Court of Appeal	2,169	186
Judicial Committee of the Council	2,537	202

The Faujdar's Court is the most important tribunal of original criminal jurisdiction. The Faujdar has not only large powers for dealing with cases arising within his jurisdiction, but he also disposes of cases which are sent up by the District Nazims as being beyond their competence. He was quite overwhelmed with work until Pandit Maharaj Kishen recommended that the Naib Faujdar's authority should be increased.

II.—Civil Courts of Jaipur City.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Nazim of Jaipur	1,145	119
Munsiffs	5,632	231
Dewani Court	1,975	114
Court of Appeal	1,456	159
Judicial Committee of the Council	1,527	245

The Munsiff Court is the Court of Small Causes for Jaipur.

III.—Criminal Courts of Jaipur Districts.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Tahsildars	460	12
Nazims	7,772	261

These figures are for the calendar year ending 31st December 1885.

IV.—Civil Courts of Jaipur Districts.

	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending.
Tahsildars	598	36
Nazims	4,247	220

These figures also are for the calendar year 1885.

There are only five Tahsildars throughout the territory of Jaipur who are invested with judicial powers. Consequently almost the whole work of the District Courts falls upon the Nazims, of whom there are ten, including the officer attached to the important post of Bandikui. These officers unite in themselves the functions of District Magistrate, Civil Judge, and Collector of Revenue.

An annual report does not afford a fitting opportunity for detailed criticism of judicial statistics.

A suggestion may, however, be thrown out that if there were less centralisation of authority at the head-quarters of the Nizamats, and if more Tahsildars or a few Honorary Magistrates were invested with judicial powers, under due restrictions and precautions, this

might give relief to some of the heavily worked Nazims and likewise prove of advantage to the people.

HEINOUS OFFENCES.

9. There is nothing to report under the headings of *Sati* and *Safety of the Government Mails*. It was brought to my notice quite recently that an insured parcel conveyed to the British Post Office at Jaipur was found to contain stones instead of valuable articles. At the instance of the Postal authorities the State Police were instructed to aid in the investigation. So far as enquiry has at present gone, there appears to be reason for charging a member of the establishment of the British Post Office at Jaipur with culpable neglect of duty which has increased the difficulty of detecting the thief.

One case of suspected infanticide is said to have occurred and is being enquired into.

No crimes of poisoning have been reported, and, according to intelligence received from the Darbar, there were only two crimes falling under the technical term of Dakaiti, for which seven men were arrested.

It must not be inferred that Jaipur is a territory in which scarcely any offences against property attended with violence are committed. The probability is that Thanadars are clever enough, for reasons which will be readily understood, to reduce the number of accused below the limit which brings the crimes within the category of Dakaities.

An atrocious murder was perpetrated by a man named Alexander Smith. He is said to be of French extraction. In a fit of jealousy or passion he shot his wife and her mother who were members of an East Indian family long settled in this territory. The murderer was caught red-handed, but the Council, before whom the case went for final orders, seem to have considered that there were extenuating circumstances, or that the crime was not premeditated, for the murderer was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

One serious affray took place at Nandpura in the Hindon pargana between the people of the village and some men who had been sent from Hindon to assist in the collection of revenue. One man was killed, and others were wounded. The official account of the affair is that the villagers were to blame for resisting lawful demands. Enquiry is still going on.

Judging from what is known as above reported, the Jaipur State enjoys a remarkable freedom from offences of a sanguinary and turbulent character. The streets of Jaipur city are not disgraced by riots: trade at the capital is carried on with security; life and property are fairly safe.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

10. The jail is under the management of Mr. Williams. I visited the jail shortly after I arrived at Jaipur and was surprised to find under-trial prisoners mingled with, and treated like, convicts. I also observed a raving mad woman among the female prisoners, and I was informed that, although there was an asylum in the city, no separate wards had been provided for female lunatics. The jail, moreover, is very overcrowded, though the overcrowding does not seem to be fatal to the health of the prisoners. The average daily strength in 1885 was 943·90 and of daily sick 69·82 against 879·87 and 65·56, respectively, in 1884. The deaths were only 26 at the rate of 27·56 per *mille* prisoners, or 4·36 less than in 1880, which was the healthiest of ten years; whether the rate of mortality is affected by a rule of the Darbar that moribund prisoners are to be sent, if convenient, to their homes, I am unable to say. Soon after my visit a Committee assembled and measures for increasing and improving the jail quarters were discussed. The Executive Engineer submitted a plan of additions estimated to cost ₹1,35,785, but even these proposals will not suffice for more than 789 prisoners, whereas accommodation is required for 1,000 at least. Final orders have not been passed. The last week of the year was marked by an unfortunate event. Two long-term prisoners attacked the Jail Darogah and cut his face badly with a knife. They stated that the Darogah had treated them harshly, and that they were resolved upon killing him, and they would probably have succeeded in their object had they not been dragged off by a fellow-prisoner and a warder of the jail.

POLICE.

11. The Police of the city of Jaipur were re-distributed some time ago in accordance with the recommendations of Pandit Maharaj Kishen. Men were taken from the train of the Kotwal and other dignified personages and set upon their proper work of watch and ward. I have observed nothing which would lead me to the conclusion that the Police administration of the city is inefficient.

The management of the District and Border Police is entrusted to Narain Sing, the Superintendent of the local Thagi and Dakaiti Department. Speaking generally, the arrangements made three years ago for the protection of the Jaipur and Punjab Frontier have been

found effectual, though improvement is said to be required in several points, such as the registration and control of professional thieves and notorious rogues, strict attention to the rule that such persons shall not keep arms or camels, and so forth.

My predecessor, Dr. Stratton, took much pains to go thoroughly into this question of the District and Border Police, and it was in accordance with his advice that the Darbar agreed to adopt various measures, which may be shortly described as follows :—

1st.—An Assistant on R200 per mensem was appointed to help Narain Singh.

2nd.—Officers of Thanas and the Dakaiti Department were relieved of miscellaneous duties which had hampered them in the exercise of their police functions.

3rd.—Some Thanas which were too close together were reduced, and others were established in places where Minas of dangerous character were known to live.

4th.—A Thana was withdrawn from Chirawa in Khetri, on the ground that the Raja of Khetri had a thana of his own there, and that in view of the situation and circumstances of the town the retention of two thanas side by side was needless and likely to cause friction.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

12. The Minas are thorns in the side of the Jaipur State. Plundering raids on a magnificent scale may have ceased, but rumours are occasionally heard that small parties are suspected of using the facilities presented by railways to carry on thieving operations at short distances from home. The system of roll-call ought to stop this, but it is not easy to arrange for calling the roll so often as to detect the absence of a Mina from his village for a week or less. Moreover, though Superintendent Narain Singh is a man of energy and resource, he has beneath him Deputies, Inspectors, and Thanadars, some of whom are stated to be not quite so careful as they should be. The theory is that the Minas of Jaipur are forced, by constant and regular hammering, to betake themselves to agricultural pursuits. But if the Minas are too many for the land at their command, and if the fees which they are understood to draw for watch and ward are not enough to feed them, or are swallowed up in awards for compensation, it follows that the Minas, having no other sources of income, must either go elsewhere, or steal or starve. Now and then they threaten to emigrate, but, as a rule, they prefer the alternative of stealing; this is a point which is engaging the thoughts of the Durbar. It was decided last autumn that Superintendent Narain Singh should confer with the Nazims or District Officers and endeavour to make sure of the facts. What he has to ascertain is in substance this—whether the Minas have sufficient resources for an honest livelihood and, if not, what should be done to help them. It was likewise provided that, in order to enable the local Thagi and Dakaiti Department to apply for Mina prisoners, who might be wanted for crimes other than those of which they were convicted, particulars should be sent to the Department before such prisoners were released from jail.

The Mogias, or Baoris, are not numerous in this State. To deal with them should be a comparatively light task, and, so far as I am aware, the Darbar has shown no unwillingness to treat them liberally and to give them a chance of settling down as cultivators.

TRACKING RULES.

13. The course of procedure in attempting to carry out the Tracking Rules is usually as follows :—A theft is committed at night in an Ulwar village near the Jaipur border. The Ulwar Police and villagers discover what they consider to be the track of the thieves, and, with the help of professional trackers, they pursue the trail from village to village, each village showing the utmost zeal and alacrity in conveying the party beyond its own borders. At length the Jaipur frontier is passed and the track is conveyed to a Jaipur village. The Jaipur Police and villagers, knowing well that if the village is condemned they will be the sufferers, forthwith deny that the track is genuine, and this is inevitable, for until some unexpected change is wrought in human nature, no man will be eager to own a responsibility for which he will have to pay, and no man will profess himself satisfied with a chain of evidence, of which he sees only one end and that end damaging to himself. Hereupon wrangling and recrimination ensue, and the dispute is referred to the Durbars concerned; each of which contends that the other is to blame. Finally, the Court of Vakils steps in and awards, or refuses compensation, upon the evidence before it. Now, my predecessor, Dr. Stratton, was of opinion that this procedure was susceptible of improvement in at least one point: and he proposed that when a trail is disputed, as it always is and always must be, the tracking party should be allowed, if they desire, to search the suspected village, and then the discovery of stolen property or the failure to discover stolen property would afford presumptive evidence as to which of the disputants was in the right. The Jaipur Durbar adopted this recommenda-

tion, and there is a faint hope that the Border States may co-operate in the same way, but experience alone can show whether any practical good has been obtained.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

14. In the calendar year 1885 there were altogether 11 cases for trial by the Resident as District Magistrate, and of these three were transferred by the Sessions Judge for re-trial from the Court of the First-class Magistrate. The following is a list of the cases :—

Theft	2
Criminal breach of trust	1
Assaulting a public servant	1
Voluntarily causing hurt	1
As a public servant attempting to obtain an illegal gratification in respect of an official act	3
Performing duty improperly so as to endanger human life	1
Being intoxicated on the railway	1
Wilfully giving a false declaration of goods to be despatched by railway	1
TOTAL CASES	11

12 persons were tried, 8 were convicted, 3 acquitted, and 1 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. Three were European British subjects and were sentenced to fines.

No civil suits were heard by the Civil Judge, but the extension of the Indian Succession and Probate Acts by Notification No. 1329 I., dated 30th April 1885, has enabled the Judge to take up long pending cases connected with the administration of the estates of persons deceased within the Railway jurisdiction.

COURT OF VAKILS.

15. The work of the Court of Vakils, so far as it is concerned with prisoners committed by the officers of the Department for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is described in Appendix A. The total work of the Court, which consists for the most part of the foregoing and of inter-territorial claims for compensation on account of offences affecting property will appear from the figures given below —

Cases from previous year	27
Admitted during the year	131
Cases disposed of	121
Cases pending	37
Number of persons accused	108
„ convicted	48
„ acquitted	18
„ died	1
„ awaiting trial	41

Of the 121 cases disposed of no less than 84 were crimes of a serious character against property, such as dakaities committed in years gone by, cattle-lifting, &c. Consequently, the sentences passed by the Court are mostly heavy as shown below —

Imprisonment for life	2
„ 14 years	1
„ 12 „	2
„ 10 „	7
„ 7 „	9
„ 5 „	16
„ 3 „	3
„ 2 „	1
„ 1½ „	1
„ 1 „	4
„ 4 months	1
„ 3 „	1
TOTAL	48

Claims for compensation amounted to R18,833-5-9. The amount awarded was R3,273-2-6.

It was explained in the report for last year that when awards of the Courts of Vakils are not punctually paid by the States concerned, the sums payable are advanced by the Treasurer

of the Presidency. The Treasurer's Account of such outstanding claims for the year ending 31st March 1886, is as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Jaipur	4	12	11
Jodhpur	48	15	1
Bickanir	25	9	7
Kishengarh	7,476	1	5
Bhurtpur	81	10	5
Ulwar	2	15	7
Kerowli	9	11	9
Dholepur	270	7	0
Tonk	20	4	1
TOTAL	7,940	7	10

The aggregate is less than the total shown for March 1885, which was R8,469, but the debt of Kishengarh is increasing.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

16. The wish of the Maharaja is to induce his cultivators to accept a lease of their lands for 15 years on what is known as the "Chakbundi" system. This is based upon measurement of the irrigated and unirrigated lands belonging to each village and upon calculation of rates varying with the nature and capabilities of the soil, the caste of the cultivator, the revenue-roll of previous years, and so forth. By such a plan, if cautiously worked out, the evils inseparable from an actual division of the crops and from the alternative method of leasing villages to contractors are swept away. The advantages to the cultivator are that he reaps the fruit of improvements made during the term, and that he escapes from the exactions of contractors and petty officials. The danger is that the rates imposed may be so high, or the allotment of land to cultivators so unequal that the villagers will emigrate rather than agree to the conditions offered. All depends upon the moderation of the assessing officers and upon the care with which the work is done. With the view of securing these ends among others practical instructions have been issued, in accordance with the suggestions of Pandit Moti Lal, to all revenue officers from the Dewans and Nazims down to Patwaris: and it is possible that, if the Maharaja's wishes are intelligently fulfilled by his servants, the "Chackbandi" may prove to be as successful as the most scientifio and elaborate settlement. But the people are suspicious of change, and complaints of over-assessment are occasionally heard.

FINANCE.

17. The accounts are made up in August-September.

The figures given by the Darbar for the financial year ending August 1885 compared with the figures of the previous year are—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus
	R	R	R
1883-84	52,27,868	48,07,441	4,20,427
1884-85	56,35,371	55,10,051	1,25,320

From this it appears that the revenue is increasing, but expenditure is increasing in a greater ratio: and the surplus is reduced to 1¼ lakh, which is a narrow margin.

CUSTOMS.

18. The receipts from customs show a slight decrease. The figures given are—

	R
Year ending August 1884	7,39,603
Ditto 1885	7,13,894
Decrease	25,709

The decrease has taken place in the value of goods exported and imported. The duty leviable upon these fell altogether by 35,751

Setting against this an increase under contracts and miscellaneous duties of 10,042

The net decrease is as shown above 25,709

GARNETS AND OTHER MINERALS.

19. The Garnet Works are progressing well under the skilful management of Mr. Tellery. The stratum in which the garnets lie is said to extend for miles in the southern part of the territory about Raj Mehal, and the supply is practically inexhaustible. As the color of the garnets answers the present taste, and the demand in Europe and elsewhere is considerable,

expansion of the trade may be looked for even now. After laying out money in mining operations, purchase of tools, &c. Mr. Tellery is able to show a clear profit of some thousands of rupees. His method is to dispense with middlemen, and he employs a large number of cutters and polishers, who work under his eye upon contract and often earn as much as R15 per mensem. Thus, not only is the State a gainer, but employment is given to many deserving and industrious artisans.

The search for beryl and aqua marine in the region near Toda Rai Singh has not hitherto led to any substantial returns. Stones have been found, but they are small or of bad colour.

Khetri is well known to be rich in copper, cobalt, and alum. If the ores of this tract in Shaikhawati were properly worked it is believed that the result would be satisfactory.

COTTON PRESS.

20. The Press at Jaipur began working on the 14th December 1885 and by the end of March 1886 over 11,000 bales had been pressed. The ordinary charge for pressing a bale is R4. Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer, has used his best efforts to consult the wishes of merchants interested in the trade and has invited them to attend meetings, and to speak freely upon points of which they may see cause to complain.

The Darbar, moreover, has forbidden *Jagirdars*, and other privileged landowners to levy unlawful taxes on cotton in transit.

Among the regulations connected with this Press is an order directing the export tax on *unpressed* cotton to be raised from R1-4-0 to R1-12-0 per maund. The effect of this can hardly be other than to make a penal distinction between those exporters who use the Raj Press and those who might more conveniently arrange to have their cotton pressed elsewhere.

It is, at least, open to question whether a State is well advised in entering into trading speculations and in establishing what is practically a commercial monopoly. The few Rupees gained are a poor set-off against the loss of reputation arising from the discontent which monopolies invariably create. I understand that the Government of the North-West Provinces has already been petitioned on this subject by the cotton merchants of Agra.

PUBLIC WORKS.

21. No report on Jaipur would be complete without some notice of the important and useful work upon which Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer, is engaged. I am indebted to him for the following notes taken from his report, which is submitted separately.

For the 12 months ending 31st December 1885, the expenditure amounted to—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
Original Works	1,22,186	7	5
Repairs	1,30,122	9	7
Irrigation	4,28,510	9	4
Miscellaneous Improvements	2,94,945	10	1
Imarat Work	94,272	3	9
Establishment	31,971	6	2
Other Works	2,996	3	9
TOTAL	11,05,005	2	1

Among 18 *Original Works buildings*, the chief is the Albert Hall which is being built in the public gardens. The Hall, when finished, will form a garden palace for the use of the public and for a museum. The marble-workers and stone-cutters of Jaipur are numerous, and the Executive Engineer has been able, by means of this magnificent work, to provide means of employment for a large class of laborers.

Original works communications.—Include the continuation of the metalled road from Hindon towards Kerowli. The length of the road in Jaipur territory is 7·25 miles. The work was begun in March 1885 and finished in February 1886.

A new metalled road, 20 feet wide, has been made from the station to the city.

The heading *Miscellaneous Public Improvements* includes—

	R
The maintenance of the water-supply	36,495
Public Gardens	36,727
Gas Works	65,167

Among new works are the Steam Hydraulic Cotton Press and the various buildings connected therewith; also the dam across the Amani Shah for the storage of water for the

use of the city. The whole of last year's rainfall into the Amani Shah in the neighbourhood of the city was caught and stored, and it is said that there is now no fear of any deficiency in the supply to meet the demands, which show a slight increase annually.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

22. The most important works, so far as the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people are concerned, are the irrigation tanks. It was my good fortune to visit some of these tanks during a short tour in the cold season. The irrigation works of Jaipur will, if carefully maintained, form a noble and lasting monument of the enlightened liberality of the Darbar and of the indefatigable energy with which Colonel Jacob has conducted the operations. Nothing can be more striking than the contrast between the thirsty sands of the tracts unirrigated, and the fields within reach of the canals, as, for example, near the great lake of Tori Sagar.

As above stated, the expenditure of the year was R4,28,510. The works of greatest magnitude were the Tori Sagar and the Buchara tank. The expenditure on the Tori Sagar was R1,21,673. The dam, which is about 1½ miles long, was completed in time to store the whole of last year's rainfall on a drainage area of about 310 square miles, and a fine sheet of water was formed some 5 square miles in area. There are two canals, with 58 miles of distributaries. Irrigation from this tank began on the 28th October 1885.

As regards the Buchara tank the masonry dam across the Sota stream in the hills north of Jaipur was 40 feet high when the rains fell, some water was stored, and the surplus passed away over the dam. The work is being pushed, and it is hoped that before next rains the dam will be built to its full height of 75 feet. The canals are making, and it is expected that next year irrigation will be possible from the reservoir, which will be about 1¾ square miles in area.

FORESTS.

23. Four lads were sent to the Forest School at Dehra. They are now under instruction, and satisfactory reports have been received with regard to their progress.

Sadhu Singh, a trained officer of the Punjab Forest Department, is in immediate charge of the Forest Operations in Jaipur.

It was also arranged that Mr. E. A. MacMoir, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, should visit Jaipur in the winter, examine all the forest-bearing tracts, and report upon their capabilities, and upon the measures required for the creation of new forests and for the preservation and development of those which already exist. Mr. McMoir submitted his report on the 15th March 1886. It will be carefully considered by the Darbar, for there is no doubt that many of the Jaipur forests, especially those in the south near the fortresses of Rinthambhor and Kandhar, are valuable; and if the railway mentioned in paragraph 42 of the Report for 1884-85 is ever constructed, the value of these forests would be increased. The main problems are how to reconcile the strict conservation of forests with the prescriptive rights of villagers as to grazing and cutting wood for home use, and, secondly, how to enforce rules by impounding cattle and fining trespassers without putting too much power into the hands of petty officials, whose field of work is remote from the centres of executive authority. The best chance of success in solving one at least of these problems will be found to lie in taking up areas of reasonable extent, in well-defined blocks, and then in thoroughly fencing these blocks. Measures of this kind are doubtless expensive, but scarcely anything which is good can be got without payment; and no one will be disposed to deny that to make rules against cattle-trespass without enclosing the areas under protection is to provoke irritation and to increase opportunities for oppressive proceedings.

TRAINING IN SETTLEMENT AND ENGINEERING WORK.

24. Two men were sent by the Jaipur Durbar to Karnal to undergo training in settlement work. One of them took leave soon afterwards and his leave was extended on the plea of sickness. It is too early as yet to form any opinion as to whether this experiment will be of use.

With regard to the deputation of students from the Jaipur College to the Engineering College at Rurki, some difficulty has arisen. It was proposed by the Darbar, in July 1885, that the Principal of the Rurki College should be asked to allow the Jaipur boys, in the event of their failing to gain admission by competition, to receive the benefit of a course of Engineering study as a special case. This request was made in expectation that the boys would fail to pass, as some of the text-books were new to them, and it was thought desirable that they should

be sent to Rurki at once. However, it was not found possible to comply with the suggestion of the Darbar, and the matter for the present has gone no further.

CONSERVANCY AND SANITATION.

25. Surgeon-Major Hendley remarks that the sanitary condition of the district improves wherever the officials take an interest in the question; and he distinguishes the towns of Jhunjhun and Malpura as the most cleanly. My own observation leads me to believe that the Jaipur villages are not dirtier or more neglected than those in other parts of India with which I am acquainted. There is the pool of stagnant and filthy water around almost every well used for drinking and bathing purposes, and the familiar heaps of refuse are seen in forgotten corners. But, after all, the test of sanitation is the health of the people, and if the people are healthy, it might be unwise to disturb them for the sake of neatness.

The conservancy of a large city, such as Jaipur, is a more important affair. Here the Executive Engineer, Colonel Jacob, has suggested that a light portable railway should be laid down inside the walls of the town, so as to facilitate the export of the filth. The buffaloes or carts have at present to go several miles beyond the walls, and are stated to be not sufficiently numerous to effectually cleanse the city.

VITAL STATISTICS IN JAIPUR CITY.

26. The year 1885 was on the whole healthy. Births numbered 4,601 against 4,444 in 1884. Deaths numbered 4,557 against 5,626 in 1884. The population of the city is about 125,000.

There were very few deaths from cholera, and small-pox also is said to be less prevalent than it was, which is a result that may, perhaps, be placed to the credit of vaccination.

VACCINATION.

27. There has, nevertheless, been some decrease in the total number of registered cases of vaccination—

The figures are	1884	53,173 cases.
	1885	50,920 „

Surgeon-Major Hendley, however, states that he has reason to doubt the accuracy of former statistics. The vesicle has improved in quality and the percentage of successful operations has risen from 86·8 to 91·05.

CHOLERA.

28. There was an outbreak of this disease in the spring and summer, chiefly in the Eastern and Southern districts, and, as usual, the seeds of the malady are believed to have been imported from fairs held elsewhere. But the cholera epidemic was not very severe; altogether 372 cases were reported, with 258 deaths.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

29. The Mayo Hospital and the dispensaries of Jaipur are under the able superintendence of Surgeon-Major Hendley, whose report is submitted separately. It is unnecessary for me to repeat the particulars which he gives, but the following may be marked as worthy of special notice :—

The generous offer of Seth Ram Mull, of Basao, to build a dispensary at Jhunjhun at his own expense.

The opening of a new dispensary at the important centre of Bandikui.

The sanctioned construction of dispensary buildings at Bandikui and Sambhar.

The construction of new latrines for the use of the Central Jail.

METEOROLOGY.

30. The most important point to be recorded under this heading is the effort which the Superintendent is making to supply outlying stations with instruments for registration of the rainfall, temperature, and direction of the wind. During 1885 rain-gauges were set up at 10 new stations, and thermometers were sent to 9 dispensaries. Each of the dispensaries in the Nizamats is to be a meteorological, as well as a medical centre.

POST OFFICE.

31. The relations between servants of the British Post Offices in Jaipur territory and the Raj officials have, on the whole, been conducted without friction. It was intimated by the

Deputy Post Master General that the line from Kot Putli to Singhana *viâ* Narnaul would be closed from 1st October 1885, and that a direct foot line from Kot Putli to Chirawa in Shaikhawati would be established instead.

The Deputy Postmaster General likewise announced his intention of opening a line from Jhunjhun to Mandawa in August 1885, and arrangements were made by the Darbar for escorting the mails.

Measures are also under consideration for facilitating the passage of mails across the river Bangunga on the road to Hindon during the rainy weather, when the stream is flooded.

EDUCATION.

32. The annual statistics for the Maharaja's School, the Rajput School, the Sanskrit College, and the Chandpole Branch School, all in Jaipur city, are given in Statements B and C.

In the Maharaja's College 1,033 boys were on the roll, as compared with 1,012 of the previous year, and the average attendance was 716, as compared with 659.

The total cost of the college was ₹24,038, so that the charge to the estate of giving a boy a good education is less than ₹24 per annum.

As might be anticipated nearly four-fifths of the pupils are Hindus, but there is a fair number of Mahomedans (227) and the Persian department numbers no less than 349 students, showing that the course of study for a Munshi's career is appreciated by Hindus, as well as Mahomedans.

The great majority of the pupils (684) learn English.

It was explained last year that the results of the University Examination for 1884 could not be exhibited until 1885. It appears that 13 were sent up for the Entrance Examination and 6 for the First Arts. None of the latter passed, but 5 out of the 13 were successful for Matriculation, 3 of them being placed in the Second Division and 2 in the Third Division.

Eighteen students went up for the Punjab Examination, namely 8 for the Munshi Examination, 8 for the Munshi Alim, and 2 for the Munshi Fazil. The success attained was poor, for only 3 passed the Munshi test and 1 the test for the Munshi Alim.

It struck me that it might be interesting to trace the career of those young men who had passed the Entrance Examination of the University, and to see how far the Maharaja's College is fulfilling one of the principal objects of the establishment, that is to say, how far it supplies the offices of the State with young men of good education. This I was enabled to do by the courtesy of the Darbar, and I find that from 1875 to 1882, inclusive, 35 students matriculated and of these 14 are employed by the Jaipur Government, besides 4 who are learning Forestry at Dehra Dun. Others have taken service in neighbouring States, and the fate of some is unknown.

The Nobles' School has a roll of 30, including one Mahomedan. The average attendance was 14, which is not very creditable to the pupils.

For the education of the people in the Rural Tracts there are said to be 465 schools with 10,015 boys, but of these 421 are indigenous schools, described as "more or less supported" by the Darbar. During my tour I tried to ascertain on what principle and under what conditions these schools were supported by the Darbar. In most of the villages which I passed through there were either no schools at all or schools consisting of a knot of boys sitting in a verandah around an aged Brahmin, who taught them to cast up figures and read the Shasters. The pupils pay small fees to the Brahmin, and now and then, on high days and festivals, he may get a trifle from the Darbar, but no such thing as a scheme of grants-in-aid exists, nor is there any machinery for discovering whether the instruction is good or bad; very likely this rude system of education is quite suited to the people, and I should be the last to advocate educating the masses of the rural population beyond their needs, or to advise the Darbar to spend money upon advanced instruction for which the persons who demand such instruction ought themselves to pay. What the Darbar methodically does is to maintain 44 schools with 1,042 pupils, and these schools are linked to the College by examinations and scholarships. Only 5 boys, however, out of 33 who were sent up from the District Schools in April 1885, were thought worthy of receiving scholarships of ₹4 each.

There are in Jaipur Territory 9 girls' schools, of which 7 are at the capital or in the suburbs, one is at Amber a few miles off, and the 9th is at Madhopur. These schools have a roll of 681 pupils. The most important is the Central School, with a roll of 334 girls, chiefly children of tender years. The total cost is ₹7,651, *viz.* ₹6,569 derived from the State and ₹1,082 from the proceeds of needle-work. Thus, the expense of educating a girl is on the average nearly ₹10-10 per annum.

From what has been seen of the small school close to the Residency there is some reason to suppose that the attendance may not be quite so regular as it ought to be. In the Central

School the elder girls seem to take at least as much interest in needle-work as in the more solid departments of instruction. But this is perhaps unavoidable, since in a country like Jaipur, where there is not any real demand for female education, if the schools are not made attractive, pupils will not resort to them.

Taking the population of the State at 2,523,949, and the number of boys of a school-going age at, say, 15 per cent. of the whole, the number of *male* scholars should be 378,585. The total number of boys being educated in Jaipur schools, including 421 indigenous schools of the rudest and most elementary type, is 11,383, so that out of 100 boys who should be at school, about 3 are getting some sort of education. When the instruction of the males of a country is in this stage of development, it is not amazing that the females should be suffered to grow up in ignorance. Female education, therefore, in Jaipur is still in *embryo*. The schools which are now working may in the course of time lead to something more worthy of a progressive community, but not less than two conditions are indispensable for the accomplishment of this end:—

First.—A living interest must be taken in the movement by those in power.

Second.—There must be a proper system of inspection, especially for schools remote from the palace, in order that the attendance of the scholars, the character of the teaching given, and the efficiency of the teachers may be duly tested.

LONDON EXHIBITION, 1886.

33. The following is the substance of notes given me by Surgeon-Major Hendley, who has taken the warmest interest in, and devoted much time and labor to, the collection.

The Jaipur contributions will fill the first six bays in the Provincial Courts of the Indian Section, besides a space equally large, probably in the picture gallery.

Moreover, Jaipur has provided a "Nakar Khana," or grand entrance gateway, to the whole Indian Section.

This building, and the screens which separate the bays from each other, as well as the front archways, are all constructed of teak-wood carved, by village carpenters from Shaikhawati. The upper panels of the screens are filled with *plaques* of different kinds of decorative work, such as tiles, glass or mirror mosaic, fresco and distemper paintings, brass trays.

The courts will contain—

1. Mythological—
   A typical collection of stone images, pictures, carvings, cartoons from the Jaipur razimnamah, or Persian précis of the Mahabharat, &c.
2. Pottery—
   Stone images and panels, lacquer toys, a cartoon as in Court I, jewellery and Malpura felts.
3. Metal Court—
   Fine metal work, old paintings, cartoon, arms, &c.
4. Ethnological—
   Papier-maché models, cartoons, lacquer panels, arms.
5. School of Art—
   Pottery, metals, &c., including jail carpets.
6. Lacquer Court—
   Lacquer-work, fly whisks, betel-nut carving, &c.

The collection also shows—

Models of State vehicles and buildings.
Models of instruments in Maharaja Sawai Jay Singh's Observatory.
Papier-maché models of men and women.
Brass and stone shrines.
Textiles from Sanganer, and Jaipur.
Jewellery of peasants.
Lacquer panels, with pictures from the razimnamah.
Photographs and maps.

2,302 separate articles have been contributed. The total expenditure to 31st March 1885 is reckoned at ₹33,000, including purchases to the value of ₹2,500 for the Government of India;

but this does not comprise freight from Jaipur and insurance charges. The total insured value of the exhibits, inclusive of loans is about ₹57,000.

The whole work has been carried out under the supervision of Surgeon-Major Hendley. His Highness the Maharaja and his Council have met all Dr. Hendley's suggestions with the utmost readiness, and no pains have been spared to make the collection the finest that has ever left Jaipur.

Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer, assisted by placing the resources of his Department at the disposal of the Exhibition Officer, and also provided an elevation for the "Nakar Khana" and outline design for the screens.

RAILWAY FENCE.

34. For the past four months complaints of cattle trespassing on the line and of accidents caused thereby have been less frequent than they formerly were. Steps were taken, in the course of the year, to guard against the dangers by forbidding servants of the railway to keep within railway limits horned cattle and other animals, and by arranging for pounding or driving away stray cattle.

The Darbar has continued to press for thorough fencing of the line, throughout its length, as the only effectual remedy.

SMUGGLING.

35. The Darbar has shown praiseworthy readiness to meet the wishes of the British authorities in endeavouring to suppress the contraband traffic in liquor imported into Ajmere. The arrangements made include removal of liquor shops from the frontier, the appointment of special guards to patrol the border, and the offer of rewards for the capture of smugglers.

BOUNDARIES.

36. The question of the *shamilat* at Sambhar was noticed in paragraph 71 of the report for 1884.

The Jaipur Durbar appealed against the decision with regard to the Lake, but Lieutenant-Colonel Temple's settlement was upheld.

Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph has been engaged in the adjustment of disputes on the Ajmere-Jaipur border: and Captain A. W. Muir has done similar work on the borders of Tonk and Kerowli, but the results are not yet known.

THE NOBLES OF JAIPUR.

37. The succession to the late Rawal Bijey Singh, of Samod, was settled by the selection of a young boy named Futteh Singh, of Ranwal, whom Bijey Singh himself had nominated.

This was not done without heart-burning and remonstrances on the part of other claimants: but the latter, though bitterly disappointed, have accepted their defeat with dignity and composure.

It is much to be regretted that the Rao Raja, of Uniara, who was considered some years ago to be a youth of promise, has allowed his affairs to drift into the hands of unprincipled managers. He now for the second time within recent years occupies the unenviable position of a man who cannot pay his debts.

The embarrassments of the estate are heavy, but it is hoped that, with the aid of a committee of nobles, they may, perhaps, be somewhat reduced: or at least that an arrangement may be arrived at which will secure the name of the Rao Raja from dishonor.

KISHENGARH.

THE SEASON.

38. The total rainfall of the year was above the average: and the agricultural year may be described as fair, the spring crop having shared the benefit of the timely cold-weather rain, which brought so much advantage to Jaipur.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

39. His Highness the Maharaja met His Excellency the Viceroy in November 1885, and proceeded to Delhi in February 1886 to witness the Military manœuvres.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

40. The income of the State is returned as ₹3,30,823 for the year ending July 1885, as compared with ₹2,70,341 for 1884. But among the receipts appears a loan of ₹33,370,

while the expenditure shows ₹29,370 payment in part liquidation of previous debts: so that what is paid off with one hand is borrowed with the other, and the account sheet is exactly balanced.

EDUCATION.

41. There is one Government School in Kishengarh costing ₹1,241 to the State. This school provides an elementary course of reading and writing in Urdu and Hindi besides a little arithmetic, which is taught after the native fashion. If there are any indigenous institutions in outlying villages, I was unable to find them in the course of my short tour within the Maharaja's territory.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

42. The Kishengarh State is said to contain 41 irrigation "bunds." No fewer than 17 of these, including the Goodalao tank of Kishengarh town, were breached, and in great part washed away by the heavy flood of September 1884.

Repairs have been executed at a cost of over ₹30,000.

The enclosing wall of the Kishengarh town is in a deplorable state of dilapidation, which is likewise attributed to excessive rain. To repair this wall would be an expensive undertaking.

HEALTH.

43. A few isolated cases of cholera occurred during the summer: and malarious fever is reported to have been prevalent.

ADMINISTRATION.

44. No heinous crimes of the nature of *Sati* or *Infanticide* or *Mail Robberies* have come under notice. The Maharaja consented to provide for the safety of the mails upon a new line between Harmara and Parbatsar. His Highness is also preparing to introduce measures for suppressing the illicit exportation of liquor into Ajmere, and, lastly, Kishengarh has been brought into line with the rest of Rajputana in the matter of controlling the Moghias. According to information given to me by the Durbar, the Moghias of Kishengarh are in easy circumstances. Their fees for watch and ward are said to be liberal, and some of them are men of property in land.

MISCELLANEOUS.

45. From a political point of view the year has not been altogether uneventful, since it was thought necessary to expel two men who were alleged to have excited the people and stirred up complaints against the State and its officials. These men were Thakur Futteh Singh, uncle by blood of the present Maharaja, and a confederate named Moti Singh, who has made himself unpleasantly conspicuous for intrigues in other parts of Rajputana.

The complaints have been chiefly aimed at a prominent member of the administration who was credited with more skill as a trader than integrity as an officer of State, and the cotton press lately set up, which has taken the shape of a monopoly and, like all monopolies, has given rise to remonstrances, is cited as an example of commercial proclivities on the part of official personages.

The method of weeding out troublesome petitioners is familiar to the native mind; but it does not afford a convincing answer to the complaints themselves.

Within the last few weeks the valuable services of Babu Syam Sunder Lal, who was formerly employed in Jhallawar, have been placed at the disposal of the Maharaja at His Highness's own request. With this gentleman's advice, whatever defects may lie at the bottom of recent criticisms upon the affairs of Kishengarh will perhaps disappear, and it is hoped that this may be so, for, although Kishengarh is not a large and wealthy State, it boasts of high rank, and it should endeavour to live up to the level of the dignity which it claims.

The efforts of Babu Syam Sunder Lal will probably be, in the first place, directed to introducing regularity in the conduct of official business. If there is no systematic record of cases referred and orders issued, there can be no guarantee against the operation of improper influences.

The Courts of Justice will also call for examination. At present Kishengarh contains a multiplicity of tribunals with concurrent Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction and dealing with suits and complaints according to the caste or status of litigants.

The utmost caution, however, is needed in suggesting and enforcing reforms, and especially should a new comer be prudent and wary in this respect.

The object is to guide in a healthy direction the natural growth and development of the laws and institutions of the country, rather than to elaborate ape-like imitations of British methods, which are neither understood nor appreciated by the people.

Lawa.

46. I visited Lawa during the cold weather, on my march to Kishengarh. The estate appeared to be in a flourishing condition, and the heaviest troubles of the Thakur consist of petty disputes among the brotherhood. At his request a Native writer was sent to Lawa, in December 1885 to give help in preparing the accounts of the estate, and in conducting work of a routine kind.

Besides the ₹ 10,000, which is invested in Government 4-per-cent Paper, Lawa has a cash balance of ₹ 4,250-6-6, which is now in the hands of the Residency Treasurer, and the yearly income is always more than sufficient to meet the yearly expenditure.

The case of adoption to which reference was made in the Report of 1884-85 was settled in July 1885, by the adoption of the relative chosen by Ram Singh.

The only other point requiring remark is the state of the irrigation tank north of the village. The breach of the embankment near the outlet had been considerably enlarged and deepened by action of water. The Thakur brought the matter personally to my notice. I at once asked the help of Colonel Jacob, the Executive Engineer of Jaipur, and measures have been completed by which the tank will have been put into thorough repair at a cost altogether of ₹3,054, before the next monsoon.

STATEMENT A.

Annual Report on the operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti for the year 1885.

There were 58 cases of Dakaiti and 9 of Thagi instituted during the year under report, making a total inclusive of the 5 cases pending in the preceding 12 months of 72 cases, involving the trial of 72 persons.

Of the 67 persons brought to trial during the present year, 37 were residents of Jaipur, 10 of Bickanir, 5 of Patiala, 4 of Bhurtpur, 4 of Ulwar, 2 of Bundi, 2 of Jodhpur, 2 of Kishengarh, and 1 of Shahjehanpur.

Of the foregoing 36 were arrested in Jaipur territory, 9 in Bickanir, 4 in Patiala, 4 in Ulwar, 2 in Bundi, 2 in Jodhpur, 2 in Kishengarh, 1 in Shahjehanpur, 1 in Tonk, 1 was received in transfer from the Delhi Jail, and 5 were voluntary surrenders.

Of the 72 offenders committed to the Court, 41 were convicted, 7 acquitted, 5 were returned to the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, owing to the insufficiency of the evidence against them in consequence of the escape of an approver, and 19 were undisposed of at the close of the year.

The sentences awarded in the cases of conviction were as follows:—

Transportation of life			2
Imprisonment for 14 years			1
Do.	12	„	2
Do.	10	„	7
Do.	7	„	9
Do.	5	„	16
Do.	3	„	3
Do.	2	„	1
		TOTAL	41

There were 12 cases of appeal to the upper Court, the sentences in 6 of which were confirmed, one was reversed and the result of the remaining 5 has not yet been communicated to this office.

The relations between the officials of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department and the Native State under this Residency continue to be cordial and satisfactory.

STATEMENT B.

Statistical Return of the Jaipur Maharaja's College and the Rajput School for the year 1885-86.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.					Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.			Charges.									Average Annual cost of educating each pupil.			Remarks.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsis.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.				Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.					
															R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Jaipur Maharaja's College	Jaipur.	1,844	802	227	4	...	1,033	716	684	394	405	...	30	204	24,038	0	0	23,119	6	0	918	10	0	24,038	0	0	23	4	4	
Rajput School	Jaipur.	1,862	29	1	...	...	30	14	30	8	...	...	...	8	4,397	14	0	4,212	0	0	185	14	0	4,397	14	0	148	9	6	

STATEMENT C.

Statistical Return of the Sanskrit College and the Chandpole Branch School for the year 1885-86.

Names of Institutions.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.					Average daily attendance	Number of Pupils studying each language at the close of the year.						Receipts.			Charges.									Average annual cost of educating each pupil.			Remarks.
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsis.	Total.		English.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.				Current.			Extraordinary.			Total.					
															R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Sanskrit College	Jaipur.	1,844	234	...	...	...	234	161	...	...	...	...	183	51	7,576	0	0	7,432	0	0	144	0	0	7,576	0	0	32	6	0	
Chandpole Branch School	Jaipur.	1,862	40	31	...	...	71	59	...	30	15	5	16	5	289	8	0	289	8	0	0	0	0	289	8	0	4	1	3	

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY;
Jaipur, 9th April 1886.

F. HENVEY,
Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Appendix. V.

BHURTPUR AND KEROWLI REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 4 P., dated Agra, the 27th April 1886.

From—COLONEL C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Political Agent, Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholepur Agency for the Official year 1885-86.

2. During the year under notice, I have held continuous charge of this Agency. In June 1885 Colonel T. Dennehy, Political Agent, Dholepur, retired, and the Political Charge of the Dholepur State was then amalgamated with the Bhurtpur and Kerowli Agency, with effect from the 1st of June 1885.

BHURTPUR.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

3. The rainfall for the year was plentiful and much above the average. Owing, however, to the very heavy fall that took place in the month of August 1885, the Ajan Bund burst, and much damage was caused by the consequent inundations which surrounded the city of Bhurtpur on all sides, and are calculated to have submerged 400 square miles of Bhurtpur and the adjoining British territory. The crops were, however, excellent during the year. The entire rainfall during the year was 33·54 inches, as against 32·21 inches last year.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the people has been excellent. There have been no epidemics of any sort during the year.

GENERAL RETURNS.

5. The usual returns have been received from the Durbar and are attached to this report. This office has, however, no means whatever of testing their correctness or otherwise, or of forming any opinion as to the results to be gathered therefrom. If taken as correct, they serve to indicate a satisfactory state of the finances and a vigorous Judicial, Educational, and general Administrative Agency. They are forwarded as received from the Native Government, but they are by no means guaranteed as being correct.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of schools now sustained by the State is set down at 167, as compared with 172 returned in last year's report; 6 new schools have been opened, and 11 abolished during the year. The total annual expenditure on education throughout the State is represented at ₹20,258-2-0. Eleven students were employed as teachers, the total number of whom is now returned as 227, as against 230 reported last year. The total number of students is given as 4,744, as against 3,912 in 1885, of whom 2,398 and 936 attend the Halkabundi and Tahsil schools respectively.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

7. There are 13 dispensaries and hospitals in the State kept up at an annual cost of ₹11,732-7-3 (including the cost of vaccinating operations), as against ₹13,284-0-9 last year. There were 14,232 cases of vaccination, of which 13,596 proved successful.

JAIL.

8. The usual Jail Returns are attached. There were 8 deaths in the jail out of a total number of 549 prisoners, or at the rate of 1·45 per cent. The jail is kept in a fairly clean and good condition.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

9. The usual Civil and Criminal Returns are attached. It will be seen that out of a total number of 7,165 cases brought before the Criminal Courts, of which 116 were pending from last year, no less than 7,208 cases were decided during the year, leaving 73 pending enquiry at the close of the year. While on the Civil side 1,600 cases were settled, leaving 108 pending, out of a total number of 1,708 cases brought before the Courts during the year. No capital punishments were inflicted during the year. No information is given as to how many decisions were appealed against successfully or otherwise.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. There were no Criminal or Civil Suits instituted or disposed of during the year. The official intercourse between the Railway Officials and the Durbar authorities is carried on amicably.

CRIME.

11. No cases of Dakaiti are reported to have occurred during the year under notice. In May 1885 a serious occurrence was reported to have taken place on the Bhurtpur-Jaipur Border, in which 5 men of Jaipur territory were killed by the villagers of Moroli in Bhurtpur. The case was made over for adjudication to and has been decided by the Jaipur Court of Vakils, who have passed severe sentences on all implicated in the occurrence.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

12. The return submitted by the Durbar shows that the receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to R27,07,632-5-3 and 168 Gold Mohurs, and R24,87,473-8-3 and 71 Gold Mohurs, respectively, as against R26,75,559-13-5¼ and 79 Gold Mohurs, and R25,08,177-11-0 and 126 Gold Mohurs returned last year.

AJAN KHURKA BUND.

13. In August 1885 I was informed by the Durbar that the Ajan-Khurka Bund had burst in 18 different places owing to the heavy floods of the river Bangunga, and that considerable damage had been thereby caused to the neighbourhood of the city generally and to the surrounding villages in the British districts. The floods, which appear to have lasted from the 22nd to the 29th August, were of an exceptionally severe nature, and the tract of country extending from Bhurtpur to Uchein and Rudawal, and for miles round Fattehpur-Sikri, and between Bhurtpur and Fattehpur-Sikri, was under water for a period of 5 days.

In September 1885, a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner, Agra, Colonel Lang, Secretary, Public Works Department, and Major Home, Joint Secretary, was convened at Agra by the order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in order to discuss the cause of the late floods in the Fattehpur-Sikri and Bhurtpur districts, and according to the conclusions arrived at by the Committee, Major Corbett, on the part of the North-Western Provinces Government, and Mr. Housden on the part of the Bhurtpur Durbar were deputed in November-December 1885 to examine the bund and country lying in the immediate proximity to it and to the Bangunga river. Copies of the reports submitted by the officers concerned were forwarded to the Rajputana Agency.

SALT OPERATIONS.

14. No complaints were received in respect of the working of the Salt Agreement, the provisions of which are rigidly observed. The result of the last periodical inspection of the abandoned salt works by the Customs Official was quite satisfactory.

TRADE.

15. The usual return received from the Durbar is attached, which shows that the total income derived from Customs during the year, amounted to R1,63,525-15-9, as against R1,30,917-10-8¼, returned last year. The decrease in the income from transit dues is due to the recent abolition of transit duties throughout the State on all articles with the exception of those on opium and intoxicating drugs.

BORDER DISPUTES.

16. The long-pending dispute between the Bhurtpur and Ubwa Durbars as to the rights of the water of the Ruparial river has been satisfactorily settled with the consent of the paramount power by the mutual exchange of villages.

INFANTICIDE.

17. No cases of infanticide are reported to have occurred during the year under report.

EXTRADITION RULES.

18. The working of the rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between the States of Bhurtpur and Ulwar, still leaves much to be desired owing to the stupidity or obstinacy of local petty officials, who decline to give effect to the rules in their integrity and persist in refusing to deliver up the accused persons. The attention of both the Durbars has been drawn to this matter.

POST OFFICES.

19. No new Post Offices have been opened in Bhurtpur during the year under report. In December 1885 a proposal was submitted to the Maharaja by the Deputy Postmaster-General in Rajputana for the extension of British Post Offices throughout the whole of Bhurt-

pur territory, but His Highness has intimated that he does not consider this step necessary until the proposed system is universally adopted in the neighbouring States of Jaipur, Ulwar, Dholepur, and Kerowli.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In September 1885, His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Agra, and exchanged visits with His Honor Sir Alfred Lyall, K.C.B., and the Governor of Madras.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO BHURTPUR.

In November 1885, His Highness the Maharaja was honored by receiving at his capital Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Dufferin, who, accompanied by a large party, made a stay of three days' duration, of which one day was spent at Dig.

His Highness and the Political Agent accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Agra *viâ* Fattehpur-Sikri.

In December 1885, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Colonel Euan-Smith, proceeded to Lucknow on the occasion of the Viceroy's visiting that city.

In January 1886, His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, visited Delhi to witness the Imperial manœuvres held there.

21. There has been no permanent change in the administrative personnel of the State during the year. His Highness the Maharaja conducts the entire business of the State, and nothing whatever is done without his knowledge. There is no Kamdar.

BHURTPUR VAKIL.

22. Pandit Bishen Lall has been in attendance on me as Vakil of the Bhurtpur State during the year, and has always given me great satisfaction by the way in which he performs his duties.

KEROWLI.

23. The rainfall during the year was 36·95 inches as against 29·38 inches registered last year. Of the entire fall no less than 18 inches fell in the the month of August and filled all the tanks and wells in the State abundantly. The crops were excellent and much above the average.

HEALTH.

24. The general health of the people was very good. In the months of March and April 1885, there was an outbreak of cholera in the districts of Mandrail, Jirota, Utgar, and Machilpur. The disease was said to have been brought by the pilgrims returning from the Ganges Fair. Out of a total number of 110 cases, 59 proved fatal. The cholera was entirely confined to the pilgrims who had been to the Fair.

MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

25. The Municipal arrangements initiated last year have continued to work admirably. The city of Kerowli is now clean, and the sanitary arrangements are well looked after. The Municipal Budget also rests on a sound basis. The usual return of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the year under report is attached.

EDUCATION.

26. The usual return received from the Durbar is attached to this report. It will be observed that an average of 208 children daily attend the City School. Of these 24 boys read English, 103 Persian, and 118 Hindi.

DISPENSARIES.

27. There are 4 dispensaries in the Kerowli State. The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

Dispensaries.	Patients.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Kerowli	275	7,775	8,050
Saptra	...	2,950	2,950
Mandrel	...	3,100	3,100
Machilpur	...	2,655	2,655
Total	275	16·480	16·755

Vaccination is successfully carried on in the State. Of a total number of 2,100 cases 1,879 proved successful. The dispensaries are most popular institutions and are largely attended by the people.

ADMINISTRATION.

28. The administration of the State has, as usual, been conducted by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The Members of the Council have one and all worked with zeal, energy, and intelligence.

REVENUE.

29. Deputy Collector Shaikh Amanut Hosein continues to supervise the Revenue Department with conspicuous success. The revenue has been paid regularly and without difficulty.

STATE DEBT.

30. The annual instalment of ₹30,000, with interest, has been paid to the State Banker.

COURTS.

31. The duties of the Judge of Civil and Criminal Courts are carried on by Pandit Nandi Lal, who has worked very satisfactorily.

The Criminal and Civil Judicial Returns are appended herewith. At the close of the last official year there were 14 criminal cases pending, 624 cases have been instituted during the year, making a total of 638. Of these 624 have been decided during the year, leaving 14 pending settlement.

On the Civil side, out of a total number of 66 cases, including 9 remaining from last year, 62 cases have been decided during the year. Five decrees remained unexecuted out of a total number of 60 brought before the Court.

Of the 62 Civil cases decided during the year, 9 were appealed against to the State Council with the following results:—

Confirmed	4
Reversed	4
Pending	1
TOTAL	9

On the Criminal side, there were 8 appeals made to the State Council out of a gross total of 624 cases decided during the year, with the following results:—

Confirmed	5
Modified	1
Reversed	2
TOTAL	8

In the Tahsil Courts 247 Criminal cases were instituted during the year, of which 245 have been decided, leaving 2 pending. On the Civil side, 196 cases were brought before the Courts, of which 4 only remained pending at the close of the official year.

One hundred and fifty-three Revenue cases were heard before the same Courts, of which 140 have been disposed of, leaving 13 pending. Of these 2 cases were appealed against to the Deputy Collector, 1 was confirmed and 1 was reversed.

In the Revenue Department 1,383 cases were brought before the Deputy Collector for disposal during the year, of which no less than 1,264 have been settled, leaving 119 pending at the end of the year. There were 9 appeals made to the State Council this year and 2 were pending from last year, of which 8 were confirmed, 1 reversed and 2 remained pending.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

32. The report of Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, to whom the State has every reason to be grateful, is attached in original.

CRIME.

33. There were no cases of serious crime during the year.

INFANTICIDE.

34. There has been no cases of Infanticide during the year.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

35. The rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between Kerowli and Jaipur, Dholepur, and Bhurtpur, have worked more smoothly during the year under notice.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. Between Baroda in Kerowli and Jaipur in Sankra.
2. Between Naroli in Kerowli and Tatwara in Jaipur.
3. Between Fattehpur in Kerowli and Khizerpur in Jaipur.

36. During the year Captain Muir has successfully settled the boundary disputes as per margin existing between Kerowli and Jaipur.

FINANCE.

37. As the accounts of the year are not made up, it is not possible to give details on this head. Nothing, however, has occurred of an abnormal character to seriously vitiate the forecast made in the Budget for the expenditure and income.

AMARGARH.

38. The balance of the debt due by the Amargarh Estate at the end of the last year, *viz.*, ₹1,919 has been paid off this year.

There was a cash balance in hand at the end of this year of ₹5,000, which amount, together with ₹1,000 borrowed this year, has been devoted to the construction of the bund at Amergarh. There is at present a sum of ₹11,000 due by this estate, bearing interest at 9 per cent. on account of new debt borrowed for the construction of the bund.

GUNUNT DEBTS.

39. Of the ₹3,569-14-3 due on this head at the end of the preceding year, ₹2,309-13-0 have been paid off, leaving a balance of ₹1,260-1-3 still to be collected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40. The Rao of Hadoti, attended by several Sardars, was present at the Delhi Imperial manœuvres in January 1886, and was greatly gratified by his visit. The health of the Maharaja continues excellent.

DHOLEPUR.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

41. The usual rainfall return for the year is attached, and shows that the entire rainfall registered at Dholepur was 30·12 inches as against 30 inches last year. This was sufficient for tanks and wells, which were all filled. The crops were everywhere good.

HEALTH.

42. The general health of the people was excellent. In the month of June 1885, there was a slight outbreak of cholera in Dholepur territory. Eighty-four cases in all occurred during the year, of which 32 ended fatally. The first case was registered on the 10th of June in Mouza Sarani-Khera, Pargana Gird in Dholepur, about 7 miles to the south-west of the city. The cholera then spread through other villages and finally ceased in July 1885. There was only 1 case in Old Chaoni and 1 in Dholepur.

EDUCATION.

43. There are 7 schools in all kept up in the State, of which 5 are Tahsili schools. The total daily attendance in all the branches in the State during the year is represented as being 362 only, of whom 21 read English, 105 Persian, and 236 Hindi. The expenditure on schools, including the salaries of teachers, who are 15 in number, is set down at ₹192 per month, or ₹2,304 per annum.

DISPENSARIES.

44. There are 4 dispensaries in the State kept up at an annual cost (including salaries, medicines &c.,) of ₹4,583-6-0. The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

Dispensaries.	Patients.		Total.
	In-door.	Out-door.	
Dholepur	...	11,933	11,933
Rajakhera	...	5,729	5,729
Bari	...	7,827	7,827
Jail Dispensary	307	...	307
Total	307	25,489	25,796

Vaccination is carried on in the State at an annual cost of ₹838-10-0. Of a total number of 7,293 cases, 6,632 proved successful.

COURTS.

45. The usual Civil, Judicial, and Criminal Returns received from the Durbar are enclosed. It appears that out of a total number of 1,374 Criminal cases brought before the Criminal Courts of the Dholepur State, of which 47 were pending from last year, 1,301 cases have been disposed of during the year under notice, leaving 73 pending settlement at the close of the year. On the Civil side, 471 cases have been disposed of during the year out of a total number of 551 cases instituted and brought before the Civil Courts, leaving 80 for disposal at the end of the year.

During the year 1,042 Revenue cases were brought before the Revenue Courts for disposal, including 207 remaining from last year. Of these 840 have been settled, leaving 202 still requiring settlement at close of the year.

JAIL.

46. The usual Jail Return received from the Durbar is enclosed. It will be seen that 5 persons were sentenced to imprisonment for life during the year, 2 to imprisonment for 14 years, 1 to 12 years and 5 to 8 years. No information is given as to the number of deaths among the prisoners in the jail during the year.

The general management of the jail is very bad. The prisoners are not employed in any way whatever, and sit idle in the jail from year's end to year's end, and I have repeatedly called the notice of the Durbar to the necessity of reform in this respect.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

47. The yearly instalment of ₹1,20,000 due by the State for the year 1885-86 has been paid, leaving a balance of ₹53,000 still due to Government.

FINANCE.

48. The enclosed returns marked Statement W give in full the estimated assets and liabilities of the State made up to the end of the year, and which shows a total indebtedness of ₹14,15,271-3-1. Detailed reports on this subject have from time to time been submitted to the Rajputana Agency.

The accompanying statement, marked X, exhibits the Budget Estimate of the receipts and expenditure of the State for the current year. This statement, however, must be regarded as merely of a nominal character. The financial circumstances of the Dholepur State render it impossible that for the present the administration should be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Budget as set forth in the accompanying statement.

STATE QUARRIES.

49. The accompanying memorandum and enclosures,* received from Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer, Dholepur, show the financial condition of the Dholepur State quarries on the 31st March 1886.

50. Mr. C. E. Housden relieved Mr. Gahan, Executive Engineer, Dholepur State, on the afternoon of the 5th April 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

51. A memorandum drawn up by Mr. Housden, Executive Engineer, Dholepur, on the Public Works Department of the Dholepur State, is attached in original to this report.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

52. In December 1885, His Highness the Maharaj Rana was honored by receiving at his capital, Lord and Lady Dufferin, who, accompanied by a large party, halted at Dholepur for a few hours while returning from Gwalior *en route* to Lucknow.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana was present at Delhi in January 1886, on the occasion of the Imperial manœuvres held there.

* Not printed.

STATEMENT A.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpur for the year 1885-86.

Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1885	94·76	85·06	89·91	...	5
May ,,	93·19	84·93	89·06	2	21
June ,,	97·53	91·40	94·46	3	17
July ,,	92·58	88·42	90·50	11	39
August ,,	87·38	84·64	86·01	15	10
September ,,	92·60	86·07	89·33	...	...
October ,,	89·00	86·00	84·50	...	...
November ,,	80·00	71·00	75·50	...	...
December ,,	70·61	64·64	67·62	...	65
January 1886	66·87	61·26	64·06	...	25
February ,,	71·21	61·93	66·57	...	...
March ,,	82·00	75·13	78·56	...	72
Total	84·81	78·37	81·59	33	54

STATEMENT B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1941.

Names of Schools.	No. of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					No. of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.			
Bhurtpur College	1	48	116	150	28	342	21	R a. p.	Six new schools were opened and 11 abolished.
Sewur Cantonment School	1	...	14	54	...	68	3		
Tahsil Schools	12	...	352	584	...	936	41	20,258 2 0	
Halkabandi Schools	153	...	171	2,227	...	2,398	161		
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		11 Students were employed as teachers.
Total	167	48	653	3,015	28	4,744	227	20,258 2 0	

STATEMENT C.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1941.

No.	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	No. of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door Paitents.						Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c.	Remarks.
				Treated.	Relieved.	Reduced.	Dislocated.	Died.	Remaining.		
1	Unah Hospital	16	5,595	1,132	649	163	240	36	44	R a. p.	
2	Sewur Jail Hospital	2	..	714	623	21	27	8	35		
3	Bhurtpur Dispensary	12	14,045	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Dig ,,	4	7,995	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Kama ,,	3	6,051	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Pahari ,,	2	4,621	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Gopalgarh ,,	2	2,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,225 11 3	
8	Akheygarh ,,	3	1,751	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Bhusawur ,,	4	5,379	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Weir ,,	4	7,984	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Bayana ,,	5	8,027	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Rupbas ,,	4	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Uchein ,,	4	2,512	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	65	70,398	1,846	1,272	184	267	44	...		
	Vaccinating operations	5	14,232	13,596 Successfully.	639 Failed.	...	...	...	...	506 12 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,732 7 3	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT D.

Bhurtpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1941.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Muhammadans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For Life	5	1	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
For 17 years	1	...		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 16 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 14 „	...	2	...	...	2	2	..	...	...	2	4
„ 12 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
„ 10 „	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
„ 8 „	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
„ 7 „	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	7
„ 6 „	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
„ 5 „	14	...	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	2	16
„ 4 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
„ 3 „	16	3	...	...	19	2	...	...	...	2	21
„ 2½ „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 2 „	13	1	...	..	14	3	...	...	...	3	17
„ 1½ „	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 1 „	28	2	...	...	30	23	...	...	...	23	53
„ 6 months	38	6	...	..	44	9	1	...	...	10	54
Under 6 „	38	5	...	...	43	3	...	...	...	3	46
Total	168	21	...	...	189	49	1	...	...	50	239

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpur State during the Sambat year 1941.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpur	Appeal	2	25	27	21	6
2	Do. Do.	Original	17	1,340	1,357	1,350	7
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	48	1,964	2,012	1,987	25
4	Magistrate of Dig and Mewat	Appeal	...	9	9	9	...
5	Do. Do.	Original	...	1,463	1,463	1,463	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	43	1,896	1,939	1,904	35
7	Deorhi	Do.	6	468	474	474	...
		Total	116	7,165	7,281	7,208	73

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpur State during the Sambat year 1941.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Judge of Bhurtpur	Appeal	1	15	16	11	5
2	Do. Do.	Original	39	568	607	561	46
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	22	238	260	238	22
4	Judge of Dig and Mewat	Appeal	...	23	23	23	...
5	Do. Do.	Original	...	183	183	183	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	20	569	589	554	35
7	Deorhi	Do.	2	28	30	30	...
		Total	84	1,624	1,708	1,600	108

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*

Political Agent.

STATEMENT G.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Bhurtpur State for the Sumbat year 1941.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.
1	Land Revenue	17,22,044 10 0	1	Land Revenue with Parganas	1,52,945 10 0
			2	Customs	19,895 15 9
			3	Administration and Public Department	56,021 2 9
2	Other items of Income from other Parganas	4,74,449 12 0 & 168 gold mohurs.	4	Road and Irrigation Works	62,222 4 6
			5	Other Darbar Establishments	5,32 687 7 0
			6	Public Works Department	1,65,968 12 0
3	Saltpetre	4,072 8 9	7	Army	6,73,995 2 0
			8	Civil List	2,08,525 0 0
			9	Religious and Charitable Grants	1,50,110 3 0
4	Administration and Public Department	28,142 15 9	10	Persian	34,150 10 0
			11	Police	1,22,067 0 0
			12	Education	20,258 2 0
5	Customs	2,87,156 15 3	13	Medical Services	11,225 11 3
			14	Stationery	2,795 2 0
			15	Foreign Services, Vakils	23,849 1 0
6	Public Works Department	5,791 10 3	16	Miscellaneous	1,05,115 4 9 & 71 gold mohurs.
7	Mint	1,248 11 9			
	Total	25,22,907 3 9 & 168 gold mohurs.		Total	23,41,832 9 0 & 71 gold mohurs.
	Takavi and other loans	1,84,725 1 6		Takavi and other advances	1,45,640 15 3
	GRAND TOTAL	27,07,632 5 3 & 168 gold mohurs.		GRAND TOTAL	24,87,473 8 3 & 71 gold mohurs.

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT H.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that Branch of Revenue derived from Customs in the Bhurtpur State during Sambats 1940 and 1941.

Description of Traffic.	Income for Sambat 1940.	Income for Sambat 1941.	Decrease.	Increase.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imports	40,955 4 6	49,470 11 3	.....	8,515 6 9
Exports	33,703 12 0	51,178 13 11¼	.....	17,475 1 11¼
Transit	5,183 9 6½	406 11 9	4,776 13 9½	.....
Internal Traffic	51,075 0 7¾	62,469 10 9¾	.....	11,394 10 2
Total .	1,30,917 10 8¼	1,63,525 15 9	4,776 13 9½	37,385 1 10¼

STATEMENT I.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowli for the year 1885-86.

Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1885	76	96	88·0	...	30	
May „	77	100	91 26	1	51	
June „	81	105	93·06	6	23	
July „	80	96	89·20	8	5	
August „	79	92	84·42	18	...	
September „	81	95	88·40	...	92	
October „	70	93	84·32	...	...	
November „	60	81	72·22	...	...	
December „	50	72	64·40	1	72	
January 1886	51	74	63·54	...	22	
February „	49	87	65·76	...	...	
March „	65	89	80·80	...	...	
Total .	...	...	...	36	95	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT J.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowli Municipality from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		R a. p.			*R a. p.*
	Opening Balance from last year	599 14 10	1	Chungi Establishment	175 3 6
			2	Committee Do.	1,157 14 9
1	Chungi	7,502 8 9	3	Municipality Do.	2,564 14 3
			4	Buildings	3,017 15 3
2	Fine	95 11 0	5	Cattle Compound	24 0 0
			6	Unforeseen Expenses	343 11 0
3	Cattle Compound	50 13 6	7	Contribution towards pension of Hospital Assistant Bhowany Singh	97 0 0
			8	Extraordinary	774 3 3
4	Extraordinary	412 12 0	9	Miscellaneous	50 5 3
	Total	8,661 12 1		Total	8,205 3 3

STATEMENT K.

Comparative Statement showing the Number of Boys and their Daily Average Attendance in the Kerowli School during 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Year.	Department and Attendance.								No. of Teachers.			Remarks.
	English.		Persian.		Hindi.		Total.					
	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.	No. of Boys.	Daily average attendance.	English.	Persian.	Hindi.	
1884-85	42	25.99	128	114·78	173	109·19	343	249·96	1	3	2	
1885-86	24	20·77	103	84·59	118	103·60	245	208·96	1	3	2	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT L.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Court of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Crimes.	Offence Committed.		Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending.	Cases in which conviction obtained.	No. of accused.				Property stolen or plundered.		Property recovered.		Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.				Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	
											R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	...	3	3	...	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Attempt to commit murder	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Robbery {Dakaiti	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Robbery {Other	...	15	15	...	4	13	8	5	...	79 1 0	15	...	...	
4	Theft	2	89	87	4	31	62	36	26	...	18,399 15 6	36	6 11 9	6	
5	Suicide	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Rape	...	6	6	...	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Abduction	...	13	13	...	1	16	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Causing Miscarriage	...	8	8	...	1	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Uttering Counterfeit Coin	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Criminal Breach of Trust	...	14	14	...	11	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Wrongful Confinement	1	17	16	2	2	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Buying or disposing of Stolen Property	1	13	13	1	2	10	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Killing Kine	...	10	10	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Unnatural Offences	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Mischief	1	13	13	1	1	16	1	10	5	...	...	...	...	
16	Grievous Hurt	...	10	7	3	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Extortion	...	4	4	...	4	12	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Miscellaneous	9	389	395	3	68	230	107	121	2	...	...	...	...	
	Total	14	624	624	14	127	425	182	236	7	18,479 0 6	51	6 11 9	6	

STATEMENT M.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.		Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Civil Side	Original	9	57	66	62	4	
	Execution of Decrees	7	53	60	55	5	
	Appeals from Tahsil Courts	2	14	16	16	...	Confirmed 11, Reversed 3, Modified 2.
Criminal Side	Original	14	624	638	624	14	
	Appeals from Tahsil Courts	...	1	1	1	...	
	Total	32	749	781	758	23	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT N.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tahsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.	Instituted.						Disposed of										Pending on.	
	Arrears.		Current.		Total.		Wholly executed.		Partially executed and balance.			Struck off.		Total.			31st March 1886.	
	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.		No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.		No. of cases.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.			R a. p.
Civil Court.																		
Suits exceeding R5,000 . .	1	36,339 11 9	...	...	1	36,339 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	1	36,339 11 9	1	36,339 11 9		...	...
Suits exceeding R1,000 but not exceeding R5,000 . . .	...	...	2	4,190 9 6	2	4,190 9 6	...	...	1	...	3,012 3 6	1	1,178 6 0	2	4,190 9 6		...	...
Do. R500 do. R1,000 . .	1	538 7 0	4	1,411 3 9	5	2,949 10 9	1	600 7 0	...	...	...	4	2,349 3 9	5	2,949 10 9		...	...
Do. R250 do. R 500 . .	...	...	4	1,605 1 6	4	1,605 1 6	...	...	3	361 12 0	931 14 6	...	...	3	1,293 10 6		1	311 7 0
Do. R100 do. R 250 . .	3	372 7 6	15	2,484 8 3	18	2,856 15 9	4	694 4 0	8	224 8 3	920 6 9	4	593 5 0	16	2,437 8 0		2	419 7 9
Do. R 50 do. R 100 . .	2	134 0 3	13	898 9 0	15	1,032 9 3	8	571 13 6	2	25 0 0	85 10 9	4	259 5 0	14	942 0 3		1	90 9 0
Do. R 1 do. R 50 . .	...	...	15	265 0 0	15	265 0 0	8	133 1 9	3	...	63 2 6	3	52 13 0	14	232 2 3		1	32 14 9
Total .	7	37,384 10 6	53	11,855 0 0	60	49,239 10 6	21	1,987 10 3	17	611 4 3	5,013 9 0	17	40,772 12 6	55	48,385 4 0		5	854 6 6
Tahsil Courts.																		
Suits not exceeding R50 . .	9	130 5 0	108	2,072 7 9	117	2,202 12 9	80	1,547 11 9	5	33 0 0	48 6 0	16	225 9 9	101	1,854 11 6		16	348 1 3
GRAND TOTAL .	16	37,514 15 6	161	27 7 9	177	51,442 7 3	101	3,535 6 0	22	644 4 3	5,061 15 0	33	40,998 6 3	156	50,239 15 6		21	1,202 7 9

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT O.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Tahsil Courts from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

	CIVIL.					CRIMINAL.					REVENUE.					TOTAL.					Remarks.
	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Hazur Tahsil	8	128	136	132	4	8	113	121	121	...	4	41	45	37	8	20	282	302	290	12	
Jirota „	...	16	16	16	...	...	15	15	14	1	...	7	7	7	...	...	38	38	37	1	
Machilpur „	2	16	18	18	...	4	32	36	36	...	8	36	44	42	2	14	84	98	96	2	
Mandrail „	1	12	13	13	...	...	53	53	52	1	...	44	44	43	1	1	109	110	108	2	
Utgir „	...	13	13	13	...	1	21	22	22	...	1	12	13	11	2	2	46	48	46	2	
Total	11	185	196	192	4	13	234	247	245	2	13	140	153	140	13	37	559	596	577	19	

STATEMENT P.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Revenue Court from the 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Dispose of.	Remaining unsettled.	Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Arrears of Revenue	7	26	33	28	5	
Complaints concerning Revenue	11	207	218	211	7	
Customs	6	386	392	374	18	
Forests	4	55	59	56	3	
Gardens	1	45	46	43	3	
Miscellaneous	58	577	635	552	83	
Total	87	1,296	1,383	1,264	119	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT Q.

Statement showing the number of persons admitted into and released from the Kerowli State Jail from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Period of Sentence.	Remaining from 1st April 1885.				Admitted during the year.				Total.				Died and released during the year.								Remaining on 31st March 1886.				Under trial.
	Civil.	Criminal.			Civil.	Criminal.			Civil.	Criminal.			Dead.		Released.			Escaped.			Civil.	Criminal.			
		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Criminal. Male.	Criminal. Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Under 6 months	...	20	1	21	...	68	6	74	...	88	7	95	1	...	...	76	4	...	...	81	...	11	3	14	7
Above 6 months and under 1 year	...	8	...	8	...	10	1	11	...	18	1	19	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	6	1	7	
Above 1 year and under 3 years	...	28	1	29	...	15	...	15	...	43	1	44	3	...	...	10	1	1	...	15	...	29	...	29	
Above 3 years and under 5 years	...	5	2	7	...	1	...	1	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	6	
Above 5 years and under 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Above 7 years and under 10 years	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Above 10 years and under 14 years	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
For life	...	12	6	18	...	1	...	1	...	13	6	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	18	
Mad or insane prisoners	...	2	...	2	...	8	...	8	...	10	...	10	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	
Total	...	80	10	90	...	103	7	110	...	183	17	200	6	...	...	107	5	1	...	119	...	69	12	81	7

STATEMENT R.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Tahsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed or struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Civil Court.								
Suits exceeding Rupees 5,000	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Suits exceeding Rs.1,000 but not exceeding 5,000	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...
" 500 " 1,000	1	1	2	1	...	...	1	1
" 250 " 500	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	...
" 100 " 250	2	19	21	14	2	4	20	1
" 50 " 100	2	16	18	12	4	1	17	1
" 1 " 50	...	7	7	6	1	...	7	...
Miscellaneous	1	12	13	4	8	...	12	1
Total	9	57	66	39	18	5	62	4
Tahsil Courts								
Suits not exceeding Rs. 50	11	185	196	128	19	45	192	4
GRAND TOTAL	20	242	262	167	87	50	254	8

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT S.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decease in the Income derived from Customs duties in the Kerowli State, during Sambat years 1940 and 1941.

Description of Traffic.	Income for Sambat 1940.	Income for Sambat 1941.	Decrease.	Increase.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imports	12,893 1 6	12,673 3 6	219 0 0	...
Exports	28,848 7 6	27,604 10 6	1,243 7 0	...
Transit	954 15 6	368 1 3	586 14 3	...
Internal Traffic	26,051 14 3	28,432 14 9	...	2,381 0 6
Total . .	68,748 6 9	69,078 14 0	2,050 3 3	2,381 0 6

STATEMENT T.

Comparative Statement of Price Current of principal Food-grains in the City of Kerowli during the years 1884-85 and 1885-86

Months.	1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Grain.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Grain.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	18 3	24 6	25 0	22 0	20 0	28 12	30 10	29 11
May	18 3	25 0	23 3	22 8	19 6	30 4	18 12	25 10
June	18 4	23 3	23 2	21 14	19 6	25 0	25 4	26 4
July	18 12	25 10	23 2	22 10	18 7	18 12	25 0	25 10
August	21 4	26 4	23 12	22 8	21 4	31 4	33 12	32 8
September	20 0	23 14	26 14	28 0	21 4	31 4	32 8	35 0
October	20 3	27 11	26 7	23 15	20 10	31 0	31 4	32 8
November	20 0	32 8	32 8	23 12	22 8	31 4	30 10	32 8
December	21 4	32 8	32 8	31 4	23 12	30 0	31 4	32 8
January	21 9	23 12	30 15	23 2	22 8	28 12	30 0	31 4
February	20 6	31 4	30 0	22 8	22 3	27 8	27 8	28 12
March	19 6	31 4	30 0	2713	21 0	30 0	21 12	30 4

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT U.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

Number.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council . .	Original . .	139	470	609	462	147
2	Settlement . . .	Ditto . .	68	365	433	378	55
	Total .	.....	207	835	1,042	840	202

STATEMENT V.

Dholepur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musulmans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. For life	3	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	5
2. „ 17 years . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. „ 15 „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ 14 „ . .	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. „ 12 „ . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. „ 10 „ . .	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. „ 8 „ . .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. „ 7 „ . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
9. „ 6 „ . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. „ 5 „ . .	7	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	8
11. „ 4 „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. „ 3 „ . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
13. „ 2 „ . .	12	1	...	...	13	1	...	...	...	1	14
14. „ 1½ „ . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. „ 1 „ . .	7	1	..	...	8	1	...	...	...	1	9
16. „ 6 months . .	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
17. under 6 „ . .	2	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total .	52	4	...	...	56	3	1	...	...	4	60

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATE

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of the Dholepur State from 1st April

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Amount paid from 1st April 1885 to 31st December 1885.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
I.—Ordinary Expenditure.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Jebkhurch	...	1,50,500 0 0	1,50,500 0 0	...	1,11,000 0 0	1,11,000 0 0
2. Dasehra Sarad and Dewali Pujah	...	1,491 0 0	1,491 0 0	...	1,051 0 0	1,051 0 0
3. Telegrams, Railway freight and fare	...	6,050 0 0	6,050 0 0	...	4,850 0 0	4,850 0 0
4. Pay of Establishment	...	3,72,912 2 9	3,72,912 2 9	...	1,32,698 11 9	1,32,698 11 9
5. Karkhanas (feed of Elephants, &c.)	...	58,603 14 0	58,603 14 0	...	16,625 11 9	16,625 11 9
6. Khasgi, Miscellaneous expenses	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	807 0 0	807 0 0
7. Military ditto ditto	...	2,543 8 0	2,543 8 0	...	118 13 9	118 13 9
8. Dowra expenses	...	3,400 0 0	3,400 0 0	...	...	...
9. Compensation for Salt to Sirmathra	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	...	...	...
10. Diet of Jail prisoners	...	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	...	656 3 3	656 3 3
11. Haq of Canungoes and Chowdhries	...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	...	...	...
12. Salabadi expenses	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0
13. Contingencies of Dispensaries	...	1,710 0 0	1,710 0 0	...	138 9 9	138 9 9
14. Stationery allowance	...	735 0 0	735 0 0	...	349 4 0	349 4 0
15. Reward for apprehension of criminals	...	425 0 0	425 0 0	...	275 0 0	275 0 0
16. Khorak of Vakil Sirmathra	...	420 0 0	420 0 0	...	...	...
17. Printing charges of Stamp Papers	...	188 5 3	188 5 3	...	162 13 9	162 13 9
18. Contingencies of Settlement Office	...	84 0 0	84 0 0	...	...	...
19. Maafi, or Chartitable allowance	...	32,976 10 3	32,976 10 3	...	106 0 0	106 0 0
20. Public Works	...	25,500 0 0	25,500 0 0	...	1,596 4 6	1,596 4 6
21. Interest to Private Bankers	...	61,465 7 9	61,465 7 9	...	37,821 8 6	37,821 8 6
22. Compensation to Lambardars	...	125 0 0	125 0 0	...	...	...
Total	...	7,28,430 0 0	7,28,430 0 0	...	3,08,275 1 0	3,08,275 1 0
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Expenditure for past years.						
1. Jebkhurch	14,000 0 0	...	14,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	...	14,000 0 0
2. Dasehra Sarad and Dewali Pujah	411 14 3	...	411 14 3	411 14 3	...	411 14 3
3. Telegrams, Railway freight and fare	365 14 6	...	365 14 6	365 14 6	...	365 14 6
4. Pay of Establishment	3,09,116 12 9	...	3,09,116 12 9	3,09,106 5 9	...	3,09,106 5 9
5. Karkhanas (feed of Elephants, &c)	45,270 0 6	...	45,270 0 6	19,909 11 0	...	19,909 11 0
6. Khasgi, Miscellaneous expenses	517 6 6	...	517 6 6	517 6 6	...	517 6 6
7. Military ditto ditto	226 12 9	...	226 12 9	226 12 9	...	226 12 9
8. Dowra expenses	4,373 5 0	...	4,373 5 0	2,949 10 0	...	2,949 10 0
9. Diet of Jail prisoners	673 11 0	...	673 11 0	39 6 0	...	39 6 0
10. Haq of Canungoes and Chowdhries	1,600 0 0	...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	...	1,600 0 0
11. Salabadi expenses	87 0 0	...	87 0 0	87 0 0	...	87 0 0
12. Contingencies of Dispensaries	96 1 6	...	96 1 6	96 1 6	...	96 1
13. Stationery allowance	107 7 0	...	107 7 0	107 7 0	...	107 0
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...

MENT W.

1885 to 31st March 1886, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date.

Amount paid from 1st January 1886 to 31st March 1886.			Total paid from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.			Balance still due to 31st March 1886.		
Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
...	35,500 0 0	35,000 0 0	...	1,46,500 0 0	1,46,500 0 0	...	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
...	338 4 3	338 4 3	...	1,389 4 3	1,389 4 3	...	101 11 9	101 11 9
...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	6,050 0 0	6,050 0 0	...	...	...
...	62,780 11 6	62,780 11 6	...	1,95,479 7 3	1,95,479 7 3	...	1,77,432 11 6	1,77,432 11 6
...	24,912 11 6	24,912 11 6	...	41,538 7 3	41,538 7 3	...	17,065 6 9	17,065 6 9
...	30 0 0	30 0 0	...	837 0 0	837 0 0	...	163 0 0	163 0 0
...	50 11 0	50 11 0	...	169 8 9	169 8 9	...	2,373 15 3	2,373 15 3
...	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	...	2,600 0 0	2,600 0 0	...	800 0 0	800 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
...	579 12 3	579 12 3	...	1,235 15 6	1,235 15 6	...	1,264 0 6	1,264 0 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0
...	16 0 0	16 0 0	...	34 0 0	34 0 0	...	1,166 0 0	1,166 0 0
...	854 15 6	854 15 6	...	993 9 3	993 9 3	...	716 6 9	716 6 9
...	205 8 6	205 8 6	...	554 12 6	554 12 6	...	180 3 6	180 3 6
...	...	...	...	275 0 0	275 0 0	...	150 0 0	150 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0
...	...	...	...	162 13 9	162 13 9	...	25 7 6	25 7 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 0 0	84 0 0
...	163 0 0	163 0 0	...	269 0 0	269 0 0	...	32,707 10 3	32,707 10 3
...	13,384 12 5	13,384 12 5	...	14,981 0 11	14,981 0 11	...	10,518 15 1	10,518 15 1
...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	43,821 8 6	43,821 8 6	...	17,643 15 3	17,643 15 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0
...	1,48,616 6 11	1,48,616 6 11	...	4,56,891 7 11	4,56,891 7 11	...	2,71,538 8 1	2,71,538 8 1
...	...	...	14,000 0 0	...	14,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	411 14 3	...	411 14 3	...	...	...
...	...	...	365 14 6	...	365 14 6	...	...	...
10 7 0	...	10 7 0	3,09,116 12 9	...	3,09,116 12 9	...	...	...
12,162 1 3	...	12,162 1 3	32,071 12 3	...	32,071 12 3	13,198 4 3	...	13,198
...	...	...	517 6 0	...	517 6 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	226 12 9	...	226 12 9	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,949 10 0	...	2,949 10 0	1,423 11 0	...	1,423 11
634 5 0	...	634 5 0	673 11 0	...	673 11 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,600 0 0	...	1,600 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	87 0 0	...	87 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	96 1 6	...	96 1 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of Dholpur State from 1st April 1885 to

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Amount paid from 1st April 1885 to 31st December 1885.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Expenditure for past years—contd.						
14. Printing charges of Stamp Papers .	273 1 0	...	273 1 0	273 1 0	...	273 1 0
15. Contingencies of Settlement Office .	9 10 6	...	9 10 6	9 10 6	...	9 10 6
16. Maafi, or Charitable allowance . .	1,10,578 13 9	...	1,10,578 13 9	13,613 2 6	...	13,613 2 6
17. Public Works	8,808 15 3	...	8,808 15 3	8,808 15 3	...	8,808 15 3
Total .	4,96,516 14 3	...	4,96,516 14 3	3,72,122 6 6	...	3,72,122 6 6
III.—Extraordinary expenditure paid for expenses not entered in any Budget.						
I.—On account of private debts of His Higness the Maharaj Rana—						
1. Purchases and Bills . . .	2,68,757 1 3	10,000 0 0	2,78,757 1 3	1,21,716 8 3	...	1,21,716 8 3
2. Chambal trip expenses . . .	2,578 8 0	...	2,578 8 0	2,578 8 0	...	2,578 8 0
3. Newspapers	293 6 0	132 0 0	425 6 0	293 6 0	...	293 6 0
4. Special train for Dr. Tyler . .	...	521 0 0	521 0 0	...	521 0 0	521 0 0
5. Pilgrimage to Jaggannathji . .	26,050 0 0	...	26,050 0 0	26,050 0 0	...	26,050 0 0
6. Trips and Bedhar to Patiala and Bharatpur	27,070 0 0	...	27,070 0 0	27,070 0 0	...	27,070 0 0
7. Sunderlal for money lost by him .	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0
8. Fireworks	896 12 9	...	896 12 9	896 12 9	...	896 12 9
9. Military, Miscellaneous . .	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	21 0 0	...	21 0 0
10. Reward to Dispensary servants .	364 0 0	...	364 0 0	364 0 0	...	364 0 0
11. Sanitation and Conservancy . .	3,004 3 6	...	3,004 3 6	3,004 3 6	...	3,004 3 6
12. Khub Ali and Bahár Ali . .	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	120 0 0
13. Pay of Mining Engineer . .	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0
14. Carriage of loan money and Kantá	1,385 5 3	4,500 0 0	5,885 5 3	1,385 5 3	4,500 0 0	5,885 5 3
15. Interest to Private Bankers . .	22,284 4 6	2,007 2 3	24,291 6 9	22,284 4 6	2,007 2 3	24,291 6 9
16. Deposits	4,521 6 3	10,000 0 0	14,521 6 3	4,464 6 3	...	4,464 6 3
17. Gratuity	...	470 12 0	470 12 0	...	297 0 0	297 0 0
18. Expenditure incurred from 1st January to 31st March 1886, as shown in the previous statement—						
(1). Karkhanas	...	3,327 8 6	3,327 8 6	...	...	...
(2). Printing of Stamp Papers .	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	...	...	...
(3). Sanitation and Conservancy .	...	900 0 0	900 0 0	...	...	...
(4). Khub Ali and Babár Ali . .	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	...	...	...
(5). Expenses incurred in repairing houses, roads, &c., during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit	...	12,578 4 9	12,578 4 9	...	...	...
Carried over .	...	...	...	...	...	...

31st March 1886, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date,—contd.

Amount paid from 1st January 1886 to 31st March 1886.			Total paid from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.			Balance still due to 31st March 1886.		
Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,254 14 6	...	5,254 14 6	18,868 1 0	...	18,868 1 0	91,710 12 9	...	91,710 12 9
...	...	...	8,808 15 3	...	8,808 15 3	...	...	...
18,061 11 9	...	18,061 11 9	3,90,184 2 3	...	3,90,184 2 3	1,06,332 12 0	...	1,06,332 12 0
...	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	1,21,716 8 3	10,000 0 0	1,31,716 8 3	1,47,040 9 0	...	1,47,040 9 0
...	...	...	2,578 8 0	...	2,578 8 0	...	...	...
...	132 0 0	132 0 0	293 6 0	132 0 0	425 6 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	521 0 0	521 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	26,050 0 0	...	26,050 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,070 0 0	...	27,070 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,900 0 0	...	1,900 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	896 12 9	...	896 12 9	...	...	...
...	...	...	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	364 0 0	...	364 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,004 3 6	...	3,004 3 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	120 0 0	...	120 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,385 5 3	4,500 0 0	5,885 5 3	...	...	...
...	...	...	22,284 4 6	2,007 2 3	24,291 6 9	...	...	...
...	3,898 12 3	3,898 12 3	4,464 6 3	3,898 12 3	8,363 2 6	57 0 0	6,101 3 9	6,158 3 9
...	173 0 0	173 0 0	...	470 12 0	470 12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,327 8 6	3,327 8 6
...	112 4 0	112 4 0	...	112 4 0	112 4 0	...	500 0 0	500 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900 0 0	900 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0
...	5,697 11 0	5,697 11 0	...	5,697 11 0	5,697 11 0	...	6,880 9 9	6,880 9 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of the Dholepur State from 1st April

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Amount paid from 1st April 1885 to 31st December 1885.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Extraordinary expenditure paid for expenses not entered in any Budget,—contd.						
(6) Extra—						
a.—Messrs. Osler & Co.						
b.—Harness purchased						
c.—Medicines through Dr. Tyler						
d.—Miscellaneous purchases						
e.—Telegrams and Railway fare						
f.—Rent of Simla Kothi	...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	...	...
g.—Trips of H. H. to Patiala, Delhi and Abu, and transit charges of ornaments to Calcutta.						
h.—Expenditure incurred in the Survey and final settlement of the Dholepur and Kerowli Border						
Total (No. 6)	...	*20,000 0 0*	*20,000 0 0*	...	...	...
Total (No. 18)	...	*37,425 13 3*	*37,425 13 3*	...	...	...
Total Extraordinary	3,60,245 15 6	65,056 11 6	4,25,302 11 0	2,13,148 6 6	7,325 14 3	2,20,474 4 9
IV—Inefficient Balance	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6
V.—Loan.						
1. Government Loan	2,71,271 0 0	...	2,71,271 0 0	1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0
2. Sett Mulchand (conditional)	...	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0	...	...	...
3. Ditto quarry account	1,55,000 0 0	...	1,55,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	5,000 0 0
4. Ditto Floating account	2,44,500 0 0	95,500 0 0	3,40,000 0 0	1,44,500 0 0	...	1,44,500 0 0
5. Setts Samirmal Umidmal	62,000 0 0	...	62,000 0 0	62,000 0 0	...	62,000 0 0
6. Do. Nathmal Dowlatram	49,951 0 0	...	49,951 0 0	49,951 0 0	...	49,951 0 0
7. Moradabad Jewels	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0 0	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0 0
8. Sri Deorhis	22,000 0 0	...	22,000 0 0	...		...
Total of both	8,46,722 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	13,92,222 0 0	4,01,451 0 0	...	4,01,451 0 0

ABSTRACT.						
I.—Ordinary Expenditure	...	7,28,430 0 0	7,28,430 0 0	...	3,08,275 1 0	3,08,275 1 0
II.—Arrears of ordinary expenditure for past years.	4,96,516 14 3	...	4,96,516 14 3	3,72,122 6 6	...	3,72,122 6 6
III.—Extraordinary expenses	3,60,245 15 6	65,056 11 6	4,25,302 11 0	2,13,148 6 6	7,325 14 3	2,20,474 4 9
IV.—Inefficient balance	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6
V.—Loan	8,46,722 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	13,92,222 0 0	4,01,451 0 0	...	4,01,451 0 0
Total	17,03,484 13 9	15,12,561 10 0	32,16,046 7 9	9,86,721 13 0	4,89,175 13 9	14,75,897 10 9
Closing Balance	...	...	...	..	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	..	...	...	...

1885 to 31st March 1886. also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date,—concld.

Amount paid from 1st January 1886 to 31st March 1886.			Total paid from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.			Balance still due to 31st March 1886.		
Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	131 0 0	131 0 0	...	131 0 0	131 0 0	...	...	...
..	384 0 0	384 0 0	...	384 0 0	384 0 0	...	...	...
...	734 0 0	734 0 0	...	734 0 0	734 0 0	...	...	...
...	4,484 15 9	4,484 15 9	...	4,484 15 9	4,484 15 9	...	...	...
...	589 0 0	589 0 0	...	589 0 0	589 0 0	...	...	...
...	463 0 0	463 0 0	...	463 0 0	463 0 0	...	...	...
...	9,486 0 6	9,486 0 6	...	9,486 0 6	9,486 0 6	...	...	...
...	1,913 11 9	1,913 11 9	...	1,913 11 9	1,913 11 9	...	...	...
...	*18,185 12 0*	*18,185 12 0*	...	*18,185 12 0*	*18,185 12 0*	...	*1,814 4 0*	*1,814 4 0*
...	*23,995 11 0*	*23,995 11 0*	...	*23,995 11 0*	*23,995 11 0*	...	*13,430 2 3*	*13,430 2 3*
...	38,199 7 3	38,199 7 3	2,13,148 6 6	45,525 5 6	2,58,673 12 0	1,47,097 9 0	19,531 6 0	1,66,628 15 0
...	...	...	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	...	...
1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	...	2,40,000 0 0	53,271 0	...	53,271 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0
...	...	...	5,000 0 0	...	...	1,50,000 0 0	...	1,50,000 0 0
...	...	...	1,44,500 0 0	...	1,44,500 0 0	1,00,000 0 0	95,500 0 0	1,95,500 0 0
...	...	...	62,000 0 0	...	62,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	49,951 0 0	...	49,951 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	20,000 0 0	...	20,000 0 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,000 0 0	...	22,000 0 0
1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0	5,21,451 0 0	...	5,21,451 0 0	3,25,271 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	8,70,771 0 0
...	1,48,616 6 11	1,48.616 6 11	...	4,56,891 7 11	4,56,891 7 11	...	2,71,538 8 1	2,71,538 8 1
18,061 11 9	...	18,061 11 9	3,90,184 2 3	...	3,90,184 2 3	1,06,332 12 0	...	1,06,332 12 0
...	38,199 7 3	38,199 7 3	2,13,148 6 6	45,525 5 6	2,58,673 12 0	1,47,097 9 0	19,531 6 0	1,66,628 15 0
...	...	...	...	1,73,574 14 6	1,73,574 14 6	...	...	...
1,20,000 0 0	...	1,20,000 0 0	5,21,451 0 0	...	5,21,451 0 0	3,25,271 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	8,70,771 0 0
1,38,061 11 9	1,86,815 14 2	3,24,877 9 11	11,24,783 8 9	6,05,991 11 11	18,00,775 4 8	5,78,701 5 0	8,36,569 14 1	14,15,271 3 1
...	...	...	...	...	12,910 6 10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,13,685 11 2	...	...	...

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*

Political Agent.

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Receipts of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year.	Amount realised from April 1885 to December 1885.	Amount realised from January 1886 to March 1886.	Total amount realised.	Balance still due.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Opening Balance, 1st April 1885—					
Advances 63,904 3 3					
Perwangi 1,84,698 13 6	2,56,710 10 9	2,56,710 10 9	.....	2,56,710 10 9	.....
Cash in treasury 8,107 10 0					
I.—Ordinary Revenue for Current year.					
1. Land Revenue	7,28,058 12 0	5,14,572 10 0	1,78,325 1 9	6,92,897 11 9	35,161 0 3
Tankedar's and Nimrole	25,160 4 0	6,576 0 0	7,048 0 0	13,624 0 0	11,536 4 0
Total . .	7,53,219 0 0	5,21,148 10 0	1,85,373 1 9	7,06,521 11 9	46,697 4 3
2. *Sewai Jama*—					
(1) Customs, including Abkari, drugs, and Government compensation for Salt . .	79,421 15 6	10,878 13 0	68,543 2 6	79,421 15 6	.....
(2) Fines	7,801 6 9	6,554 4 6	1,247 2 3	7,801 6 9	.....
(3) Ubari	186 12 6	69 12 6	117 0 0	186 12 6	.....
(4) Receipts of confiscated land . . .	3,944 12 9	2,446 15 6	1,497 13 3	3,944 12 9	.....
(5) Garden productions	1,455 6 9	1,128 15 6	326 7 3	1,455 6 9	.....
(6) Stamps	6,338 12 0	4,809 13 0	1,528 15 0	6,338 12 0	.....
(7) Hides contract	425 0 0	203 0 0	97 0 0	300 0 0	125 0 0
(8) Nazarana	11 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	11 0 0	.....
(9) Tolls	39 0 9	20 15 3	18 1 6	39 0 9	.....
(10) Deductions for Absence without leave .	2,172 13 9	1,739 8 0	433 15 9	2,172 13 9	.....
(11) Sale of Sarpat grass	2,208 10 9	366 13 0	1,841 13 9	2,208 10 9	.....
(12) Charrayi or grazing	259 7 3	152 14 0	106 9 3	259 7 3	.....
(13) Sale of grass	797 0 0	17 0 0	780 0 0	797 0 0	.....
(14) Auction of unclaimed property . .	174 10 0	94 9 0	80 1 0	174 10 0	.....
(15) Kasrat commission or discount fees . .	4,555 8 6	480 12 3	4,074 12 3	4,555 8 6	.....
(16) Unclaimed deposits	163 12 9	150 4 9	13 8 0	163 12 9	.....
(17) Miscellaneous receipts from Tuhsils . .	3,817 8 0	2,022 0 0	1,795 8 0	3,817 8 0	.....
(18) Sale of horses	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0	130 0 0	.....
Total Sewai Jama . .	*1,13,903 10 0*	*31,143 6 3*	*82,635 3 9*	*1,13,778 10 0*	*125 0 0*
Total Ordinary . .	8,67,122 10 0	5,52,292 0 3	2,68,008 5 6	8,20,300 5 9	46,822 4 3
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Income for past years.					
1. Land Revenue	22,266 7 3	16,064 6 6	6,202 0 9	22,266 7 3	.....
Tankedars	2,170 0 0	1,570 0 0	600 0 0	2,170 0 0	.....
Total . .	*24,436 7 3*	*17,634 6 6*	*6,802 0 9*	*24,436 7 3*	.....

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Receipts of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886,—continued.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year.	Amount realised from April 1885 to December 1885.	Amount realised from January 1886 to March 1886.	Total amount realised.	Balance still due.
		R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
2 Customs	64,100 3 3	60,000 0 0	4,100 3 3	64,100 3 3	.....
3. Chambal Rajghat Tolls	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	2,500 0 0	.....
Total	*66,600 3 3*	*62,500 0 0*	*4,100 3 3*	*66,600 3 3*	.....
Total Arrears	91,036 10 6	80,134 6 6	10,902 4 0	91,036 10 6	.....
III.—Extraordinary Income.					
1. Land Revenue for 1886-87	4,043 8 9	.....	4,043 8 9	4,043 8 9	.....
2. Discount at R15 per cent. levied on all army and establishment on their pay 14 months in arrears	27,059 10 3	26,658 13 9	400 12 6	27,059 10 3	.....
3. Deposits	10,700 14 3	9,269 9 0	1,431 5 3	10,700 14 3	.....
4. Refunds	26,333 15 3	637 0 0	25,696 15 3	26,333 15 3	.....
5. Receipts from Quarries	50,000 0 0	26,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	18,000 0 0
Total	1,18,138 0 6	62,565 6 9	37,572 9 9	1,00,138 0 6	18,000 0 0
IV.—Loan.					
1. To be repaid under special conditions	4,50,000 0 0	4,50,000 0 0	.....	4,50,000 0 0	.....
2. For current expenses to be repaid during the year	95,500 0 0	95,500 0 0	.....	95,500 0 0	.....
Total	5,45,500 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	.....	5,45,500 0 0	.....
ABSTRACT.					
I.—Ordinary Income for Current year	8,67,122 10 0	5,52,292 0 3	2,68,008 5 6	8,20,309 5 9	46,822 4 3
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Income for past years	91,036 10 6	80,134 6 6	10,902 4 0	91,036 10 6	.....
Total	*9,58,159 4 6*	*6,32,426 6 9*	*2,78,910 9 6*	*9,11,337 0 3*	*46,822 4 3*
III.—Extraordinary Income	1,18,138 0 6	62,565 6 9	37,572 9 9	1,00,138 0 6	18,000 0 0
IV.—Loan	5,45,500 0 0	5,45,500 0 0	.....	5,45,500 0 0	.....
Total	*6,63,638 0 6*	*6,08,065 6 9*	*37,572 9 9*	*6,45,638 0 6*	*18,000 0 0*
Total of Income from all Sources	16,21,797 5 0	12,40,491 13 6	3,16,483 3 3	15,56,975 0 9	64,822 4 3
Opening Balance	2,56,710 10 9	2,56,710 10 9	.....	2,56,710 10 9	.....
GRAND TOTAL	18,78,507 15 9	14,97,202 8 3	3,16,483 3 3	18,13,685 11 6	64,822 4 3

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT X.

Budget Estimate of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dholepur State for the year 1886-87.

Revenue and receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
	₹ a.	₹ a. p.		₹ a.	₹ a. p.
Opening balance . . .	...	12,910 6 10	Jebkhurch	1,38,000 0	
			Karkhanas (feed of elephants, &c.)	54,799 0	
I.—Ordinary Revenue for Current year.			Topekhana	2,328 0	
Land Revenue . .	7,05,000 0		Repair of bajas . . .	60 0	
Tankedars and Nimrole	25,260 4		Bhatta allowance . . .	480 0	
Total .	7,30,260 4		Tiloke Singh in lieu of land .	100 0	
			Fazil of Jagir villages . .	550 2	
Sewai Jama.			Dowra expense . . .	2,400 0	
1. Customs	80,000 0		Sirmathra, compensation for salt.	3,000 0	
2. Fines	6,000 0				
3. Ubari	150 0				
4. Receipts from confiscated land.	5,000 0		State Jail	2,500 0	
5. Garden productions . .	1,500 0		Telegrams, Railway freight and fare.	4,800 0	
6. Stamps	6,500 0				
7. Nazar	10 0				
8. Tolls	30 0		Haq of Canungoes and Chowdhries.	1,600 0	
9. Deductions for absence .	2,000 0				
10. Sarpatta	2,200 0				
11. Grazing, or charraiy . .	260 0		Salabadi	1,200 0	
12. Sale of grass . . .	790 0				
13. Auction of unclaimed property.	150 0		Reward for apprehension of criminals.	300 0	
14. Kasrat, commission, or discount fees.	600 0				
15. Phirtjama	160 0		Dispensaries . . .	480 0	
16. Miscellaneous Receipts from Tahsils.	3,800 0		English medicines for dispensaries.	600 0	
17. Sale of horses . . .	500 0				
18. Hides	500 0		Stationery allowance . .	660 0	
Total .	1,10,150 0		Pension contribution of Dr. Jankipershad.	330 0	
			Miscellaneous . . .	180 0	
Total Ordinary .	8,40,410 4		Public Works . . .	15,600 0	
			Thatching	2,400 0	
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Revenue for past years.			Maafi, or charitable allowance	32,400 0	
1. Land Revenue . . .	10,000 0		Repayment of debts . .	1,03,000 0	
2. Customs	2,000 0		Interest to Private Bankers and to Government.	54,495 0	
3. Tankedars	5,000 0				
Total Arrears .	17,000 0		Contingencies of Vakils .	900 0	
			Khasgi miscellaneous . .	2,400 0	
III.—Extraordinary Income.			Pay of establishment . .	3,52,104 9	
1. Deposits	10,000 0		Moondan Ceremony of Chhatoy Rajah.	10,000 0	
2. Stone quarry . . .	50,000 0			15,000 0	
			Extraordinaries . . .		
Total Extraordinary .	60,000 0		Repayment of Quarry debt .	50,000 0	
			Deposits	10,000 0	
Abstract.					
Opening Balance . .	...	12,910 6 10			
I.—Ordinary Revenue for Current year.	8,40,410 4				
II.—Arrears of Revenue for past year.	17,000 0				
III.—Extraordinary Income .	60,000 0		Total .		8,62,666 11 0
Total .		9,17,410 4 0	Closing Balance .		67,653 15 10
GRAND TOTAL .		9,30,320 10 10	GRAND TOTAL .		9,30,320 10 10

C. B. EUAN SMITH, *Colonel.*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT Y.

Annual Statement of Rainfall at Dholepur, for the year 1885-86.

Months.		Inches.	Cents.	Remarks.
April	1885	...	...	
May	,,	...	...	
June	,,	3	90	
July	,,	9	72·5	
August	,,	13	99·5	
September	,,	...	65	
October	,,	...	2	
November	,,	...	...	
December	,,	1	23	
January	1886	...	20	
February	,,	...	...	
March	,,	...	40	
Total		30	12.	

STATEMENT Z.

Return of Dholepur Schools from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Heads.	Number of Scholars. In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.	Number of Teachers.	Monthly Expenditure. R A.	Expenditure incurred during the year. R
1	Dholepur City School	21	40	32	93	6	98 8	1,182
2	Old Chhaoni Branch School	...	23	25	48	2	30 0	360
3	Rajakhera Tahsili School	...	21	35	56	2	20 8	246
4	Bari ditto ditto	...	21	66	87	2	22 8	270
5	Baseri ditto ditto	...	...	24	24	1	8 8	102
6	Kolari ditto ditto	...	...	21	23	1	6 8	78
7	Angayi ditto ditto	...	...	33	33	1	5 8	66
	Total	21	105	136	362	15	192 0	2,304

STATEMENT A A.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepur State for the year 1885-86.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door patients. Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Annual expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c. R a. p.	Remarks.
1	Dholepur Dispensary	8	11,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,581 13 3	
2	Rajakhera ditto	5	5,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019 13 0	
3	Bari ditto	5	7,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	910 2 0	
4	Jail ditto	1	...	307	295	...	...	5	7	71 9 9	
	Total	19	25,489	307	295	...	...	5	7	4,583 6 0	
	Vaccinating operations	6	7,293	6,632 successful.	661 Failed.	...	...	...	...	838 10 0	
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,422 0 0	

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B B.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal . .	4	19	23	17	6
2	Ditto. ditto	Original . .	22	52	74	50	24
3	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeal . .	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ditto ditto	Original . .	7	542	549	538	11
5	Subordinate Courts	Ditto . .	14	714	728	696	32
	Total .	.....	47	1,327	1,374	1,301	73

STATEMENT C C.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepur State, during the Sambat year 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal . .	12	37	49	24	25
2	Ditto ditto	Original . .	47	69	116	92	24
3	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeal . .	2	26	28	24	4
4	Ditto ditto	Original . .	3	18	21	20	1
5	Subordinate Courts (5)	Ditto . .	27	310	337	311	26
	Total .	.....	91	460	551	471	80

C. B. EUAN-SMITH, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

APPENDIX VI.

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 20-P, dated Deoli, the 14th July 1886.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, *Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report on the States of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the year 1885-86. .

2. Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir held charge of the Agency for the entire year, but though I assumed office on the 1st April 1886, it was not till the 27th idem that Lieutenant-Colonel Muir proceeded on furlough, having remained at Tonk to complete work connected with the *Tonk Gazetteer*. During the whole of the year under report, Lieutenant-Colonel Muir resided at Tonk with the exception of brief visits to Deoli, Bundi, and Shahpura.

HEALTH.

3. The health of the district during the year was far from good. Early in May cholera of an epidemic character broke out in Tonk, an account of which will be found elsewhere. A few days later the disease showed itself almost simultaneously in the Deoli Agency Lines and in Shahpura and Bundi, but in neither of these places, except perhaps in Bundi, did it last for any length of time. In the end of July the disease re-appeared at Tonk and was confined chiefly to the city. An isolated fatal case, however, occurred in the Agency Camp, the victim being Jemadar Gopal Singh of the Deoli Irregular Force, then on escort duty at Tonk. . Only nine cases of cholera occurred in the Deoli Agency Lines, resulting in five deaths. Soon after the subsidence of cholera, fever occurred and continued for some two months. The only report of deaths from this cause have been received from Tonk. In February, March, and April small-pox prevailed everywhere.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

4. The rainfall of the year was as follows:—

MONTHS.		Deoli.		Tonk.		Shahpura.	
		In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
April	1885	...	09	...	59	...	28
May	„	...	40	...	32	1	10
June	„	5	81	7	15	3	89
July	„	9	30	12	52	7	61
August	„	18	30	21	94	10	19
September	„	1	72	...	42	...	34
October	„	...	9	...	06	...	07
November	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	„	...	65	...	96	...	70
January	1886	...	2	...	12	...	3
February	„	...	...	...	...	...	3
March	„	...	01	...	...	..	...
TOTAL		36	39	44	08	24	24

5. Seed was put in with the first good fall in the latter end of June and beginning of July. At first the crops progressed favorably and gave promise of an excellent harvest, but the heavy falls in August, and the absence of sunshine injured Indian corn and jowar to some extent, such of the former as was on low ground being altogether lost. The scanty fall in September, and the almost total absence of rain in October, not only further damaged Indian-corn and jowar, but retarded rabi sowings, and prevented the whole amount of land

usually cultivated being brought under the plough. In February, gram and cotton, and such of the wheat as was sown on unirrigated land, were affected by frost, and, subsequently, opium by cloudy weather. The average outturn of the kharif crops throughout the Agency was estimated as follows:—Indian-corn 10-annas; jowar and cotton 9-annas, and til, orudh, and mung 11-annas in the rupee, while that of the rabi was, wheat and barley 12-annas, gram 9-annas, and opium 10 annas in the rupee.

6. The grass crop was everywhere an average one.

7. The prices of food-grain throughout the year are given in Statement A.

MINA KHERAR.

8. The number of births and deaths in Mina Kherar during the year as reported may be thus summarized:—

Districts.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Meywar	68	57	19	33
Jaipur	18	16	1	4
Bundi	19	18	2	5
Total	105	91	22	42

On the 6th April a dakaiti was committed near the Jaipur Kherar village of Panwar, about 5 miles east of Deoli, in which cash and property, amounting to ₹400, was carried off. The case was tried in the Haraoti International Court of Vakils, and is now under appeal in the Upper Court in Abú.

9. During the year the Minas of the Deoli Irregular Force preferred, through two of their senior officers and their commandant, two requests, *viz.*, that pensioners who have served Government for upwards of 20 years may be exempted from roll-call, and that the rule under which they are bound to report pregnancies of their wives may be withdrawn. In the first request all three states of Bundi, Meywar, and Jaipur expressed their concurrence, and the privilege was accordingly granted. With regard to the second request the existing rule was modified, though not altogether abrogated.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

10. The working of the International Court of Vakils is shown in Tables I and II in Statement B.

DEOLI CIVIL DISPENSARY.

11. Ninty-three in-patients and 2,501 out-patients were treated during the year.

12. Six hundred and sixty-seven vaccinations were performed in the station and the immediate neighbourhood, of which 42 were unsuccessful.

BUNDI.

13. No event of special importance has occurred during the year under review. The Maharao Raja continues to enjoy good health. Since the close of the year the Senior Maharani, who belonged to the Nagode family, has died. On the occasion of the Maharaja of Kishengarh lately passing through Bundi to Kotah, Jowan Sing, the Maharaja's brother, betrothed his daughter in marriage to the Heir Apparent.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

14. The Administration of the State during the year calls for little remark. Owing to the early cessation of the rains a six-anna loss in the rupee was caused to the kharif harvest. A nearly equal loss was suffered by the rabi crops. In some of the more valuable crops, such as sugar and opium, the loss was estimated at one-half.

15. A lithographic press has been established for State purposes, and will no doubt be further developed as its use comes to be appreciated.

CRIME.

16. No dakaities were reported during the year, but there have been several complaints of petty theft committed on travellers owing to the want of good sarai arrangements. Attention is now being paid to this defect and several new sarais are to be constructed.

HEALTH.

17. The general health has been good, with the exception of an epidemic of cholera that visited the State in June, from which 169 persons died out of 205 attacked. The greater number of deaths occurred in the town of Bundi.

JAIL.

18. The average number of prisoners during the year was 107; five deaths occurred among them; to judge by the number treated in the dispensary their health is not yet as good as it should be. The garden attached to the Jail is now better cared for than it was.

DISPENSARY.

19. The dispensary work has been carried on at a cost to the State of R2,289-11-3.

Statement of Patients treated during the year.

Particulars.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In-patients	2,490	387	2,877
Out-patients	1,243	418	1,661
Jail and Kotwali patients	1,803	377	2,180

Thirty-three boys and one hundred and nineteen girls were vaccinated during the year.

EDUCATION.

20. The total number of scholars in the State is shown in the following table. Only 13 of these learn English.

School.	Number of Scholars.
Bundi	215
Nayagaon	21
Hindoli	22
Dablana	20
Gotra	35
Ghar	35
Naenwa	52
Dehi	25
Karwar	19
Gaindowli	27
Patan	48
Koricha	25
Total	544

PUBLIC WORKS.

21. The causeway over the Mej Nadi is well advanced towards completion; R3,900 have already been spent on the work; the total cost is estimated at R5,415. The causeway over the Ghora Pichar is also under construction under the immediate supervision of Mr. Miles of Kotah; the total cost is estimated at R3,000. The Mej Nadi work will be completed before the monsoon sets in.

BOUNDARY CASES.

22. The boundary dispute between Bishenpura of Bundi and Parla of Tonk has been settled by mutual agreement. The following disputes have also been settled by Captain A.M. Muir:—

1. Bishenpura (Bundi) *versus* Kanwalpara (Indargarh).
2. Sripura (Bundi) *versus* Hanotia (Tonk).
3. Sunsa (Bundi) *versus* Rohet (Tonk).

A case between Bishenpura and Bakhla of Balwan in Kotah was also settled by agreement in presence of that officer.

A commencement has been made by Muhtamids from both States towards the demarcation of the 70 miles of boundary between Bundi and Meywar, but the work proceeds very slowly.

THE KAPRAN CHIEF.

23. The Maharaja of Kapran, the settlement of whose case with the Durbar was reported last year, has died during the year. His brother, Bir Sing, was seated on the Gadi by the Ma-

harao Raja in person. The customary succession duty "Matam pursi-ka dastoor" was remitted by the Durbar, in spite of which the new Chief is said to be disposed to show a spirit of disobedience to the Durbar.

CUSTOMS.

24. The following additional changes have been made in the tariff since the publication of last year's report. *Linseed, Opium seed, and Til,* which were formerly liable to a transit duty of one anna per maund are now subjected to a uniform duty of three annas per maund, either for export, import, or transit.

Silk, which formerly paid duty by weight at the rate of R6 per maund for import, and R2 per maund for transit, is now charged an *ad-valorem* duty of one anna in the rupee.

Gota Kinari, or gold lace, which formerly paid duty by weight at the rate of R6 per maund for import, and R3 per maund for transit, is now only liable to an *ad-valorem* duty of three pies per rupee for import.

Kesur, or saffron, now pays the same duty as *Gota Kanari,* instead of as formerly R1-4-0 per maund for import and eight annas per maund for transit.

Goats, which were originally exempt from all duties, are now subjected to a charge of three pies per head.

SALT.

25. No complaints have been made during the year of the illicit manufacture of Khari.

TONK.

26. No event of special importance occurred during the year. The health of His Highness the Nawab is good. During the year his family was increased by the birth of three sons and two daughters, and two sons died of small-pox. The total number is now six sons and eleven daughters. Lieutenant-Colonel Muir resided at Tonk during the whole of the year under review.

27. The financial difficulties in which the State is at present involved made it expedient that His Highness should not undergo the heavy expense of attending on the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Ajmere in November last. In his place a deputation, consisting of Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I., Ahmed Yar Khan, and Mahomed Sadik Khan, attended on His Excellency at Ajmere as representatives of the Nawab and the Tonk State.

GENERAL HEALTH.

28. The general health of the people was moderate during the year; the city of Tonk suffered twice during the year, *viz.* from 4th May to 29th June, and again from 1st to 31st August from cholera epidemics. The Parganas of Nimbahera and Parawa also suffered from the scourge. A considerable number of deaths took place from fever and small-pox as shown in the following table:—

Deaths reported.

Pargana.	Cholera.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Other diseases.
Tonk	947	438	239	843
Aligarh	...	264	92	49
Nimbahera	509	314	255	857
Sironj	...	558	113	604
Pirawa	467	634	176	247
Chapra	196	253	8	228
TOTAL	2,119	2,461	933	2,828

Of those attacked with cholera in Tonk, only 318 recovered. Detailed statistics of the number of cases in other Parganas are not forthcoming.

29. A considerable advance has been made towards establishing a regular system of conservancy in Tonk, in spite of opposition on the part of the townspeople. A special octroi tax has been instituted which is expected to yield annually about R5,700 for purposes of sanitation.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

30. The rainfall was irregular, and both the kharif and rabi crops suffered. The wheat harvest, however, in Chapra and Parawa were above the average.

Though a considerable quantity of new land is reported to have been taken into cultivation during the year, I regret to have to notice a decrease in the agricultural population in five out of the six Parganas—

Parganas.	Land taken up, bighas.	Immigrated.	New ploughs.	Emigrants left the State.
Tonk	12,914	16	43	25
Aligarh	9,020	162	81	...
Nimbahera	1,627	...	79	111
Sironj	1,646	66	90	121
Parawa	...	3	...	4
Chapra	212	18	13	33

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

31. During the cold season Captain A. M. Muir was appointed for the settlement of boundary disputes on the Tonk border, and sixteen cases, eight of them by mutual consent, were finally disposed of in the Parganas of Tonk and Aligarh, with the States of Jaipur, Kota, Bundi, and Indargarh. The case mentioned in last year's report between the Tonk villages of Parla and Bansla, and the village of Bishenpura in Bundi, has been settled by mutual consent without the intervention of a Boundary Officer. The case in Sironj in which Captain Masters' decision was appealed against, as mentioned in last year's report, has not yet been decided. In Nimbahera 30 disputes between Tonk and Meywar were disposed of by Major Wilson. A very small number of cases now remains for settlement.

EXCHANGE OF VILLAGES.

32. Negotiations are going on for an exchange of the village of Chaudri in Sironj with a village in Maksudangarh.

JUDICIAL.

33. During the year a draft Code, on the lines of the Indian Civil Procedure Code, has been prepared by Mahomed Nujuff Khan, late Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab. Hitherto there has been no fixed rules for the registration of documents or for the procedure of the Courts in any way. Nujuff Khan's enquiries have elicited the fact that 1,125 Civil and Criminal cases have been pending in the outlying Parganas, some of them for upwards of 23 years, without having been brought on the Registers and reported at the capital. No limitation of time exists within which Civil suits may be entertained. The Durbar yet has not given effect to the proposals, being of opinion that "however beneficial and estimable provisions of any law based on the most enlightened, liberal, and equitable principles may be, yet its introduction into an administration or enforcement on a people unacquainted with any other fixed law save that of equity and good conscience, must necessarily rouse their susceptibilities and probably raise disaffection."

34. Nujuff Khan has also prepared a scheme for the revision of the Judicial Establishments, which are at present greatly over-manned. One of the most important changes proposed is that of establishing Munsiff's Courts in the outlying Parganas, and relieving the Amils of the duty of hearing Civil suits. There can be no doubt of the urgent necessity of this change. The adoption of Nujuff Khan's proposals cannot fail to effect great improvements in the administration of justice in addition to economising expenditure.

CRIME.

35. No dakaities or cases of serious crime have been reported during the year.

JAIL.

36. The new jail is still unfinished, though some progress has been made towards completion. The sum of ₹ 15,550 has been expended on it during the year. The number of prisoners in jail at the close of the year was as follows:—

Life prisoners	20
Shorter terms	43
Under trial	36
TOTAL	199

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

37. This has been working well. During the year 310 in-door patients and 13,480 out-door patients have been treated at an expense to the State of R2,784; less distrust is now being shown to vaccination, and 1,850 operations have been reported.

38. The Sironj Dispensary has been placed under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon of Sehore.

39. In connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to which His Highness subscribed, a local school for the training of female nurses has been founded. It is intended to complete the training, at the Thomason Hospital at Agra, of all those who show promise of becoming skilled nurses in their preliminary training.

EDUCATION.

40. Under Syud Rachid-ud-din the cause of education in Tonk is prospering. As mentioned in last year's report the two private schools for girls have been taken charge of by the State, and during the past year two additional schools for girls have been opened, and show a good average attendance. The average daily attendance of the boy's schools has also increased. A special class in the High School for the sons of Sahibzadas is also well attended—

On Register.	1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mahomedans	216	30	238	100
Hindus	332	...	334	...
Christians	2	...	3	...
Average daily attendance	310	23.	334	85

Two boys were sent at the expense of the State to be examined at Ajmir for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class; the result is as yet unknown.

Eleven sons of Nobles are now at the Mayo College, including the Heir Apparent, who is reported to be making progress.

PUBLIC WORKS.

41. The sum of R 53,061 has been spent on Public Works during the year. Of this R 2,300 was furnished by the Nawab's private purse; R 33,182 were spent under the regular estimates, and the remainder, R 17,577, is shown under the head of State and Personal expenses.

The following are the works executed:—

	R	
Regular Estimates.		
New Jail	15,550	
Political Agent's Bungalow, alterations	4,553	
Dâk Bungalow, built	3,056	
Dispensary, repairs	198	
School „	268	
Superintendent of Work-house repairs	225	
Bandmaster's house repairs	84	
Old Jail, repairs	21	
Munshi Khana, repairs	152	
Miscellaneous „	104	
City Road	1,501	
Jaipur „	1,183	
New Kucha Road	86	
Miscellaneous „	2,805	
Establishments	3,396	33,182
State and Personal Expenses.		
Musjid	1,300	
Chaudlai Bund	4,802	
Government Buildings in Chapra	75	
Repairing Bund in ditto	1,000	
Government buildings in Parawa	100	
Ditto ditto in Nimbahera	100	
Ditto ditto in Sironj	100	
Baradari and repairs to stable	10,100	
		17,577
Nawab's Private Purse.		
New road in Tonk	2,300	2,300
Total	...	53,059

CUSTOMS.

42. The existence of malpractices in the collection of customs having come to the knowledge of the Darbar, an enquiry is now being held. Misappropriations on a large scale have already come to light.

ARMY AND POLICE.

43. No changes have taken place in the strength of the forces maintained during the year.

Number.	Description of Force.	Where stationed.	TOTAL STRENGTH AND COST.						Remarks.
			Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		
			Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	
1	Military	Sadr	306	60,132	1,749	1,16,910	2,055	1,77,042	
		Parganas	131	22,092	126	5,298	257	27,390	
		Total	437	82,224	1,875	1,22,208	2,312	2,04,432	
2	Toshakhana	Nizamia	54*	...	761	33,321	815	33,321	* These Sowars being charged to the Jagirdars and Maafidars, their salary is not shown here.
		Police	...	...	222	11,478	222	11,478	
		Total	54	....	983	44,799	1,037	44,799	
		GRAND TOTAL	491	82,224	2,858	1,67,007	3,349	2,49,231	

NIMBAHERA.

44. Numerous complaints of a serious nature having been made against the Amil Sahibzada Mahmud Khan, he was removed from his post, and Captan Saadat Ali Khan was transferred from Parawa in his place. Subsequent investigation has shown that the complaints were well-founded.

FINANCES.

45. The Financial position of the State has not improved since the submission of last year's report. The ordinary expenditure for the year Fasli 1292 gave a net surplus of ₹48,286. This was, however, swallowed up in the transactions with the bankers, and a further sum of ₹13,035 was borrowed. The accounts for Fasli 1293 (year ending 12th June 1886) will, I fear, show no improvement. The original estimates were arranged so as to allow a surplus of ₹48,000. These were afterwards revised under Lieutenant-Colonel Muir's advice so as to yield a surplus of ₹86,008 after allowing ₹2,54,784 for the payment of interest and liquidation of some portion of the existing debts. These anticipations have not been realised, and though the accounts have not yet been made up, sufficient can be gathered to show that, instead of a surplus, there must be a deficit of nearly 1½ lakhs, which is assigned to three causes, diminution of income, revenue uncollected, and excess of expenditure. The items are shown as follows:—

Pargana.	Diminution of Income.	Revenue in arrears.	Total.	Remarks.
Tonk	22,630	2,370	25,000	
Aligarh	8,000	2,000	10,000	
Chapra	9,000	6,000	15,000	
Sironj	10,000	5,000	15,000	
Nimbahera	20,000	20,000	40,000	
Parawa	7,500	7,500	15,000	
Total	77,130	42,870	1,20,000	
Transfer of Hundi	5,000	...	5,000	
Excess expenditure	...	...	22,486	
GRAND TOTAL	82,130	42,870	1,47,486	

Of this the arrears of revenue will, it is hoped, be recovered.

In Statement C is given a table showing accounts for the past seven years, together with estimates for Fasli 1292 and 1293.

46. The debts, with interest calculated to 14th August 1886, are as follows:—

Debts bearing interest.

	R	
To Bankers	11,19,223	
Deficit of year just closed	1,05,000	
		12,24,223

Not bearing interest.

Miscellaneous	24,791	
Old State debts previous to accession	3,69,451	
		3,94,242
TOTAL		16,18,465

To reduce this, a sum variously stated at ₹2,54,784, ₹2,19,000, and ₹2,14,784 will, it is hoped, be available when the year's accounts are made up.

On 28th March last His Highness the Nawab addressed a Kharita to the Agent to the Governor-General, stating his inability to extricate the State from debt so long as the rate of interest he pays to the bankers is so high. In addition to this difficulty, he feels the desirability of taking the management of the State finances out of the hands of the three banking firms who are the principal creditors of the State, and who at present act as joint receivers of the whole revenue. To enable him to overcome these and other hindrances to the establishment of a sound financial system, he solicited from the Government of India a loan of 12½ lakhs at a low rate of interest, to be paid off in instalments, spread over a period of eleven years. The answer is still awaited.

FAMILY JAGIRS AND CASH ALLOWANCES.

47. Among other measures under consideration, His Highness the Nawab has become aware of the necessity of revising the grants of jagirs and cash allowances, made by himself with too great liberality, not to say carelessness, since his accession. The principal recipients have been members of his own family. So carelessly have these favors been bestowed that there is good reason to suppose that the actual value of these jagirs is much greater than what they were rated at when granted. Another evil attending these grants has been, that they have been principally taken in the Tonk and Aligarh Parganas, which should naturally have been reserved for the Nawab's own administration, instead of being granted in the outlying Parganas. To such an extent has this occurred, that now, out of 235 villages in Tonk and 78 in Aligarh, 135 and 38 have been alienated from the State in the two Parganas respectively. The policy of former Nawab's was to give cash allowances in preference to jagirs, and there can be no doubt of the disastrous consequence to the State of the departure made by the present Nawab from this policy. His Highness' present resolution to return as far as possible to the system of cash allowances, and to bestow jagirs only in the outlying Parganas, cannot fail to be beneficial to the State, though much opposition to the change may be expected.

The table given in Statement D shows the amount of jagirs, maafi lands, and cash allowances now alienated from the State.

SHAHPURA.

48. The affairs of this Chiefship have been satisfactorily carried on during the year. The Chief and his family have enjoyed good health. In April 1885 the Raja Dhiraj paid a visit to Kishengarh. On the journey he made acquaintance with the Raja of Rutham, who travelled in the same train with him to Ajmere. In October he paid a visit to the Rao Raja of Oniara, and in November he attended at Ajmere to meet His Excellency the Viceroy on his visit to that place; on the 6th November he was received by the Viceroy in private Darbar.

49. In December occurred, after protracted illness, the death of Mrs. Floyd who was engaged in the education of the Chief's eldest son. Miss Floyd has also left the State.

50. The Kamdar Ram Jiwan continues to work satisfactorily.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

51. The rains fell irregularly as in other parts of Rajputana. In July a specially heavy fall caused the bursting of 15 tanks. The failure of the rain in September resulted in a poor outturn for all the kharif crops, and limited sowings for the rabi. Blight affected the wheat

in January. Altogether both harvests were considerably below the average. Over 7,000 bighas of land hitherto uncultivated were, however, brought under plough, by which a permanent increase to the revenue of nearly ₹9,000 is expected.

HEALTH.

52. In April and May there were severe visitations of cholera and small-pox, from which the following deaths occurred :—

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	195	62
Small-pox	325	117

With this exception the general health has been good.

DISPENSARY.

53. Twenty-eight thousand, seven hundred and eighteen patients were treated at the dispensary during the year, showing an average daily attendance of—

In-door Patients.	6·58
Out-door „	69·50
Jail.	2·60

54. The vaccination operations amounted to 890 during the year, of which only 50 were unsuccessful.

JAIL.

55. The following table shows the number of prisoners during the year :—

Term of Imprisonment.	In prison on 1st April 1885.	In prison during year.	Released during year.	In prison on 31st March 1886.
Life.	1	...	...	1
From 5 to 14 years	2	1	...	3
From 1 to 5 years	16	1	10	7
One year	13	6	13	6
Less than one year	19	67	75	11
Total	51	75	98	28

No cases of cholera or small-pox occurred in the Jail.

CRIME AND POLICE.

56. No cases of Thagi or Dakaiti occurred during the year, and there was a general diminution of petty crime. A portion of the property stolen from some Bhilwara Mahajans near Karmarawas in 1883, and which the Raj had to make good, was recovered, and one of the offenders arrested and convicted.

JUDICIAL.

57. The following tables show the work done by the Civil Courts during the year :—

Civil Courts, Original Jurisdiction.

Original Suits.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Over ₹ 1,000 in value	4	1	4
From ₹ 500 to ₹ 1,000	4	1	4
From ₹ 100 to ₹ 500	36	50	43
Below ₹ 100	341	597	322
Total	385	649	373

Civil Appellate Court.

Description.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Disposal.			Pending on 31st March 1886.
			Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
Appeals	11	10	4	4	7	6
Review of judgment	27	4	4	...	14	13
Total	38	14	8	4	21	19

Lower Criminal Court.

58. Cases tried during the year—

Crime.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Theft	3	121	109	15
Robbery	...	5	5	...
Grievous hurt	...	3	3	...
Causing abortion	1	4	5	...
Suicide	1	12	12	1
Attempting suicide	2	17	18	1
Miscellaneous	60	439	452	47
Total	67	601	604	64

59. *Mahakma Khas Court.*

Description.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1886.
Revenue	114	373	389	98
Criminal (Original)	12	54	51	15
Criminal (Appeals)	2	52	53	1
Civil (Original)	...	3	1	2
Civil (Appeals)	1	3	3	1
Objection cases	...	3	3	...
Review of judgment	4	2	4	2
Execution of decrees	1	10	5	6
Unclaimed property	...	8	7	1
Total	134	508	516	126

This Court is presided over by the Raja Dhiraj. All appeals from Lower Civil and Criminal Courts lie to this Court. On the original side it disposes of all Revenue Cases, all Civil Suits of more than ₹ 3,000, and all Criminal Cases for which punishments of imprisonment for over 3 years, or fine above ₹ 500 are prescribed in the Indian Penal Code.

EDUCATION.

60. A new school was opened at Sangaria in September, and the older schools are all reported to be doing well. Foujmal Mehta, the new Head Master of the Shahpura School, gives satisfaction. There is altogether more attention paid to education in the State than was the case four years ago.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

61. The Panchayat appointed in 1884 to settle internal boundary disputes continues its work. Delay has, however, been caused by the death of one of its members, who has not yet been replaced. Two cases have been decided, and six now remain for settlement. Of the six

boundary disputes with Meywar that have been in existence for many years, two have been settled by the Kamdar and the Hakim of Jehazpur in concert, *viz.*, Kothiyan *versus* Paroli; and Kothiyan *versus* Chaprer.

JAGIRDARS' DEBTS.

62. The Panchayat for the settlement of the Jagirdars' debts worked satisfactorily during the year. The debts of the Jagirdars' of Nimbhera, Kajoria, and Sarsunda have been arranged for, and if the instalments fixed are regularly paid, the debts will be liquidated in a few years. The debts of four Jagirdars' remain for settlement, *viz.*, Rani Khera, Amli, Santokpura, and Sarans.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

63. The Sangaria Tahsil being found to be too large for efficient control, a new Tahsil has been formed out of Dhanope and Kanichan and its attached villages.

FINANCES.

64. Considerable inconvenience having been experienced from the financial year differing from the revenue year, it has now been assimilated to it. The following is the account of Revenue and Expenditure for the eleven months ending 26th July 1885, in Chittori Currency :—

Revenue.	Sambat 1940.	Sambat 1941.	Expenditure.	Sambat 1940.	Sambat 1941.
Treasury balance in hand	44,552	22,201	Tribute	16,291	16,078
Land Revenue	1,28,759	1,46,723	Personal and family expenses	23,272	16,006
Arrears	9,799	20,752	Stable and elephants	18,025	23,620
Customs	18,938	17,125	Grass	3,531	4,396
Abkari	4,099	4,251	Gardens	3,975	1,293
Jagirdars	14,621	14,531	Civil establishments	22,301	19,116
Patel and Patwari Cess	3,212	3,336	Troops and Police	26,590	22,233
Chowkidari Cess	2,290	2,294	Buildings and roads	8,757	8,007
Judicial	13,570	11,190	Tanks	9,155	16,817
Salt compensation	5,004	5,043	Jail	2,068	1,263
Miscellaneous	19,050	12,796	Education	1,081	781
			Dispensary	2,066	1,524
			Charity and pensions	6,565	5,573
			Grants	3,074	1,916
			Guests and festivals	14,267	4,043
			Furniture and ornaments	11,419	4,375
			Travelling	4,265	8,500
			Famine Insurance Fund	...	2,000
			Miscellaneous	31,173	14,159
			Transferred to Khas	33,818	26,434
			Balance in Treasury	22,201	61,408
Total	2,63,894	2,60,247	Total	2,63,894	2,60,247

65. A commencement has been made towards the formation of a Famine Insurance Fund.

PUBLIC WORKS.

66. The systematic repairing of old tanks and construction of new is being actively prosecuted. Eight new tanks have been commenced, and sixteen old ones repaired and improved during the present year, at a total cost of ₹22,065. In the year under review ₹16,817 were spent on this work. The expenditure on roads and buildings calls for no remark.

POST OFFICE.

67. A new Post Office was opened at Lamia in June 1885. A considerable saving in time for the delivery of letters has been effected, and the Raj has now to escort the mails 6 miles instead of 14.

MARBLE QUARRY.

68. A quarry of grey marble of good quality has been discovered during the last two months at Jharole, and is now being worked for State purposes.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the Prices of Food-grains in the States of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the year 1885-86.

States and Articles.		April 1885.	May 1885.	June 1885.	July 1885.	August 1885.	September 1885.	October 1885.	November 1885.	December 1885.	January 1886.	February 1886.	March 1886.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S C.
Bundi	Wheat	31 0	31 0	28. 0	26 8	28 4	27 12	23 0	23 8	26 4	27 10	27 14	27 8
	Barley	44 0	48 0	41 8	37 8	45 8	48 0	32 14	38 8	41 4	40 2½	41 8	41 4
	Gram	44 0	44 0	39 0	35 0	38 4	40 0	30 12	34 8	34 12	36 8	38 8	39 4
	Jowar	51 0	50 0	44 4	39 4½	45 8	48 0	40 4	37 8	34 8	36 8	38 8	38 4
	Indian-corn	58 0	57 8	57 8	.. ...	.....	.....	36 4	38 8	36 8	39 4	38 8	.. ...
Tonk	Wheat	23 0	24 8	23 4	22 6	24 2	22 14½	21. 14	22 6	23 4	23 10½	23 0	22 10
	Barley	35 5	34 6	30 8	30 8	33 4	33 15½	33 0	33 8	35 0	35 10½	35 8	36 8
	Gram	38 8	34 0	30 12	30 4	34 2	33 2½	31 0	33 13	34 2	34 0	33 8	34 0
	Jowar	44 14	41 12	38 6½	38 2	43 8	42 12	32 12	39 10	39 7	40 12	42 4	37 6
	Indian-corn	41 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 14½	32 6	32 12	.. ...
Nahpura	Wheat	23 13	25 10	25 3	22 8½	25 12	24 12	22 14	23 14	24 6	23 6	23 3½	23 6
	Barley	39 8	38 12	34 9	31 0	38 9	40 2	32 10	36 8	41 0	37 0	37 2	29 6
	Gram	32 4	33 9	30 11	29 14	32 10	32 14	30 2	34 2	35 10	32 0	30 2	31 3
	Jowar	38 0	37 0	33 4	30 2	32 8	38 8	34 3	36 4	36 8	27 6	36 0	33 10
	Indian-corn	41 10	37 2	35 8	32 8	39 15½	41 0	40 0	41 4	41 0	39 8	38 0	34 6

STATEMENT B.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Haraoti International Court of Vakils during the year 1885-86.

.....	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	Appeals to High Court.						Remarks.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.	7	51	58	47	11	23,363 6 11	10,790 2 9	8	9	17	7	2	...	8	Stolen property recovered valued at Rl,093-3-8.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1885-86.

Crimes.	No. of cases from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.
Against Person.	
Murder	1
Assault with wounding	...
Against Property.	
Highway robbery, with aggravated circumstances	2
Ditto ditto without ditto ditto	...
Gang robbery, with and without aggravated circumstances	..
Theft, with aggravated circumstances	1
Ditto without ditto	7
Cattle-lifting	15
Premeditated Dakaiti	11
Arson	...
Burglary	2
Counterfeit coining	...
Poisoning	...
Miscellaneous	8
TOTAL	47

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing Accounts of the Tonk State for the past seven years, together with Estimates for Fasli 1292 and 1293.

Income.	Actuals Fasli 1286 A.D. 1878-79.	Actuals Fasli 1287 A.D. 1879-80.	Actuals Fasli 1288 A.D. 1880-81.	Actuals Fasli 1289 A.D. 1881-82.	Actuals Fasli 1290 A.D. 1882-83.	Actuals Fasli 1291 A.D. 1883-84.	Estimate Fasli 1292 A.D. 1884-85.	Actuals Fasli 1292 A.D. 1884-85.	Estimate Fasli 1293 A.D. 1885-86.
I.—Land Revenue	9,35,239	8,91,732	9,20,079	8,97,784	8,81,931	8,30,041	9,49,317	8,56,654	9,61,766
II.—Assessed Taxes	57,858	37,573	38,117	43,033	41,822	46,469	44,935	43,996	48,804
III.—Customs	67,765	88,589	1,24,031	16,940	1,20,070	1,21,679	1,22,255	1,24,370	1,28,656
IV.—Stamps	9,096	8,147	13,062	9,574	11,928	10,404	9,575	11,661	9,525
V.—Judicial	23,837	27,112	28,011	31,221	18,591	17,193	21,846	21,411	17,717
VI.—Nazarana	60,548	75,427	42,210	66,333	37,038	46,851	23,124	47,276	53,149
VII.—Mint	838	866	1,254	825	107	104	107	93	382
VIII.—Abkari	5,221	5,264	5,029	4,950	5,146	5,149	5,339	5,441	5,641
IX.—Profit in Treasury	...	...	...	49,365	42,238	40,135	22,000	45,045	43,000
X.—Miscellaneous	82,484	50,924	82,037	56,566	43,137	48,571	16,782	48,882	14,810
XI.—Salt Compensation	...	...	...	...	34,328	21,250	21,000	21,000	...
Total Ordinary	12,42,886	11,85,634	12,53,830	12,76,691	12,36,336	11,87,846	12,36,280	12,25,829	12,84,450
Extraordinary.									
Borrowed during year	1,45,950	1,16,199	18,000	1,62,065	4,88,019	5,87,848	...	8,39,390	...
Other sources	...	...	1,20,950*	...	...	14,820†	44,150‡	...	...
Total	13,88,836	13,01,833	13,92,780	14,38,656	17,24,355	17,90,514	12,80,430	20,65,219	12,84,450
Deficit	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,172	...	...
Total Rs.	13,88,836	13,01,833	13,92,780	14,38,656	17,24,355	17,90,514	16,32,602	20,65,219	12,84,450

Expenditure.	Actuals Fasli 1286 A.D. 1878-79.	Actuals Fasli 1287 A.D. 1879-80.	Actuals Fasli 1288 A.D. 1880-81.	Actuals Fasli 1289 A.D. 1881-82.	Actuals Fasli 1290 A.D. 1882-83.	Actuals Fasli 1291 A.D. 1883-84.	Estimate Fasli 1292 A.D. 1884-85.	Actuals Fasli 1292 A.D. 1884-85.	Estimate Fasli 1293 A.D. 1885-86.
I.—His Highness' Personal Expenditure.	24,000	26,094	47,157	58,562	32,087	58,051	37,143	47,304	36,000
II.—Ex-Nawab's allowance	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	70,700	69,000	69,000	69,000
III.—Allowance to Members of family.	2,31,506	2,04,188	1,90,626	1,72,351	1,61,010	1,84,299	1,66,292	1,67,323	1,56,358
IV.—Army	2,72,237	2,24,243	2,10,710	2,14,997	2,11,630	2,56,435	2,53,729	2,59,712	2,40,188
V.—Administration	76,831	1,22,348	2,05,399	2,59,259	2,73,642	2,07,919	1,96,622	2,00,287	2,08,892
VI.—State and Personal Expenses.	4,81,259	2,59,419	2,32,228	3,26,918	3,38,785	3,20,035	2,74,331	4,01,818	1,80,533
VII.—Public Works	5,252	5,328	22,104	35,250	39,463	47,874	23,830	32,099	52,687
Total Ordinary	11,53,115	9,03,620	9,70,224	11,29,337	11,18,617	11,45,313	10,20,947	11,77,543	9,43,658
Debts liquidated	2,35,721	3,51,467	4,14,026	2,99,250	5,74,005	6,45,201	6,11,655	8,22,215	2,54,784
Miscellaneous debts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,146	...
Total	13,88,836	12,55,087	13,84,250	14,28,587	16,92,622	17,90,514	16,32,602	20,43,904	11,98,442
Balance	...	46,746	8,530	10,069	31,733	...	...	21,315	86,008
Total Rs.	13,88,836	13,01,833	13,92,780	14,38,656	17,24,355	17,90,514	16,32,602	20,65,219	12,84,450

* From His Highness' Private Treasury.
† Recovered from Indargarh.
‡ Nazarana and resumption of Jagir and Maafi Lands.

STATEMENT D.

Statement of existing Jágirs, Maafi Lands, and Cash Allowances in the Tonk State, furnished by Sahibzada Ubedulla Khan, June 1886.

.....	Jagirs.					Maafi lands.					Cash allowances.					Total value at time of succession.	Total value now existing.
	At time of succession.	Since resumed.	Grants by present Nawab.	Since resumed.	Now existing.	At time of succession.	Since resumed.	Grants by present Nawab.	Since resumed.	Now existing.	At time of succession.	Since resumed.	Grants by present Nawab	Since resumed.	Now existing.		
Begums	28,469	...	59,761	...	88,230	526	...	59	...	585	...	...	5,196†	276	4,920	28,995	93,735
Ex-Nawab . . 3 Present Nawab . 6 } 9																	
Other members of family . .	92,823	29,926	1,50,124	3,384	2,09,637	9,937	702	3,127	...	12,362	1,99,350	77,960*	34,016	...	1,55,414	2,02,118	3,77,413
Men . . . 36 Women . . . 31 } 67																	
Other Jagirdars . . .	1,26,035	26,273	20,688	2,779	1,17,671	11,267	456	10,853	1,380	20,284	19,788	2,940	16,689	1,248	32,289	1,57,090	1,70,244
Other Maafidars . . .	...	...	...	...	...	47,009	14,133	...	...	32,876	...	...	...	...	...	47,009	32,876
Total .	2,47,327	56,199	2,30,573	6,163	4,15,538	68,739	15,291	14,039	1,380	66,107	2,19,146	80,900	55,901	1,524	1,92,623	4,35,212	6,77,047

* Of this R 3,276 were granted to wives of Ex-Nawab.
† Of this R 63,532 were converted into Jagirs.

Appendix VII.
ULWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 3—267P., dated Ulwar, the 16th April 1886.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, *Political Agent, Ulwar,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1885-86.

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. The notable events were as follows :—

I.—In January last His Highness the Maharao Raja was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, an honor which His Highness profoundly appreciates, and one which has been hailed by one and all in the State with the greatest delight.

II.—In November 1885 His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Dufferin honored His Highness with a visit to his capital; when the Chief spared no trouble in endeavouring to afford their Excellencies a fitting and loyal reception.

III.—His Highness proceeded to Ajmere to be present at the formal opening of the Mayo College by His Excellency Lord Dufferin.

IV.—Their Excellencies Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff, and Lord and Lady Reay visited Ulwar. Many other distinguished Europeans and Natives visited Ulwar, among whom may be mentioned Sir William Gregory, late Governor of Ceylon, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengur.

V.—His Highness visited the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana at Abu.

VI.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presented His Highness with a Colonel's sword, on which has been engraved a long inscription.

H. H. THE MAHARO RAJA.

3. His Highness has continued to hold his Court regularly, and during the year 300 Jagirs, Revenue, Civil, and Criminal, and 4,000 Miscellaneous files passed under His Highness' signature.

All difficult cases involving momentous issues and appeals were disposed of by His Highness in Tjlas-Kamil, in which were associated all the Members of Council and various Judicial Officers of the State. In addition to this, His Highness has continued to exercise close supervision over the other departments; and there is no branch of the administration with the working of which His Highness is not thoroughly acquainted.

COUNCIL.

4. There was no change in the Council. It continued to meet and transact business regularly under the very able guidance of the Dewan Lala Sri Ram, M.A., a man of great ability, of the highest possible character, and of marked devotion to any duties he may undertake.

The relations of the Durbar with the Jagirdars continue friendly as ever. Six Jagirdars died during the year, and successors to five of these have already been appointed. Two claimants contest the other Jagir, one a distant relative, supported by the wives of the late Jagirdar, and whose adoption was never accomplished, although wished for by the late Jagirdar; and the other a first and only cousin of the deceased.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

5. (Statement A.)—The number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,893, involving ₹1,92,262, as against ₹3,301, involving ₹1,95,832, in the preceding year. Of these ₹3,209

were decided by the Civil Judge and 1,684 by Tahsildars. There were 110 appeals from the decision of the Civil Judge, and 80 from those of the Tahsildars.

The arrears in the Civil Court have been greatly reduced, and it is hoped that next year the file will be pretty clear.

Cases triable by Tahsildars were expeditiously decided. Decrees are readily executed, and the working of the Department has been, throughout the year, very satisfactory.

CRIMINAL.

(Statement B.)—The number of cases investigated was 4,456, involving 5,259 persons as against 4,422, involving 5,111 persons in the preceding year. Of the 5,259 persons brought to trial, 2,600 were convicted and punished as follows :—

Imprisoned	352
Fined	1,545
Whipped	87
Expelled from the State	13
Dismissed from service	1
To furnish security	602
TOTAL	2,600

Sheikh Wajid Ali, whose appointment as Faujdar was mentioned in last year's report, has fully come up to the expectations formed of him.

Fewer robberies have taken place than in any year since 1872. The temptation caused by the custom of bedecking children with jewels has led to some heinous crimes. All but one of the perpetrators, however, have been brought to trial.

INFANTICIDE.

6. No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

7. There were no mail robberies during the year.

DAKAITIES.

8. No dakaities in the Ulwar State were reported during the year. By the vigilance of the Ulwar authorities a case of Thagi by the administration of deleterious drugs was detected. The culprit, a resident of Khandela, Jaipur, was apprehended and sentenced by the Ulwar Durbar to life imprisonment. The Durbar, with great good sense, rewarded the apprehenders. Full particulars of this case will be found in my report on the working of the Eastern Rajputana Thagi and Dakaiti Agency.

EXTRADITION.

9. Extradition relations with Bhurtpur and Jaipur are still unsatisfactory, but with other territories bordering on Ulwar, the relations are all that could be wished.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. Three criminal cases involving five persons were tried :—

2 of theft.
1 of abetment of theft.

The offenders in each of the three cases were sentenced to imprisonment varying from 12 months to 3 years. Four of these were habitual offenders.

BOUNDARY AND OTHER DISPUTES.

11. The Bhurtpur and Ulwar dispute regarding the irrigation of four Ulwar villages has at last been settled by a territorial exchange sanctioned by Government.

EDUCATION.

12. (Statement C.). The number of schools, male and female, remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 100 for boys and 14 for girls. It is considered that the number of schools for boys is sufficiently large to supply all the present educational wants of the people. Greater stress was therefore laid upon an increase of efficiency and the better working of the exsisting institutions. With this object Lala King Behari Lall, Head Master of the High School, was appointed Director of Education, and during the year he has inspected nearly every school in

the State, and has shown great zeal in his work. Mr. George Heatherly has hitherto held the appointment of Director of Education with much ability; but it was found that, in addition to his duties as gaoler, he was not able to give that attention to education inspection which the educational progress in this State now requires. The Durbar have marked their sense of Mr. Heatherly's services by giving him a special pension.

Lala Shamjas Rai, B.A., Head Master of the Thakur School, suceeded Lala King Behari Lall, as Head Master of the High School.

The tabular statements appended will speak for themselves.

His Highness personally takes great interest in the education of his people, and has formed a class at his palace in which his own son and nine children of nobles are being educated. Pandit Chuni Lall, one of the best Educational Officers in the State, is in charge of this class.

His Highness has passed orders for good school buildings to be constructed for all the higher schools in the State.

Two, out of six students, who were sent up from Ulwar, passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination; and four, out of six students, passed the Munshi examination of the Punjab University. Of the two students who were sent to the Lahore Veterinary College, one obtained a diploma in 1885, and the other is still prosecuting his studies.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There were six Ulwar boys at this College during the year, and the report of their progress and conduct is satisfactory.

His Highness has intimated his intention of giving R50 annually for the purchase of books for prizes.

His Highness has also given an additional R2,000 for the construction of the Ulwar gateway at the College, for which purpose he has already given R10,000.

PUBLIC WORKS.

13. The total expenditure on Public Works was R2,26,190, against R2,03,245 of last year.

The Ramgurh-Ferozpur road has been finished to the Ulwar border, and it is hoped the British portion of the road will soon be completed. The Umran-Thanaghazi road is being pushed on. Roads are kept in good repair, and great attention is paid to tree-planting along them.

The Ferney and Bara Darri have been completed.

Full particulars of the year's work will be found in the report to the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, in the Public Works Department.

SANITATION.

14. Great attention is paid to sanitation; the rules promulgated by the Agent to the Governor-General some four years ago, were printed and freely distributed to Patwaris and Lambardars. The result has been most successful. A translation of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer has been introduced into all the schools in the State, and a sanitary catechism, written in a very popular style, has been compiled under the auspices of His Highness.

MUNICIPALITIES.

15. Octroi is levied in eight towns, six of which have their Municipalities. The income from this source in most of the towns barely suffices for the maintenance of chowkidars. In Ulwar, Rajgarh, and Tijara, however, there is a surplus, which is expended in lighting and paving streets; in the construction of wells for drinking purposes, and in all other reforms calculated to give increased convenience to the inhabitants and to improve the appearance of the Town. The members of the Municipalities are nominated by the Durbar, and render valuable assistance in carrying out the duties entrusted to them.

ARMY.

16. The total expenditure on the Army was R5,32,335, or R16,034 less than that of the preceding year.

The Fatch Pultan and the two Body Guard risalas are the only troops well equipped.

During the year the Government of India was pleased to permit the issue of 800 smooth-bore muskets* for His Highness' Infantry, to replace old muskets with which they were armed some 30 or 40 years' ago.

* Enfield Pattern.

HARVESTS, &c.

17. The Rabi of 1885 was exceptionally good.

The Kharif of 1885, owing to the heavy rains late in the season was not up to the average, and had it not been for the cotton crop, the Zamindars would have suffered.

One hundred and eleven new wells were constructed, making up the total to 500 within the last five years.

His Highness has remitted several thousands of rupees on account of land rendered unculturable by the silting of sand and other causes; he has also remitted a number of vexatious little taxes, and in fact never leaves anything undone which he believes would lead to the happiness of his people.

Munshi Hira Lall, Deputy Collector, still continues to give great satisfaction, and has a good staff of Tahsildars, who for the most part devote themselves to their work, and to the interest of their master and the people confided to their care.

NEW SETTLERS.

Three thousand three hundred and fifty-eight new cultivators have settled in the State during the year; of these 1,123 left the State during the famine of 1877-78, and the rest have come from territories adjoining Ulwar.

PRICES CURRENT.

18. Statement D.—The prices of food-grains have this year ruled much lower than in the preceding year.

SALT.

19. The average retail price of salt throughout the State was 12 seers 15 chittacks per rupee during 1885-86.

TOURS.

20. I spent 105 days on tour, and visited every part of the State. His Highness the Maharao Raja was with me on tour for more than two months, and visited many places in the State which he had never seen before. His Highness interested himself much, and made frequent inquiries from officials as to their work. Each successive year I notice a very decided improvement in the condition of the people, and this year especially I found all classes, as a rule, contented and happy. The best proof of this is, I think, in the fact that cultivators are continually coming into Ulwar from the neighbouring and other territories. The general good order prevailing in all parts of the State speaks well for the officials, and for the administration which is so ably directed by the Diwan Lala Sri Ram, M.A.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

21. Sir Edward Bradford, K..C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, was present in Ulwar, during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

FINANCE.

22. Statement E is a statement in detail of the actuals of 1884-85, and of the estimated income and expenditure for the year 1885-86, which will close on the 31st August 1886.

The subjoined is an abstract of these accounts—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	23,11,928	25,61,100	24,63,700
Expenditure, ordinary	20,09,547	19,47,023	19,15,740
Surplus	3,02,381	6,14,077	5,47,960
Expenditure, extraordinary	9,944	7,524	...
Nett surplus	2,92,437	6,06,553	5,47,960
Deficit	...	...	...
Loans	...	...	...
Cash balance	20,33,524	26,45,290	31,93,250

INCOME.

The income of the year was Rs. 1,33,920, in excess of the estimate. The year proved a prosperous one; recoveries on account of arrears and Takavi advances were larger than estimated, as was the income under many other smaller heads; for these reasons the actual income was so satisfactory.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure was ₹24,117 less than the estimate. Charges on account of Administration and Public Works exceeded the estimate almost in every instance, and the saving has only been effected in the palace and personal expenditure of His Highness.

ESTIMATE.

To be on the safe side, Land Revenue income has been estimated at about one lakh below the nominal figures. The estimated expenditure is ₹38,807 less than the actuals of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the anticipated decrease in the applications for Takavi and other loans consequent upon increased prosperity.

CASH BALANCE.

The cash balance at the end of the year 1884-85 was ₹26,45,290, and that for the forthcoming year is estimated at ₹31,93,250.

The cash balance has been invested as follows:—

No.	Description of investment.	Amount invested.	Interest accruing.
		₹	₹
1	Government 4½ per cent. paper	8,00,000	36,000
2	„ 4 „ „	12,50,000	50,000
3	Stock Notes „ „	1,50,000	6,000
4	Fixed Deposit Bank of Bengal (Delhi), 4 per cent., subject to one year's notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent. paper	3,00,000	12,000
5	Fixed Deposit, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, 4 per cent. paper	1,00,000	4,000

These fixed deposit investments have been dictated in consideration that in the event of famine, funds might be ready at different centres for the purchase of grain, &c., &c., and to prevent the necessity of having to sell out Government Paper at a disadvantage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

23. The year's work of the Steam Hydraulic Cotton Press has been beyond all expectation. Twelve thousand bales were pressed last year, and it is calculated that 16,000 will be pressed this year.

Ulwar has become a mart for all the surrounding districts.

The value of landed property in the principal ganj in Ulwar has, in consequence, increased 25 per cent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

24. This mission is represented in Ulwar by the Reverend A. P. C. Jameson, and the Reverend F. Ashcroft, who by their zeal and strict attention only to their own duties have rendered themselves very popular in Ulwar. His Highness has given land on which a church and a dwelling-house have been built, and has also permitted the purchase of a building in the city, which has been turned into a mission school. Several mission schools have also been opened in the mofussil. His Highness has received the thanks of the mission for his liberality.

25. On the break-up of the recent Camp of Exercise near Delhi, a heavy battery of artillery marched through part of the Ulwar territory, and His Highness did all in his power to do honor to the British troops, and has received the thanks of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

26. A very large number of recruiting parties from various stations visited Ulwar during the year, to one and all of which His Highness afforded every assistance, and free quarters and rations so long as they remained in his territory.

LIBRARY.

27. His Highness, with his accustomed public spirit, has decided to have prepared an exhaustive catalogue of his rare and valuable library, a work which will be much appreciated and of great value to students of Oriental literature.

Professor Peterson of the Bombay University has kindly undertaken the preparation of the catalogue. A copy of this catalogue will be presented to the principal libraries in the world.

His Highness has also lent some valuable Sanskrit manuscripts to D. Hildebrandt, Professor of Sanskrit at the University of Breslau.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

28. His Highness has taken deep interest in the Countess of Dufferin's scheme for providing female medical aid for the women of India, and, in addition to subscribing liberally and providing Scholarships, His Highness has appointed a lady Doctor (recommended by the Countess of Dufferin) to afford medical aid in his capital.

EXHIBITION.

29. His Highness has at his own expense sent a marble screen and many exhibits to the Indo-Colonial Exhibition. His Highness gave earnest attention in order that the arts and manufactures of his State might be fairly represented, and has decided to place the proceeds realized by the sale of the exhibits at the disposal of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

Ulwar jail carpets were awarded a gold medal at the Melbourne Exhibition, and two silver medals have been lately awarded to His Highness for arms and mail, and for a collection of wheat, barley, gram, maize, millet, pulses, &c, exhibited at the Calcutta International Exhibition.

HEALTH.

30. There was no epidemic of any description during the year, and with the exception of a little cholera and fever the general health was good.

Particulars of dispensaries, vaccination, and of the jail are supplied by the Agency Surgeon.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

31. As I am leaving Ulwar for a time, I should wish to place on record my appreciation of the services of the Agency office establishment.

Mr. Passanah, the Head Clerk, has always been most attentive, hard-working, careful, and willing, and I consider him an excellent and most reliable clerk.

Mir Munshi Sham Lall is a particularly smart munshi, in fact I could never wish for a better; I have ever found him reliable.

Naib Munshi Jumna Pershad is a rising young man, and is bound to give satisfaction wherever he is placed.

Mr. Wiseman, the second English clerk; Lala Pershadi Lall, the Record-keeper; Hassan Mahomed Khan, the Nazir, and Kamrudin the Duftary, have done their duties entirely to my satisfaction.

NIMRANA.

32. The death of Rajah Mokund Singh of Nimrana, at the Mayo College was much regretted, for he was giving fair promise. He has been succeeded, by the sanction of the Government, and at the request of the Ranis at Nimrana, by his first cousin, Janak Singh, a lad of some 10 years of age.

I am glad to report that Nimrana, which was much in debt a few years ago, has been able to pay the expenses of a Survey and Settlement, and to at once pay the succession fee to Ulwar of ₹26,000 without mpoverishing its treasury, in which is still a cash balance of ₹8,519.

I have visited Nimrana twice during the year, and am well pleased with the very efficient way the Kamdar, Gulah Singh, continues to perform his duties. The people are happy and contented, and are assisted in every reasonable way.

FINANCE.

An abstract of the Financial Statement* showing the receipts and disbursements for 1884-85, and the estimates for 1885-86 is given below:—

* Statement F.

	1884-85.		1885-86.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Income, ordinary	29,174 0 0	29,681 2 6	30,150 0 0
„ extraordinary	500 0 0	1,050 0 6	400 0 0
TOTAL INCOME	29,674 0 0	30,731 3 0	30,550 0 0
Expenditure	19,491 0 0	20,243 12 3	19,892 0 0
Surplus	10,183 0 0	10,487 6 9	10,658 0 0
Cash balance	30,758 14 11	31,063 5 8	41,721 5 8

HARVESTS.

THE RABI OF 1884.

Although the outturn did not come up to expectations, it was more than enough to enable the Zamindars to pay up the revenue demand.

KHARIF OF 1885.

The cotton crop, which was exceptionally good, made up for the loss the cultivators sustained in the Joar and Bajra crops.

RABI OF 1885.

It is expected that this crop will be quite up to, if not above, the average.

TAKAVI.

The Takavi advances were freely given for cattle and wells.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Under this head R1,007 were expended as follows:—

	R
Buildings	273
New wells	426
Repairs to old wells	308

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Thirteen cases, involving R414-2-9, were investigated and disposed of as follows:—

Decreed	5
Compromised	7
Dismissed	1

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Of 33 cases, involving 33 persons, 30 cases and 29 persons were disposed of during the year as follows:—

Imprisoned	4
Fined	7
Discharged on razinama	2
Acquitted	16

SCHOOL.

The number of boys attending the school was 44 against 42 of previous year. Of these 12 are sons of cultivators.

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1885.

	Pending at the close of 1884.		Instituted during 1885.		Total.		Disposed of during 1885.		Pending at the close of 1885.	
	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.	No. of cases	Value of cases.	No. of cases.	Value of cases.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Civil Court	820	1,00,758	2,824	1,14,503	3,644	2,15,261	3,209	1,58,717	435	56,543
Tahsildars Court	82	1,821	1,649	33,298	1,731	35,119	1,684	35,545	47	1,547
Total	902	1,02,579	4,473	1,47,801	5,375	2,50,380	4,893	1,92,262	482	58,117

Statement of Cases Appealed from Tahsildars and other Courts to the Court immediately Superior.

	Pending at close of 1885.	Instituted during 1885.	Total.	Confirmed	Revised.	Reversed.	Settled by Panchayat.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at close of 1885.
Civil Court	7	73	80	27	16	4	1	4	8	20
State Council	15	95	110	45	24	9	3	10	2	17
Total	22	168	190	72	40	13	4	14	10	37

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

General Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to December 1885.

Serial No.	Description of Crime.	Cases.							Persons																				Property.			
													Sentenced to																Cases.		Value.	
													Imprisonment.						Fine.				Other punishment.										
		Pending at end of last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Number dismissed after trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Total.	Number pending at end of last year.	Number arrested during the year.	Number received by transfer.	Total.	One year and under.	Above 1 year to 3 years.	Above 3 years to 7 years.	Above 7 years to 14 years.	For life.	Total.	₹100 and under.	Above ₹100 to ₹500.	Above ₹500.	Total.	To be executed.	Whipping.	To be expelled from the State.	To be dismissed from service.	Ordered to give security (Muchalka).	Total number punished.	Number to whom more than one kind of punishment has been awarded.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Transferred.	Died or escaped during trial.	Pending trial at end of year.		Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
																																	In custody.	On bail.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Unlawful assembly	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Harbouring a criminal	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	15	...	15	4	2	...	...	....	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Murder	....	4	4	1	2	1	4	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4	Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	1	6	7	7	...	...	7	2	10	...	12	4	2	...	...	...	6	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Unnatural offences	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Causing miscarriage	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Rape	...	3	3	2	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Adultery	...	9	9	2	7	...	9	...	13	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Enticing away a married woman	3	54	57	26	31	...	57	2	88	3	93	19	...	...	...	...	19	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	5	43	4	35	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Attempt to commit suicide and abetment of	...	15	15	10	5	...	15	...	15	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Causing grievous hurt	...	4	4	3	1	...	4	...	17	...	17	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Aassault	44	1,753	1,797	1,137	639	21	1,797	43	3,218	...	3,261	79	...	...	....	...	79	932	...	...	932	...	...	...	...	523	1,534	640	1,594	94	2	17	...	20	...	...	...	...
14	Wrongful confinement	...	12	12	10	2	...	12	...	24	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	2	17	..	...	17	...	...	...	...	..	19	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Robbery	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	128	98
16	Attempt to commit theft	...	34	34	19	15	...	34	...	45	...	45	13	....	...	...	...	13	4	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	2	21	3	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Theft property	17	1,030	1,047	830	196	21	1,047	3	651	1	655	72	6	3	...	...	81	142	...	...	142	...	37	...	...	24	284	81	301	46	3	...	11	10	1,047	308	14,065	4,057
...	,, cattle	22	990	1,012	922	73	17	1,012	10	336	7	353	62	...	...	...	...	62	56	...	...	56	...	5	1	...	3	127	36	121	99	...	2	...	4	1,014	407	15,169	10,712
18	Extortion	3	21	24	14	7	3	24	11	11	1	23	4	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	3	6	9	....	...	...	24	...	800	...
19	Lurking-house trespass or house-breaking	...	21	21	17	3	1	21	...	12	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	4	...	1	21	5	155	50
20	Mischief by maiming animals	2	44	46	21	24	1	46	2	81	...	83	1	...	...	...	...	1	46	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	23	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Carried over																																						

General Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to December 1885,—continued.

Serial No.	Description of Crime.	Cases.							Persons																				Property.			
													Sentenced to																Cases.		Value.	
													Imprisonment.						Fine.			Other punishment.					Number to whom more than one kind of punishment has been awarded.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Transferred.	Died or escaped during trial.	Pending trial at end of year.			
		Pending at end of last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Number dismissed after trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Total.	Number pending at end of last year.	Number arrested during the year.	Number received by transfer.	Total.	One year and under.	Above 1 to 3 years.	Above 3 years to 7 years.	Above 7 years to 14 years.	For life.	Total.	R100 and under.	Above R100 to R500.	Above R500.	Total.	To be executed.	Whipping.	To be expelled from the State.	To be dismissed from service.	Ordered to give security (Muchalka).	Total number punished.					In custody.	On bail.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Brought forward																																						
21	Receiving stolen property	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	7	...	7	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Criminal breach of trust	...	5	5	4	1	...	5	...	7	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	...	96	96	78	17	1	96	...	125	1	126	6	...	...	...	...	6	27	...	...	27	...	41	7	...	9	90	17	30	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
24	Cheating	...	24	24	19	4	1	24	...	39	...	39	7	1	...	...	...	8	21	...	...	21	...	...	3	...	1	33	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	Escaping from lawful custody	...	10	10	10	...	...	10	...	13	1	14	2	1	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gambling	...	12	12	12	...	...	12	...	44	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	10	42	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Furnishing false information giving false evidence	...	76	76	72	4	...	76	...	120	...	120	8	...	...	...	...	8	102	...	...	102	...	...	1	...	...	111	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Disobedience of order	6	58	64	42	17	5	64	8	106	...	114	7	...	...	...	...	7	78	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	9	94	1	13	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
29	Giving short weight	...	11	11	8	3	...	11	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Causing damage to property	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	False personation	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Incendiarism	...	15	15	3	11	1	15	...	18	...	18	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Destroying a document	...	13	13	6	7	...	13	...	34	...	34	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Desecration of place of worship	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bribery	...	3	3	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Adulteration of food which is intended for sale	...	6	6	4	2	...	6	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Causing disturbance	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	26	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Misappropriation of property	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Other minor offences	...	5	5	4	1	...	5	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	98	4,358	4,456	3,302	1,081	73	4,456	81	5,163	15	5,259	318	25	3	5	1	352	1,545	...	...	1,545	...	87	13	1	602	2,690	803	2,258	306	7	29	13	46	2,106	722	30,317	14,917

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT C. 1.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. 1.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State during the Official Year 1885-86.

[For Details see General Table No. III.]

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		Total of Public Institutions.			GRAND TOTAL.	
Total area in square miles.	No. of Towns* and Villages.	Population.	.....	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary		Percentage of
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15.
			Institutions { For Males	...	...	20	80	...	...	100	...	...	100	Institutions to Number of Towns, and Villages 5·78
			Institutions { For Females	...	...	11	3	...	...	14	...	...	14	0·81
			TOTAL	...	...	31	83	...	...	114	...	...	114	6·59
3,024	Towns, 7 Villages 1,721	Males 357,023 Females, 319,517												
	TOTAL 1,728	TOTAL 676,540												
			Scholars { Males	...	...	2,188	2,703	...	...	...	...	4,891		Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 9·13
			Scholars { Females	...	...	262	57	...	...	...	...	319		Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 0·66
			TOTAL	...	...	2,450	2,760	...	...	...	...	5,210		9·79

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of School-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

STATEMENT C. 2.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Building.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Males	...	...	20,432	7,427	...	...	27,859	...	...	4,152	2,377	333	...	3,170	10,032	37,891
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Females	...	...	1,956	312	...	...	2,268	...	...	204	120	...	...	245	569	2,837
TOTAL	...	...	22,388	7,739	...	...	30,127	...	...	4,356	2,497	333	...	3,415	10,601	40,728
2. (*a*) * Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	55	19	...	...	74	...	...	11	6	1	...	8	26	100
3. † Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—																
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTION — Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTION — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									

* The Percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7(a), 7(b), 7(c) respectively of General Table IV.

† The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in general Table VII.

LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS ‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	‡ The Annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure *only*. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local Funds	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AIDED INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	3 7 3	0 0 11	...	...	3 8 2	The R3-8-2 have been borne by the State and R2-5-9 calculated on local or village cess which is realized from the villages @1 per cent. on the Jumma.
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 14 7	1 7 2	...	...	2 5 9	
	TOTAL COST	...	...	4 5 10	1 8 1	...	...	5 13 11	Fractions of a Rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ALL INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

STATEMENT C. 3.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the Official year 1885-86.

Class of Institution.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.							Remarks.
	Under Public Management.												Under Private Management.																			
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.																
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	28
University Education. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Department of Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

School Education, General.	Secondary Schools.																																			
	For boys	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	841	810	643·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	4	841	279	...	562	...	...	726	115	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,347	1,305	1,132 52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,347	...	...	1,347	...	...	977	370	...	...	...
	For Girls	English	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	262	256	202·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	262	...	...	262	...	...	320	32	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	2,450	2,371	1,979·05	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	31	2,450	279	...	2,171	...	...	1,933	517	...	...	...
	Primary Schools.																																			
	For Boys		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	2,703	2,700	2,299·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	2,703	...	..	2,703	...	...	2,501	202	...	...	...
	For Girls		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	59	49·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	...	...	57	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	2,760	2,759	2,349·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	2,760	...	...	2,760	...	...	2,558	202	...	...	...
School Education, Special.	Schools for special instruction		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools for Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	School of Arts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other School		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	5,210	5,130	4,328·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	5,210	279	...	4,931	...	...	4,451	719	...	...	...

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. III,—*continued.*

Returns of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86,—contd.

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																Grant Total of institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning.			Classification of Scholars, on the 31st March according to race or creed.							Remarks
	Under Public Management.										Under Private Management.																	
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of iastitutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27a	27b	27c	27d	27e	27f	28
Private Institution	1. Advance teaching— (a) Arabic or Persain, (b) Sanskrit, (c) Any other Oriental classic,																																
	2. Elementary teaching or Vernacular only or mainly																																
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental standard																																
	Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standard																																
	Total																																
	Grand Total.																																

I.—The term classical language in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.

II.—Mixed School should be shown as boys' schools or a girls' chools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.

III.—Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and number of boys in girls schools.

IV.—The sub-division of column 27 regarding race or creed will vary according to circumstances.

Ulwar;
The 10th April 1886.

KUNJ BEHARY LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C. 4.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE No. IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86.

Objects and Expenditure.	Public Institutions.																																	Total Expenditure from.					Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Under Public Management.																						Under Private Management.																
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by the Local Fund and Municipal Board.							Maintained by Native States.							Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.							Unaided.											
	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Board.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Native State Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Fund raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	All other Sources.		
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7	8
University Education. — Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Department of Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools—																																							
School Education, General. — For boys — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,753	365	...	...	...	...	16,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,118	16,118	
For boys — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,314	4,314	
For girls — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls — Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,956	1,956	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,709	4,679	...	...	...	...	22,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,388	22,388	

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86,—continued.

| Objects and Expenditure. | Public Institutions. | | |

| | | |

APPENDIX C. 5.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Ulwar State at the end of the Official Year 1885-86.

Class of Schools.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) stage. 2			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. 3			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						TOTAL.		
															Reading printed books. 4			Not reading printed books. 5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Secondary Schools—																							
For boys.	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	4	841	43	...	43	179	...	179	306	...	306	322	...	322	289	...	289	1,139	...	1,139	
		Vernacular	16	1,347	...	...	...	89	...	89	315	...	315	430	...	430	666	...	666	1,500	...	1,500	
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		20	2,188	43	...	43	268	...	268	621	...	621	752	...	752	955	...	955	2,639	...	2,639	
	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For Girls.	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	11	262	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	53	...	...	62	62	...	136	136	...	262	262
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	11	262	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	53	53	...	62	62	...	136	136	...	262	262
		TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	31	2,450	43	...	43	268	11	279	621	53	674	752	62	814	955	136	1,091	2,639	262	2,901
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																						
For Boys.	Departmental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		80	2,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	...	535	590	...	590	1,784	...	1,784	2,909	...	2,909
	Aided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	80	2,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	...	535	590	...	590	1,784	...	1,784	2,909	...	2,909
For Girls.	Departmental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States		3	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	14	14	...	26	26	...	57	57
	Aided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	3	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	14	14	...	26	26	...	57	57
		TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS	83	2,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	17	552	590	14	604	1,784	26	1,810	2,909	57	2,966
		GRAND TOTAL	114	5,210	43	...	43	268	11	279	1,156	70	1,226	1,342	76	1,418	2,739	162	2,901	5,548	319	5,867

Note.—The number of girls shown in this Table should correspond with the number returned under rimary and Secondary Schools in General Forms, I and III. Mixed Schools should be entered as Boys' Schools or Girls' Schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.

ULWAR;
The 10th April 1886.

KANJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C. 6.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examination in _____ during the official year 1885-86.

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number Passed.					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	European and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E
Arts Colleges.																			
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B.Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.																			
Law.																			
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.																			
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.																			
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of General Education.																			
Matriculation — Boys	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public service certificate examination — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public service certificate examination — Vernacular	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...
Schools of Special Instruction.																			
1. Training School Examination for Masters — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto Mistresses — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto Mistresses — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE—Any other special examination such as the intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University should be added to this list.

ULWAR
he 10th April 1886.

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX C. 7.

EDUCATIONAL—GENERAL—TABLE NO. VII.

Return showing the distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-1886.

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Board on Public Instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Board on Public Instruction.															Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institution maintained.				In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.											In institutions maintained by					
	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Board.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	38
University Education. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Department of Colleges for professional training.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
School Education, General. Secondary Schools.																															
For boys. English	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
For boys. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls. Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.																															
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the Official Year 1885-86,—concluded.

Object of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Board on Public Instruction.															Expenditure of Municipal Board on Public Instruction.															Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions maintained by			Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.		
	No. of Institutions	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private Persons or Associations.		No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Board.	Private Persons or Associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
School Education, Special.—School for Special Instruction	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Arts	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Primary Schools	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	

I. The sum of the Expenditure in Columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.
II. The sum of the Expenditure in Columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in 7*b* and 7*c* respectively of General Table IV and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

STATEMENT D.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86.

Month.	1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.
April	19 15	27 12	28 8	28 1	18 9	24 7	22 0	22 14	21 7	32 2½	37 0	33 4
May	20 8	27 14	25 0	27 1	18 2	23 10	22 0	22 14	22 5	30 7½	36 0	30 10
June	19 5	26 10	24 1	27 2	17 15	23 0	21 12	22 8	22 2	29 0½	31 10½	28 10½
July	19 3	25 14	23 12	25 9	18 2	23 0	19 12	21 15	20 10½	28 2½	29 3	28 7½
August	17 3	22 9	22 10	22 2	19 4	25 6	20 8	23 1	22 11	32 2½	34 2	32 1½
September	17 13	23 12	22 11	23 5	20 0	27 5	23 7	25 2	23 4½	34 9	36 4	34 6½
October	18 8	23 11	23 8	23 4	19 7	26 8	26 7	25 11	23 12	35 11	34 5½	33 8
November	18 0	23 2	21 10	25 13	19 10	27 14	29 1	27 11	22 6	32 2	31 10½	31 10
December	17 13	23 7	21 14	23 3	19 4	28 8	30 15	28 11	22 11	32 9	28 8	32 9½
January	17 13	24 0	22 1	24 5	19 6	30 3	34 5	30 14	22 8½	32 9½	27 4½	33 6
February	17 9	24 4	22 1	24 10	19 6½	30 3	34 5	30 14	21 6½	31 2½	25 4	33 0
March	17 10	24 14	22 4	24 11	19 15½	31 6	34 5	31 2½	20 11½	30 14½	26 0	32 14
Average of 12 months	18 7	24 13	23 5	24 14	19 1	26 12	26 9	26 1	22 2¼	31 12½	31 7	32 0½

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent.

STATE

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1940 and 1941

	1883-84.		1884-85.				1885-86.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
I.—LAND REVENUE.								
1. Arrears	1,305		20,000		28,500		20,000	
Current Revenue	18,37,540		19,00,000		19,58,577		19,00,000	
	18,38,845		19,20,000		19,87,077		19,20,000	
2. Gardens	14,307		15,000		15,278		15,000	
3. Canals	18,357		20,000		17,752		18,000	
4. Forest Dues								
Camel-grazing	1,355		1,500		1,418		1,500	
Bamboos	2,104		2,100		2,023		2,100	
Gurhkaptani	5,213		6,000		5,214		6,000	
	8,672		9,600		8,655		9,600	
5. Tribute	17,699		18,000		18,804		18,000	
6. Grass lands								
Farohi	14,988		14,000		11,244		12,000	
Bargarbach	278		280		291		200	
	15,266		14,280		11,535		12,200	
7. Stone quarries	2,427		2,500		1,268		2,000	
8. Miscellaneous								
Salbana	1,999		2,000		2,322		2,200	
Miscellaneous	9,545		8,000		7,433		8,000	
	11,544	19,27,117	10,000	20,09,380	9,755	20,70,124	10,200	20,05,000
II.—SERAI JAMMA.								
9. Customs	1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10. Abkari	4,563		4,000		5,433		4,500	
11. Copper Mines	280		300		120		200	
12. Judicial								
Fines	10,176		10,000		14,967		12,000	
Fees, Civil Court	11,212		12,000		17,511		15,000	
Stamp	5,859		6,000		6,894		6,000	
	27,247		28,000		39,372		33,000	
13. Iron Furnaces	3,214		4,500		3,721		4,000	
14. Interest, &c.	45,570		84,000		71,427		1,00,000	
15. Savings of pay	15,282		15,000		14,612		15,000	
16. Nazul	8,837		6,000		3,437		4,000	
17. Advances recovered—								
Takavi	12,835		20,000		48,899		25,000	
Miscellaneous	92,039		80,000		1,04,037		80,000	
	1,04,874		1,00,000		1,52,936		1,05,000	
18. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office	1,947		2,000		1,838		2,000	
Jail	3,083		3,000		2,850		3,000	
Cattle Farms	3,747		4,000		3,494		4,000	
Miscellaneous	2,296		2,000		27,278		20,000	
	11,073	3,45,945	11,000	3,77,800	35,455	4,51,512	29,000	4,19,700
Carried over								

MENT E.

(A.D. 1883-84 and 1884-85) and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1942 (A.D. 1885-86).

.....	1883-84.		1884-85.				1885-86.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. PALACE EXPENDITURE—								
Khawas Chelas	40,627		40,000		39,264		39,000	
Kitchen	29,522		30,000		29,866		30,000	
Mahi Sigha	18,621		19,000		17,208		18,000	
Shikar khana	18,252		15,000		14,941		15,000	
Tosha khana	1,13,241		80,000		85,442		75,000	
Palki khana	3,413		3,300		3,437		3,400	
Sillah khana	5,527		5,000		2,330		3,000	
Mashal khana	1,268		1,200		1,337		1,200	
Wrestlers	1,338		1,400		1,282		1,300	
Bartan khana	542		500		542		500	
Ice-pits	2,407		2,200		2,151		2,200	
Harkaradohri	7,003		7,500		7,361		7,400	
Gunijan khana	1,361		1,300		1,368		1,300	
		2,43,122		2,06,400		2,06,529		1,97,300
2. STABLES—								
Riding	52,736		65,000		53,792		60,000	
Carriage	35,485		25,000		23,265		24,000	
Breeding Stud	23,633		25,000		21,896		24,000	
		1,11,854		1,15,000		98,953		1,08,000
3. ELEPHANT ESTABLISHMENT—		33,388		30,000		24,929		30,000
4. BULLOCK—								
Ruth kana	22,936		22,000		22,122		21,000	
Garik hana	10,726		10,000		9,455		10,000	
		33,662		32,000		31,577		31,000
5. CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT		19,708		18,000		16,471		16,000
6. CATTLE FARMS		5,124		5,000		4,973		5,000
7. ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENT—								
Hazuri	11,792		11,500		12,419		12,000	
State Council	17,819		18,000		17,533		18,000	
Munshi khana	2,901		3,000		2,881		3,000	
		32,512		32,500		32,833		33,000
8. REVENUE AND FINANCE								
Land Revenue Office	12,207							
Tahsils	55,295		12,000		12,283		12,000	
Lambardars 3 per cent., on Land Revenue	52,615		55,000		54,310		55,000	
Kanoongo Huqs	10,593		55,000		56,724		55,000	
Patwari „	31,581		10,000		9,442		10,000	
Remissions	2,861		32,000		31,680		32,000	
Audit Office	7,236		5,000		4,409		5,000	
Treasury	3,686		7,500		8,715		9,000	
Commissariat	12,529		3,600		3,693		3,600	
Nazul	2,331		10,000		8,757		9,000	
Copper mines	231		2,000		2,292		2,200	
Iron works	379		100		70		100	
Quarries	813		400		399		400	
			800		873		900	
		1,92,357		1,93,400		1,93,647		1,94,200
9. JUDICIAL—								
Court of Appeal	6,240		6,240		6,240		6,240	
Civil Court	5,598		6,500		6,784		7,000	
Criminal Court	13,210		12,000		12,198		13,000	
Establishment of Superintendent of Police	1,603		1,600		1,721		1,800	
Thanas, &c.	50,336		50,000		50,959		51,000	
		76,987		76,340		77,902		79,040
10. ARMY—								
War Office	7,473		7,500		8,113		8,000	
Artillery	31,041		32,000		29,112		30,000	
Fort Garrisons	1,22,260		1,20,000		1,19,836		1,20,000	
Cavalry	2,11,933		2,10,000		2,00,509		2,00,000	
Khas Chouki	21,325		21,000		20,553		21,000	
Futteh Pultua	54,871		55,000		54,399		56,000	
Khas Pultan	20,574		21,000		20,738		20,000	
Bakhtawar Pultan	21,386		21,000		21,481		20,000	
Resalah Nagdi	23,229		23,500		23,197		24,000	
Camel guns	4,630		4,500		4,378		4,000	
Irregular Companies	29,642		30,000		30,019		30,000	
		5,48,369		5,45,500		5,32,335		5,33,000
11. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Imtiazis	19,476		20,000		20,606		20,000	
Kabeshwars	1,307		1,300		1,179		1,200	
Khas Navis	1,241		1,200		1,284		1,200	
Postal Establishment	2,512		2,500		2,398		2,400	
Miscellaneous employes	2,307		3,000		2,219		3,000	
		26,843		28,000		27,686		27,800
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement of Actual Receipts and Disbursements for S. years 1940 and 1941 (A.D.

.....	1883-84.		1884-85.				1885-86.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward . .								
School fund . . .	19,563		20,000		19,833		19,500	
Dispensary . . .	19,298		20,000		19,631		19,500	
		38,866		40,000		39,464		39,000
TOTAL INCOME . . .		23,11,928		24,27,180		25,61,100		24,63,700
Refunded by Tahsils . .		7,524		...		5,213		...
Cash balance at commencement of year . . .		17,33,563		20,33,524		20,33,524		26,45,290
GRAND TOTAL .		40,53,015		44,60,704		45,99,837		51,08,990

1883-84 and 1884-85) and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1942 (A.D. 1885-86),—contd.

.....	1883-84. Actuals.		1884-85. Estimates.		1884-85. Actuals.		1885-86. Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. TENT AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT . . .	19,125		20,000		20,205		20,000	
Farash Khana . . .	17,132		20,000		25,117		20,000	
		36,257		40,000		45,322		40,000
13. PUBLIC WORKS—								
Buildings	1,24,248		1,00,000		1,11,923		1,00,000	
Road	36,256		40,000		44,761		40,000	
Bunds	11,393		20,000		27,282		25,000	
Workshops . . .	22,124		20,000		32,943		25,000	
Establishments . . .	7,741		8,000		7,676		8,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	2,083		2,000		1,606		2,000	
		2,03,845		1,90,000		2,26,191		2,00,000
14. WORKSHOPS—								
Mistrikhana . . .	1,753		2,000		...		...	
Chapperbundi . . .	9,214		9,000		9,396		9,000	
Gurhkaptani . . .	2,517		2,500		2,503		2,500	
Baghar	5,030		6,000		5,753		6,000	
		18,514		19,500		17,652		17,500
15. JAIL	19,826		20,000		18,162		20,000	
Jail Printing Press . .	690		800		764		800	
		20,516		20,800		18,926		20,800
16. GARDENS	24,202		22,000		23,204		22,000	
Canals	1,678		2,000		1,573		2,000	
		25,880		24,000		24,777		24,000
17. POLITICAL AGENCY . .		25,810		27,000		26,075		27,000
18. VAKILS		8,571		10,000		8,916		10,000
19. CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS . .	87,008		90,000		85,705		85,000	
Festivals	621		600		569		600	
		87,629		90,600		86,274		85,600
20. GIFTS, REWARDS, &C. .								
On Marriages . . .	462		2,000		170		5,000	
,, Deaths . . .	95		2,000		599		2,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	14,337		15,000		11,078		10,000	
Guests	7,231		10,000		21,049		10,000	
		22,125		29,000		32,896		27,000
21. ADVANCES								
Takávi	82,155		80,000		60,343		50,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	76,286		75,000		72,716		75,000	
		1,58,441		1,55,000		1,33,059		1,25,000
22. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Carriage-hire, &c. . .	309		600		428		500	
Batta	552		1,000		492		1,000	
Books, &c., . . .	1,247		1,500		567		1,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	8,156		10,000		8,836		10,000	
		10,264		13,100		10,323		12,500
23. SCHOOLS	40,348		42,000		40,260		42,000	
Dispensaries . . .	27,421		28,000		28,517		30,000	
		67,769		70,000		68,777		72,000
Total ordinary expenditure.		20,09,547		19,71,140		19,47,023		19,15,740
Adjustment of accounts with Tahsils		9,944		19,71,140		7,524		19,15,740
		20,19,491		24,89,564		19,54,547		31,93,250
Cash Balance . . .		20,33,524		44,60,704		26,45,290		51,08,990
GRAND TOTAL .		40,53,015				45,99,837		

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT F.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimrana Estate, showing the Estimates and Actuals for 1884-85 and Estimates for 1885-86

Receipts.	1884-85. Estimates.	1884-85. Actuals.	1885-86. Estimates.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Land revenue	26,696 0 0	26,114 3 9	26,746 0 0
2. Takavi advances	400 0 0	512 4 0	350 0 0
3. Cess on wells	66 0 0	64 8 0	66 0 0
4. „ goats	80 0 0	81 10 0	80 0 0
5. „ camels	10 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
6. „ turbands	30 0 0	32 0 0	30 0 0
7. „ khad (weavers)	5 0 0	4 13 6	6 0 0
8. „ oilmen	25 0 0	23 8 9	25 0 0
9. „ mahajans	6 0 0	7 4 0	6 0 0
10. „ gharmasa	30 0 0	1 4 0	30 0 0
11. „ marriages	20 0 0	4 0 0	20 0 0
12. „ charsa	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
13. „ chowkidara	160 0 0	153 9 0	150 0 0
14. Padao, or camping-ground	5 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0
15. Nazul, or hire of shops	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
16. Garden	400 0 0	256 9 9	400 0 0
17. Fines	60 0 0	37 8 0	40 0 0
18. Fees (Civil Court)	20 0 0	18 12 0	20 0 0
19. Talbana	7 0 0	4 6 3	7 0 0
20. Ghami Sigha	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
21. Sale of unclaimed property	20 0 0	4 4 0	20 0 0
22. Nazars	170 0 0	161 12 0	170 0 0
23. Duanni	400 0 0	400 11 0	400 0 0
24. Miscellaneous	50 0 0	342 6 9	100 0 0
25. Interest on Promissory Notes	450 0 0	776 9 9	900 0 0
26. Advances	...	601 8 0	500 0 0
Total	29,174 0 0	29,681 2 6	30,150 0 0
Extraordinary.			
Arrears of previous years	500 0 0	1,050 0 6	400 0 0
Total Receipts	29,674 0 0	30,731 3 0	30,550 0 0
Cash balance at commencement of year	20,575 14 11	20,575 11 11	31,063 5 8
GRAND TOTAL	50,249 14 11	51,307 1 11	61,613 5 8

Expenditure.	1884-85. Estimates.	1884-85. Actuals.	1885-86. Estimates.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Raja's expenses	1,900 0 0	2,597 14 3	2,210 0 0
2. Oil for palace, &c.	100 0 0	73 3 0	100 0 0
3. Stationery	100 0 0	66 10 9	80 0 0
4. Pay of employés	5,288 8 0	5,272 5 0	5,324 8 0
5. Pensioners	646 8 0	646 8 0	646 8 0
6. Pun mandars (monthly)	400 0 0	340 11 6	450 0 0
7. Ditto (annual)	398 0 0	265 10 0	398 0 0
8. Festivals	570 0 0	403 0 3	500 0 0
9. Allowance to Thakur Kundon Singh	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
10. Gifts on marriages and deaths	120 0 0	9 6 6	100 0 0
11. Guests	200 0 0	87 7 6	200 0 0
12. Commissariat—			
Stables	670 0 0	563 6 0	570 0 0
Shutarkhana	70 0 0	27 7 9	65 0 0
Goushala	625 0 0	593 4 0	490 0 0
Miscellaneous	80 0 0	71 6 6	100 0 0
13. Public Works	2,000 0 0	945 2 3	2,000 0 0
14. School	210 0 0	196 10 3	210 0 0
15. Dispensary	312 0 0	294 3 6	312 0 0
16. Chowkidars	486 0 0	484 9 0	486 0 0
17. Garden	100 0 0	57 15 9	100 0 0
18. Faujdari	50 0 0	37 14 6	50 0 0
19. Takavi	500 0 0	842 14 0	400 0 0
20. Tribute to Ulwar	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
21. Huqs Lambardari	800 0 0	605 11 6	800 0 0
22. Miscellaneous	265 0 0	1,293 5 6	300 0 0
23. Advances	...	877 1 0	400 0 0
Total Expenditure	19,491 0 0	20,243 12 3	19,892 0 0
Cash Balance	30,758 14 11	31,063 5 8	41,721 5 8
GRAND TOTAL	50,249 14 11	51,307 1 11	61,613 5 8

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent

List of Statements attached to the Annual Report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1885-86.

A.	Statement of Clvil Justice.		
B.	Statement of Criminal Justice.		
C. 1.	Educational General Table		I.
C. 2.	Ditto	ditto	II.
C. 3.	Ditto	ditto	III:
C. 4.	Ditto	ditto	IV.
C. 5.	Ditto	ditto	V.
C. 6.	Ditto	ditto	VI.
C. 7.	Ditto	ditto	VII.
D.	Statement of Prices Current.		
E.	Ditto of Receipts and Disbursements.		
F.	Ditto of the Nimrana Estate.		

H. R. PEACOCK, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix VIII.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 2-P, dated Kotah, 1st May 1886.

From—CAPTAIN W. H. C. WYLLIE, *Political Agent, Kotah,*

To—*The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1885-86.

COUNCIL.

2. On the 1st February 1886 a change was necessitated in the constitution of the Council by the retirement, owing to ill-health, of Pandit Ramdial, whose industry and intelligence in the discharge of his duties during 10 years' service, first as Appellate Judge and afterwards as a member of the Council elicited the warm approval of previous Political Agents. His place has been filled by Pandit Sheo Shunkar, who received his early training under the British Government in the North-Western Provinces and for the past eight years has held the appointment of Superintendent of Revenue. The advice and assistance given to His Highness the Maharao by Pandit Ramdial in the management of the Army is now rendered by Apji Amar Singh of Palaita who, as one of the senior Nobles in the State, and first member of the Council is specially qualified for the task assigned to him.

In the management of the Koties, Pandit Mati Lal of Sarola, second member of the Council, performs the same office that Apji Amar Singh does in Army affairs.

FINANCE.

3. The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the Sambat year 1941 ending on 31st July 1885 are shown by the following figures:—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R
Revenue	23,08,875	20,03,108
Expenditure	20,48,476	19,68,621

The actuals therefore fell short of the estimates by R3,05,767 and R79,855 respectively.

The Land Revenue receipts for the 12 months were estimated at R17,00,000, but the collections only amounted to R14,39,180, leaving an outstanding balance of R2,60,820,* a serious item in the year's accounts. The deficit must be attributed in a great measure to the continued depression in the opium trade, the low prices of cereals prevailing in the districts, and the difficulties of export, owing to the absence of proper roads of communication with the nearest railways.

* This sum includes a 10 per cent. remission sanctioned by the Council.

On the date on which I write, the following are the wholesale rates current in 5 of the principal districts situated in the heart of the Haraoti plain:—

	Opium per seer.	Wheat per maund.	Gram per maund.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baord	3 0 0	1 0 6	0 9 0
Digod	3 4 0	1 1 9	0 10 0
Bara	3 4 0	1 0 0	0 9 0
Antah	3 0 0	1 2 0	0 9 3
Mangrol	3 4 0	1 2 0	0 9 3

The estimate for the current Sambat year 1942, ending the 31st July 1886 is:—

	R
Revenue	22,88,375
Expenditure	19,88,623

but there is reason to apprehend that the same causes to which allusion has just been made will again injuriously affect the income of the State.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

4. The new assessment begun in 1876, and now in force throughout the State, is, I think, acceptable to the mass of the people. One of the chief objects, however, at which the settle-

ment aimed, was the re-adjustment of rent on holdings according to the prevailing rent rates; this re-adjustment has been strictly carried out, with the result that a good deal of discontent has been created among the village Patels, a powerful body of men who formerly, in nearly every instance (by the connivance of the local officials), held land on favorable terms, to which they could show no title.

The subject—which had also been under Colonel Bayley's consideration—engaged my attention during my cold-weather camping tour, and my enquiries led to the conclusion that some form of compensation was due to the Patels for the extinction of privileges which the sanction of custom for a number of years had caused them to regard as their legitimate right. I am glad, therefore, to report that the Council have resolved, with the concurrence of His Highness the Maharao, to grant, on certain conditions, to all Patels, a payment of 2 per cent. on the actual rent collections of their respective villages.

This concession will, it is hoped, put a stop to any further complaints, and at the same time give the Patels a direct interest in extending cultivation and checking embezzlement in the collection of the revenue. I should mention that this concession is to be considered a tentative one liable to modification or withdrawal at the end of five years. The re-assessment of the Nizamats of Baroda and Digod, which were the first to be taken in hand at the present settlement, and showed some mistakes in survey measurements, progresses satisfactorily, and will probably be concluded by the end of next year.

The total cost of the settlement up to the 31st March. 1886 was ₹4,04,508. The Superintendent, Munshi Durga Prasad, deserves much credit for the judgment and efficiency with which he has carried out his work; it affords me, therefore, gratification to add that, with the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General, he has been nominated to succeed Pandit Sheo Shunker as Head of the Revenue Department. His appointment will not interfere with the completion of the settlement under his supervision.

COURTS.

5. No changes occurred among the officers presiding over the city Criminal and Civil Courts, and I readily endorse the favorable remarks made in former reports of the manner in which Syud Jafir Hossein discharges his duties as Appellate and Izlai Gair Judge. He has also done much useful work in connection with the Kotris under His Highness the Maharao.

The work of the Nazims, with one or two exceptions, has been much below par and of a very perfunctory character. Orders have from time to time been issued, which will, I trust, ensure in future a more careful procedure in the investigation of cases and the execution of decrees.

POLICE.

6. A slight, but continuous, decrease in crime is observable from the comparative statement given in the margin. Only two serious dakaities occurred during the year, the first at Dahikhera in the Khanpur Nizamat on the 11th April, and the second at Arandkhera in the Ladhpura Nizamat on 27th December 1885.

	In 1884-85.	In 1885-86.
1. Culpable homicide	5	2
2. Attempt to commit culpable homicide	...	5
3. Ditto murder	4	3
4. Robbery — Dakaiti	9	6
4. Robbery — Other	25	13
5. Theft — Cattle	66	67
5. Theft — Other	358	295
6. Attempt at suicide	29	23
7. Poisoning — Thagi	...	1
7. Poisoning — Other	2	2
8. Grievous hurt	9	12
9. Buying or disposing of persons	1	2
10. Abduction	16	18
11. Causing miscarriage	5	5
12. Rape	...	1
13. Escape from custody	4	1
14. Buying or disposing of stolen property	3	2
15. Arson	5	4
16. Counterfeiting coin	2	4
17. Other crimes	565	623
TOTAL	1,108	1,089

At Dahikhera, a number of armed Gujars, Bullahis, and Minas from Meywar, Bundi, and Gwalior came across the Meywar border and attacked the house of a Mahajan, carrying off property to the alleged value of ₹5,700, a small portion of which has been recovered. Two of the dakaits have been arrested, convicted, and sentenced by the Appellate Judge to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. In the Arandkhera dakaiti one man was killed, and property valued at ₹3,000 taken. There is good ground for believing that the dakaits came from the Bhainsongarh districts; although pursued to the border no captures were made, and no property has been recovered. The case still occupies the attention of the Superintendent of Girai, and has been brought prominently to the notice of the Assistant General Superintendent of Thagi and Dakaiti, Upper Rajputana.

CIVIL CASES.

7. The returns from the Civil Courts show 115 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 763 instituted during the year, 784 have been disposed of, leaving 94 still to be dealt with. One hundred and twenty-six executions of decree cases were pending on 31st March 1885, and 559 applications for execution have since been filed; 590 have been disposed of and 95 are still on the roll.

CRIMINAL CASES.

8. From the statement annexed it will be seen that only 20 cases were left undecided at the end of last year, and that 1,089 new cases have since come before the Courts; of these 1,109 cases, 1,106 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3. Of 747 persons arrested only 431 were convicted, and out of R30,388-15 worth of property stolen, only R7,041 worth was recovered.

INFANTICIDE.

9. No cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year.

JAIL.

10. The total number of prisoners was 483 in 1885-86 as compared with 485 in the previous year, the death-rate being 13·89 against 11·08 in 1884-85.

Special precautions were taken to guard against cholera during the late epidemic. Only four cases occurred, in two of which the patients recovered. A short-term prisoner who was removed to the cholera hospital outside the Jail managed to effect his escape on the 16th June, and was not recaptured.

Madho Prasad continues to maintain his good character as Jail Daroga.

BREEDING STABLES.

11. The stud still consists of 3 stallions, one being a horse well-known in Australia named Dalesman, and 28 brood-mares, of which 22 are walers and 6 country-breds.

During the year 7 colts and 9 fillies were dropped, and 2 fillies died. The total number of foals is now 23. The maintenance charges for the year amounted to R4,088.

The following establishment is kept up:—

	R
1 Overseer at R15	15
19 Syces at R4-8 each	86
4 Grass-cutters at R4 each	16
1 Sweeper at R3	3
TOTAL	120 per mensem.
or	1,440 per annum.

I am much indebted to Mr. J. H. B. Hallen, the General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations in India, for an unofficial visit he was good enough to pay Kotah in May last, when he gave us the benefit of much valuable advice. By Mr. Hallen's courtesy the Superintendent of the Raj stables, Pandit Dalpat Ram, was permitted to visit the Government Farm at Babugarh near Meerut, where he picked up many useful hints.

The experiment is too much in its infancy for an opinion to be expressed as to the advantages which will accrue from the introduction of horse-breeding on a small scale as a State measure.

My impression is that some modification of the system now followed may hereafter be found desirable.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

12. Surgeon J. Crofts was in medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies during the year under review.

Eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven children were vaccinated in the cold season, with a percentage of 94·50 of successful cases, at the low cost of 9½ pies per head. A new branch dispensary is being built at Etao, the head-quarters of the Nizamat, and arrangements have been made for accommodating in-patients in the Khanpur branch dispensary. As an experiment, the hospital Assistants at Barah and Khanpur, were directed to spend 10 days in each month of the cold-weather travelling in the districts, with a view to bringing medical relief as near as possible to the homes of the poor, and the result has proved satisfactory.

HEALTH.

13. A severe epidemic of cholera, the seeds of which were imported from Ujein, occurred in June and July 1885, carrying off 660 people in Kotah city, and causing a large mortality throughout the State; in the absence of statistics the total number of deaths cannot be given but my inquiries show that few villages escaped the disease.

The first case in Kotah city was reported on the 31st May, and the last occurred on the 11th July 1885. Dr. Crofts remained at Kotah during almost the whole of this time, and was most active and persevering in his endeavours to check the epidemic. A cholera hospital was established outside the city gates, and every effort made to induce persons attacked to seek medical aid at an early stage of their illness; the number of people treated was, however, comparatively small. I would record my appreciation of Dr. Croft's services on this occasion; he was well supported by Hospital Assistant Kunnia Lal. Babu Izat Singh, in his executive capacity as Superintendent of the City Police, also did good work in trying to enforce sanitary rules. The registered numbers of births and deaths in Kotah city from causes other than cholera were 810 and 1,281, being 20·11 and 31·81, respectively, per thousand of the population, calculated at 40,270 souls. The death-rate in Kotah city would appear from these figures to be unusually high and out of all proportion to the birth-rate.

The correctness of this disproportion has more than once been questioned, but no error has been discovered in the monthly returns, in the preparation of which particular care is said to be taken. I cannot, however, bring myself to believe that the figures are altogether accurate.

Much has lately been done by the Municipal Committee towards improving the conservancy arrangements in the city, Chaubay Ragunath Das, the newly appointed Vice-President, having shown himself specially active.

Complaints are frequently made of the number of stray dogs in the city, a source of much annoyance to the poorer classes, but directly any scheme is brought forward for ridding the streets of this pest, the prejudices of the Brahmins prevent its being carried into execution, consequently the evil is likely to continue.

KOTRIS.

INDARGARH.

14. The young Maharajah Sher Singh, a promising youth of 12 years, continues his education at the Mayo College; being a minor, his estate is under management. Last year, 1941 Sambat the revenue amounted to ₹93,550, while the expenditure, owing to the faulty management of the Kamdar, Kunwar Lal, since deceased, rose to ₹1,02,198-14-6, leaving a deficit of ₹8,648-14-6.

Saikh Lal Kothari, lately Civil Judge in Jhallawar, has been appointed Kamdar in Kunwar Lal's stead and is engaged in carrying out some necessary reforms.

The estate bears a balance debt of ₹50,000, which, with good seasons, should be paid off in four years.

BULWAN.

Maharaja Guggan Sal, who succeeded his uncle Gopal Singh in the Chiefship on the 24th July 1880, administers his Kotri exceedingly badly.

The estate is a poor one, and five villages are under attachment for arrears of tribute payable to the British Government and Jaipur for which Kotah has been held responsible. The revenue of the whole estate last year is believed not to have exceeded ₹7,000, the tenantry are ill-treated and discontented, and owing to desertions much land is lying out of cultivation. The Maharaja has been seriously warned of the necessity for appointing a good Kamdar and generally setting his affairs in order.

KHATOLI.

Maharaja Bhyron Singh, who is 77 years of age, has had a long-standing quarrel with his eldest son, Bhopal Singh, and owing to this family dissension the estate has suffered considerably; the Maharaja is said to be in debt to the extent of a lakh of rupees, his yearly revenue being estimated at ₹38,000.

The Maharaja and his eldest son are now in Kotah, and I am happy to be able to report that a reconciliation has been effected which appears to be genuine on both sides.

GAINTA KNOWN AS THE BARI KOTRI.

Maharaja Madho Singh, 18 years of age, left the Mayo College after four years' study in July last, in consequence of his eye-sight becoming affected. He is a very good-looking, promising youth, and his estate, thanks to a good Kamdar, is the most flourishing of all the Kotris.

The Maharaja also holds a Jagir from His Highness the Maharao of Kotah, and his total revenue may be put at ₹35,000 per annum.

KURWAR.

Thakur Sobbag Singh, aged about 37, succeeded his father 18 years ago, and has managed his estate so well that he has paid off some ₹60,000 of debt; his revenue may be estimated at ₹15,000.

PIPALDA, OR THE CHOTI KOTRI.

This estate is under management, the present Chief, Thakur Goman Singh, succeeded by adoption on the 14th August 1878, and for the last four years has been attending the Mayo College. The revenue of the estate is about ₹15,000.

PHUSOD, OR THE BICHLI KOTRI.

I regret to record the death of the Chief of this Kotri, Thakur Runjit Singh, of remittent fever on the 15th September last at the early age of 37; he was a capable man and much esteemed by his people. He has been succeeded, with the recognition of His Highness the Maharao, by Bukhtawor Singh, son of Bhawani Singh, the nearest of kin to the deceased. The revenue of the estate is between ₹14,000 and 15,000.

ANTARDA.

Maharaja Devi Singh is 21 years of age, and during the two years he has been in possession has administered his estate well. His income is said to be ₹16,000. There is a debt on the estate of ₹7,000, which is being paid off at the rate of ₹1,200, or ₹1,300 per annum.

The control over the Kotris and Punarth remains in the hands of His Highness the Maharao, who continues to consult the Political Agent in all important business connected with these Departments. During the year under report matters may be said to have progressed satisfactorily.

MAYO COLLEGE.

15. The prevalence of cholera in the State caused some delay in the return of the Kotah boys after the midsummer vacation. By the withdrawal of the Maharajah of Gainta from the College, the number of boys on the roll was reduced to six.

It is proposed to send a new boy next July, Kunwar Dhul Singh, the son of Apji Bal Chaddur Singh of Dabri.

Some necessary additions and improvements suggested by Major Loch are being made to the Kotah house at a cost of ₹5,425.

RAINFALL.

16. Although the total rainfall registered 30½ inches as compared with 19 inches the previous year, yet owing to its uneven distribution during the months of the south-west monsoon full benefit was unfortunately not derived. Over 21 inches fell in July and August, flooding the country in many parts and causing the seed in the ground to rot; then followed a long break, during which the young crops withered for lack of moisture. The consequence was a kkarif outturn far below the average. The deficency in the kharif has, however, been compensated for by an abundant rabi, due in no small degree to a most timely rainfall at the end of December which enabled additional land to be brought under the plough and gave a great stimulus to the young unirrigated crops.

Poppies suffered somewhat from high winds and storms in the early spring, but on the whole the opium yield was up to the average.

A larger area than in last year was planted with sugarcane, but the expense and trouble attending sugarcane cultivation is, I fear, a bar to its being extensively grown until better markets are opened out by improved means of communication.

IRRIGATION.

17. The cold-weather rainfall was heavier than usual, so there was less need for irrigation and no great demand for water from the Parbutti Canal, from which no direct profit can yet be shown to the credit of the State. In some instances no doubt wells were abandoned in favor of canal waterings, as being less costly at the rates charged by the State; but it will take some time yet before the people properly appreciate the form of water-supply which has been provided for them. An extension of the canal on a small scale is now being made in the hope of getting better results from a portion of the country, composed of yellow clay, which is said to be more suited for irrigation than the black cotton soil through which the canal chiefly passes.

The Eklera tank, alluded to in last year's report, was closed before the end of the hot weather and partially filled during the rains forming a fine sheet of water about one mile square.

Some 1,000 bighas were irrigated from it this year; all the ducts, however, are not yet completed.

Three other tanks have been sanctioned—

Ayani.—Estimate ₹19,724. Calculated to contain, when full, 99 millions of cubic feet of water; in progress.

Bagair.—Estimate ₹6,478; in progress.

Polai Khurd.—Estimate ₹5,382; not yet commenced.

In the Shergarh Nizamat, the improvement of an old and neglected system of irrigation ducts leading from the Andheri river, which in former days enabled a large area to be brought under rice cultivation has been taken in hand, the project being sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹9,000.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

18. The Kotah Forests cover a considerable area, and contain some valuable trees such as teak, sandalwood, mohwa, rija sal and others, which under proper management should prove a source of increasing revenue to the State. No attempt at conservancy was made until 1880, and during the last two years, owing to the incapacity of the late Forest Superintendent, Jugdumba Prasad, little or no progress can be recorded.

On the 8th March last, under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, the services of Babu Sahib Roy were transferred to Kotah from Ajmere-Merwara, for employment as Superintendent. Babu Sahib Roy has a thorough knowledge of Forestry, and will, I have no doubt, maintain the excellent reputation he has brought with him.

EXHIBITION.

19. Kotah contributed a number of articles to the London Indo-Colonial Exhibition, including a handsome ivory inlaid wood screen, and various pieces of muslin and stamped cloth for the manufacture of which Kotah is noted.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

20. Leaving Kotah on the 3rd December 1885, I marched through the Kunwas, Kunjer, and Sangode Nizamats to Atro, visiting thence a spot on the Andheri river, where certain of the Tonk villagers of Anmandpura had constructed dams, with a view to diverting the stream for their own irrigation use. On my representation the dams have since been removed. From Atro I proceeded through the Nizamats of Kishenganj, Mungrol, and Etao to the Kotris of Ganita, Bulwan, Indargarh, and Antarda, afterwards meeting the Agent to the Governor-General on the 21st January at Myana on the river Chambal. From Myana I accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General through the Anta and Khanpur Nizamats to Jhalrapatan, visiting with him *en route* the Kotris of Kurwar, Khatoli, Pipulda, and Phusud, and halting two days in Kotah itself, where the Agent to the Governor-General saw His Highness the Maharao.

From Jhalrapatan I marched to Taruj, returning to Kotah *viâ* Ghatoli and Girdurpura on the 25th February 1886.

My tour therefore extended over 82 days and afforded me the opportunity of making myself personally acquainted with the greater portion of the Kotah State.

GENERAL REMARKS.

21. His Highness the Maharao had intended to proceed to Ajmere in November last for the purpose of meeting His Excellency the Viceroy, but was prevented by illness at the last moment from starting, and his camp, which had gone on ahead, had to be recalled.

22. In conclusion, I regret to record the death of His Highness the Maharao's half brother, Maharaja Rai Singji, from cholera on the 28th Jnne 1885, and the death of Her Highness the Rani Solunki, of fever on the 1st February 1886.

Her Highness was the daughter of the late Dolel Singh, Raja of Lunawara in Rewa Kanta, and was married to the Maharao in Sambat 1927, A.D. 1870-71.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat 1941 (from 1st August 1884 to 31st July 1885) with the columns of the estimates of 1884-85, and Budget Estimates for 1885-86.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1884-85.	Actual Income of 1884-85.	Budget Estimate for 1885-86.
	Income.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue — Current	17,00,000 0 0	14,39,180 7 1	17,00,000 0 0
	Land Revenue — Arrears	50,000 0 0	61,763 11 4	50,000 0 0
2	Compensation from British Government in lieu of dues on salt — Kotah State	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,000 0 0
	Compensation from British Government in lieu of dues on salt — Kotri Chiefs and Jagirdars	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
3	Chhut (Remission)	50,000 0 0	35,710 11 5	40,000 0 0
4	Kanoongo Haks	13,000 0 0	10,471 5 9	13,000 0 0
5	Gardens	4,500 0 0	3,986 4 3	5,000 0 0
6	Forest — Grass	10,000 0 0	7,149 1 3	10,000 0 0
	Forest — Wood	15,000 0 0	14,302 6 4	17,000 0 0
7	Tribute	55,000 0 0	54,941 1 3	55,000 0 0
8	Tulbana (Court Fees)	1,200 0 0	1,151 14 6	1,200 0 0
9	Customs	2,75,000 0 0	2,42,823 5 0	2,75,000 0 0
10	Abkari	15,000 0 0	15,339 6 11	17,000 0 0
11	Mint	1,500 0 0	3,319 8 9	4,000 0 0
12	Judicial — Fines	10,000 0 0	6,789 11 7	7,000 0 0
	Judicial — Fees	1,000 0 0	1,083 11 9	1,000 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	16,000 0 0	17,372 0 0	17,000 0 0
13	Advances recovered — Takavi	500 0 0	.....	500 0 0
	Advances recovered — Miscellaneous	5,000 0 0	5,005 13 4	2,000 0 0
14	Postal	500 0 0	517 15 3	500 0 0
15	Jail	1,500 0 0	2,326 0 7	2,000 0 0
16	Savings of pay, &c.	15,000 0 0	14,270 7 5	15,000 0 6
17	Exchange and Interest	10,000 0 0	13,953 0 3	12,000 0 0
18	Miscellaneous	40,000 0 0	32,475 8 6	25,000 0 0
	Total	23,08,875 0 0	20,03,108 8 6	22,88,375 0 0
	To balance of 31st July 1884	.....	4,71,513 8 5	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	24,74,622 0 11	.....

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1884-85.	Actual Expenditure of 1884-85.	Budget Estimate for 1885-86.
	Expenditure.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenanaden	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0
4	Political Agency	29,088 0 0	22,301 2 8	29,088 0 0
5	Council — Pay of Members	18,048 0 0	17,850 0 0	17,400 0 0
	Council — Establishment	4,841 0 0	4,876 0 0	4,853 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges — Stables	39,070 0 0	38,760 12 5	39,070 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Elephants	14,977 8 0	11,429 12 1	14,835 8 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Bullocks	10,471 0 0	10,041 13 3	9,971 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Camels	11,977 0 0	11,905 4 4	11,653 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Farashkhana	7,039 0 0	7,022 12 2	6,495 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Wood and grass establishments	831 8 0	786 4 0	831 8 0
	Establishment and feeding charges — Other establishments	7,968 2 0	7,903 4 10	7,975 2 0
7	Revenue — Malandar	20,155 11 0	18,201 1 6	20,155 11 0
	Revenue — Nizamats	1,12,436 0 0	1,04,507 15 7	1,13,768 0 0
	Revenue — Forest conservancy	5,514 0 0	5,637 9 9	10,590 0 0
	Revenue — Chhut	50,000 0 0	35,704 3 8	40,000 0 0
	Revenue — Kanoongo Haks	6,000 0 0	3,305 15 7	6,000 0 0
8	Customs	19,268 0 0	18,879 5 3	19,268 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,273 12 0	5,240 13 9	5,273 12 0
10	Hisab	8,064 0 0	6,778 14 9	8,064 0 0
11	Treasury	5,532 0 0	5,514 0 0	5,532 0 0
12	Ambar	3,608 8 0	3,580 10 3	3,620 8 0
13	Mint	1,327 0 0	1,058 14 3	1,327 0 0
14	Judicial — Court of Appeal	6,576 0 0	6,573 10 0	6,576 0 0
	Judicial — Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0
	Judicial — Criminal Court	4,314 0 0	4,314 0 0	4,314 0 0
	Judicial — City Police	14,127 4 0	13,986 4 0	13,539 4 0
	Judicial — Thanas	15,528 0 0	14,646 3 8	15,528 0 0
	Judicial — Stamps	700 0 0	485 8 2	700 0 0
15	Army — Office establishment	9,624 0 0	9,420 0 0	9,624 0 0
	Army — Artillery	62,168 8 0	60,796 5 5	62,168 8 0
	Army — Fort Garrison	29,557 0 0	28,637 14 6	29,241 8 0
	Army — Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	74,976 11 3	75,576 0 0
	Army — Irregular do.	31,236 0 0	30,837 4 3	31,236 0 0
	Army — Regular Infantry	66,564 0 0	65,983 6 0	66,564 0 0
	Army — Irregular do.	1,40,052 12 0	1,39,253 12 0	1,39,908 12 0
16	Pension	6,082 14 0	6,082 14 0	6,000 0 0
17	Public Works Department	3,00,000 0 0	2,80,000 0 0	2,48,500 0 0
18	Jail	18,088 0 0	14,449 6 2	18,088 0 0
19	Gardens	7,903 0 0	7,642 7 4	8,081 3 0
20	Settlement Department	34,087 0 0	35,320 0 0	26,768 0 0
21	Vakils	9,346 4 0	8,775 0 7	9,358 4 0
22	Charity endowment	1,28,230 0 0	1,28,228 0 0	1,28,343 12 0
23	Festivals	6,615 7 0	5,922 11 9	6,615 7 9
24	Gifts — Marriages	5,500 0 0	2,620 2 6	5,500 0 0
	Gifts — Deaths	4,000 0 0	4,090 0 0	4,000 0 0
	Gifts — Guests	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	Gifts — Miscellaneous	3,500 0 0	1,307 6 2	3,500 0 0
25	Stationery	9,376 0 0	9,348 13 4	9,459 0 0
26	Advances — Takavi	500 0 0	1,166 0 0	500 0 0
	Advances — Miscellaneous	500 0 0	318 10 0	500 0 0
27	School	5,343 0 0	4,928 5 9	5,355 0 0
28	Medical	11,085 0 0	9,802 5 1	13,077 0 0
29	Exchange and interest	1,000 0 0	999 15 3	1,000 0 0
30	Izlaigher establishment	2,094 0 0	2,033 0 0	2,094 0 0
31	Refunds of fines and deposits	2,500 0 0	5,062 11 1	2,500 0 0
32	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
33	Bandmaster's establishment	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0
34	Miscellaneous — Bhatta	8,000 0 0	7,561 4 6	8,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous — Miscellaneous	31,000 0 0	30,904 8 0	31,000 0 0
35	Serai or petty repairs (relaying tiled roof)	10,000 0 0	6,501 7 6	10,000 0 0
36	Mayo College	6,300 0 0	4,476 9 9	11,725 0 0
	Total	20,48,475 15 0	19,63,621 0 4	19,88,623 0 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1885	.....	5,06,001 0 7	.....
	GRAND TOTAL	.....	24,74,622 0 11	.....

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Crime.	No. of cases pending on 1st April 1885.	No. of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1886.	No. of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons. Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
												Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
1	Culpable Homicide	...	2	2	2	...	2	3	2	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
2	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide .	...	5	5	5	...	5	9	8	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
3	Do. to murder	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
4	Robbery { Dakaiti	3	6	9	9	...	3	14	11	3	...	9,537 3 3	...	616 10 0	...	
	{ Other	5	13	18	18	...	1	1	1	...	...	290 9 3	...	14 0 0	...	
5	Theft { Cattle	1	67	68	67	1	30	69	35	34	...	.....	303	.....	200	
	{ Other	1	295	296	296	...	93	251	118	133	...	16,229 5 9	...	6,055 6 6	...	
6	Attempt at Suicide	...	23	23	23	...	14	20	12	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	
7	Poisoning { Thagi	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	700 0 0	...	.....	...	
	{ Other	...	2	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
8	Grievous Hurt	...	12	12	12	...	7	7	7	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
9	Buying or disposing of persons . .	...	2	2	2	...	1	4	1	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	
10	Abduction	...	18	18	18	...	10	12	10	2	...	150 0 0	...	.....	...	
11	Causing Miscarriage	...	5	5	5	...	2	10	5	5	...	.....	...	.....	...	
12	Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
13	Escape from custody	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
14	Buying or disposing of stolen property .	...	2	2	2	...	2	4	4	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
15	Arson	...	4	4	4	...	1	4	1	3	...	.....	...	.....	...	
16	Counterfeiting coin	...	4	4	4	...	3	4	3	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
17	Other crimes	10	623	633	631	2	196	326	204	122	...	3,481 12 9	2	355 0 0	...	
	Total . .	20	1,089	1,109	1,106	3	377	747	431	316	...	30,388 15 0	305	7,041 0 6	200	

Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of				Pending on 31st March 1886.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	...	271	271	191	37	43	271	...
Criminal Appeals	3	71	74	25	15	6	46	28
Total	3	342	345	216	52	49	317	28
Civil Cases—Appeal.								
Cases exceeding R5,000	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ 1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	1
„ „ 300 „ „ 1,000	1	8	9	4	1	1	6	3
Cases not exceeding R300	14	46	60	37	6	5	48	12
Total	16	56	72	42	7	6	55	17
GRAND TOTAL	19	398	417	258	59	55	372	45

Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Nizam's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1886.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	
Civil Court.									
Suits exceeding ₹5,000	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	2	...
Suits exceeding ₹1,000, but not exceeding ₹5,000	3	15	18	9	...	2	5	16	2
Ditto ₹300 ditto ditto ₹1,000	9	39	48	35	3	1	5	44	4
Suits not exceeding ₹300	17	434	451	333	29	42	34	438	13
Total	29	490	519	378	32	45	45	500	19
Nizam's Courts.									
Suits not exceeding ₹300	86	273	359	168	10	57	49	284	75
Grand Total	115	763	878	546	42	102	94	784	94

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into, and released from, the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Period of Sentence.	Remaining on 1st April 1885.				Admitted during the year.				Total.				Died and released during the year.								Remaining on 31st March 1886.				Under trial.	Remarks.
		Criminal.				Criminal.				Criminal.			Died.		Released.			Escaped.				Criminal.				
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Criminal. Male.	Criminal. Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Under six months	1	11	5	17	10	104	18	132	11	115	23	149	1	...	10	83	19	1	...	114	1	30	4	35		The daily average number of the prisoners sentenced . . 209·40 Under trial . . . . . 4·64 The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 178 to 247.
Above six months and under one year	...	26	4	30	...	40	5	45	...	66	9	75	...	...	...	44	7	...	...	51	...	22	2	24		
Ditto one year and under three years	...	74	1	75	...	31	8	39	...	105	9	114	2	...	...	51	3	...	...	56	...	52	6	58		
Ditto three years and under five years	...	38	2	40	...	3	1	4	...	41	3	44	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	15	...	27	2	29	*Nil*	
Ditto five years and under seven years	...	27	1	28	...	12	...	12	...	39	1	40	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	16	....	23	1	24		
Ditto seven years and under ten years	...	25	2	27	...	1	...	1	...	26	2	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2	28		
Ditto ten years and under fourteen years	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5		
For life	...	22	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	5	26		The death-rate for the whole year was 13·89 per mile.
Total	1	226	20	247	10	194	32	236	11	420	52	483	5	...	10	208	30	1	...	254	1	206	22	229		

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil Court and Nizamats of the Kotah State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.								Pending on 31st March 1886.	
				Wholly Executed.		Partially Executed.		Struck off.		Total.			
				Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.
CIVIL COURT.													
Suits exceeding R5,000	1	...	1	...	...	1	223 0 3	...	...	1	223 0 3	...	...
Suits exceeding R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	...	19	19	...	...	7	1,013 4 0	11	16,123 0 8	18	17,136 4 8	1	3,155 4 9
Suits exceeding R300, but not exceeding R1,000	7	47	54	7	3,059 2 7	18	2,387 0 3	21	12,206 6 4	46	17,652 3 2	8	4,900 6 8
Suits not exceeding R300	45	403	448	110	4,826 10 3	179	5,353 0 9	128	3,494 10 8	417	18,674 5 8	31	2,577
Total	53	469	522	117	7,885 12 10	205	8,976 5 3	160	36,823 11 8	482	53,685 13 9	40	10,633 4 8
NIZAMATS.													
Suits not exceeding R300	73	90	163	75	4,054 10 6	5	404 9 0	28	2,585 5 6	108	7,044 9 0	55	4,518 1 6
GRAND TOTAL	126	559	685	192	11,940 7 4	210	9,380 14 3	188	39,409 1 2	590	60,730 6 9	95	15,151 6 2

Observations of the Thermometer, Barometer, and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

1885-86.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1885	29·10	28·96	29·04	98	81	93	...	29
May „	29·02	28·88	28·98	101	82	96	...	98
June „	28·96	28·62	28·78	103	84	97	6	47
July „	28·84	28·61	28·71	100	82	90	11	44
August „	28·87	28·60	28·70	92	79	85	9	83
September „	29·09	28·81	28·90	95	80	83	...	14
October „	29·13	28 99	29·06	92	81	86	...	21
November „	29·26	29·06	29·15	81	73	75	...	...
December „	29·17	28·90	29·15	74	64	73	...	82
January 1886	29·37	28·91	29·10	74	61	70	...	29
February „	29·22	28·89	29·09	82	58	65	...	...
March „	29·23	28·87	29·02	95	73	81	...	3
Total	349·26	346·10	347·68	1,087	898	994	30	50
Average	29·10	28·83	28·97	90	74	82	...	...

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1885-86.

Name of Schools.	Number of Boys.					Daily average number of attendance.	No. of Teachers.	Remarks
	In English.	In Persian.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School.	42	162	25	284	513	371	10	
Village Schools.								
Baran	...	21	...	44	65	46	2	
Mangrol	...	...	2	50	52	33	1	
Sangod	...	...	...	153	153	70	1	
Khanpur	...	...	...	32	32	21	1	
Anta	...	...	...	49	49	39	1	
Kaithun	...	...	...	49	49	45	1	
Total	42	183	27	661	913	625	17	

Kotah,
The 30th April 1886.

W H. C WYLLIE, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

Appendix IX.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 175-G., dated Jhalrapatan, 5th June 1886.

From—MAJOR H. WYLIE, *Political Agent, Jhallawar,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Jhallawar State for the official year 1885-86.

2. The post of the Political Agent was held from the 1st to the 7th April 1885 by Major H. B. Abbott. That officer then proceeded to England on furlough, and Mr. T. W. Miles, C.E., Executive Engineer of Jhallawar and Kotah, assumed charge of the current duties of the office until the 25th idem; when I (having been posted as Major Abbott's successor) joined, and took up my appointment, which I held uninterruptedly until the close of the financial year.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

3. His Highness the Maharaj Rana attended race meetings at Mhow and Meerut during the year; he also visited the Agent to the Governor-General at Abú in September, and in the same month visited the Maharaja of Marwar at Jodhpur; on both these occasions I accompanied His Highness. In the month of November the Maharaj Rana attended the opening of the Mayo College at Ajmere by the Viceroy, and took the opportunity of paying his respects to His Excellency.

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S TOURS.

4. During the year under report, I visited the outlying district of Shahabad, and made an extended tour in the Chowmehla; I also accompanied His Highness the Maharaj Rana on a tour through a portion of Central Jhallawar.

THE COUNCIL.

5. At the commencement of the year the Council consisted of the following Sardars: Thakur Bije Singh, Apji Narpat Singh, Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, Konwar Sheodan Singh, Dhabai Sheo Baksh, and Dhabai Bakshi Ram, but of these Dhabai Bakshi Ram died in August 1885, and Dhabai Sheo Baksh resigned his office in October. His Highness the Maharaj Rana has not filled up either of these vacancies.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

6. The years' rainfall was 47·90 inches at the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan. This fall was much above the average, but the crops did not suffer to any great extent, and the rabi harvest was decidedly good.

HEALTH.

7. There was some cholera at Jhalrapatan during the early weeks of the year under report, which was clearly imported from the large Ujjain Fair. Cholera also broke out in the month of October, with considerable virulence, in some towns and villages of the Chowmehla. In other respects the public health was on the whole good, for the number of fever cases was below the average, and there was no epidemic of small-pox.

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

8. The five dispensaries in the State continue to be well supplied with medicines and surgical instruments. The Agency Surgeon's report has been submitted departmentally.

9. The number of children vaccinated shows a steady increase year by year, for in 1883-84 there were 3,888 vaccinated, in 1884-85 there were 4,954, and in the year under report the number rose to 5,423.

EDUCATION.

10. The State Inspector of Schools appears to be well satisfied with the result of the changes that were made (as mentioned in my report of last year) in the principal school of the State, which is situated at the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan. From personal examination however, I cannot say that the condition of the mufussil schools is equally satisfactory. These schools require much careful attention by the Inspector himself, the class of masters might be improved, and the schools generally be made more attractive to children and to the pupils' rents.

11. Mr. Dammi Lall, Inspector of Schools, resigned his appointment last February, and the Maharaj Rana has appointed in his place a young Native Christian, Mr. Surgia, who was educated in England.

JAILS.

12. The average number of prisoners in the only jail in the State (which is situated at head-quarters) was 189·77 against 186 last year. The improvements in the jail buildings mentioned in the last report have proved beneficial.

Two deaths occurred in the jail from natural causes during the year, and one capital punishment took place.

COURTS.

13. At the commencement of the financial year the Appellate Court consisted of three Judges—Hakim Saadat Ahmad, Dhabai Hur Lal, and Munshi Kali Charan. The first two of these officials resigned the Jhallawar service during the year, and the Maharaj Rana has appointed in their room a man Hakim Muhammad Amir.

14. Statements of the work done by the Criminal Courts are attached. In the year under report 309 cases were filed on the criminal side of the Appellate Court against an average of 268 suits during the last five years. The whole 309 cases were disposed of.

15. It is reported that the special feature to be noticed is the increase of offences coming under section 60 of the Jhallawar Criminal Code (house-breaking).

16. In the Criminal Court itself there were 181 cases pending from last year, and 1,467 suits were instituted during the year under report, making a total of 1,648 cases against an average of 1,538. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 1,201 against an average of 1,074.

17. There have been four appeals against the decisions of the Tahsil Courts during the year, making, with one pending from last year, a total of five; out of these five, two were "upheld," one "modified" one "reversed," and one is still "pending."

POLICE.

18. The Police have not been so successful this year as in former years, and a smaller amount of lost property has been recovered.

BOUNDARIES.

19. There were 24 boundary cases pending from last year, out of these 22 cases were external and 2 internal. To these were added 8 more external cases during the year under report. No cases were settled during the year, so a balance is left of 30 external and 2 internal unsettled boundary cases.

PUBLIC WORKS.

20. The Public Works Department report has been submitted departmentally as usual. The chief point to be noticed is that three original "communications" have been sanctioned during the year under report. The most important of these is the causeway over the Kali Sind river, which work is 795 feet long by 28 feet broad. It is hoped that it will be completed for traffic before the rains of the present year.

TRADE.

21. Trade as a whole has been dull, but transactions in gúr have been rather brisk, as will be seen by the attached statement.

SALT.

22. There has been a slight decrease in the importation of salt into the State. No cases of smuggling have been reported.

THE MAYO COLLEGE.

23. There are four young gentlemen from this State studying at the Mayo College.

STUD.

24. The State horse-breeding arrangements continue as reported last year.

ENSILAGE.

25. An experiment in ensilage was again tried during the year under report. The silo was $22' \times 10'\ 6'' \times 6'$. Grass was deposited early in October, and taken out the end of March. The results are much the same as those mentioned in the report of 1884-85.

Statement showing Working of the Appellate Court, Jhallawar, during 1885-86, as compared with the Average of Previous Years.

Description of Cases.	Average of past years.									Pending.		1885-86.								
	Instituted.					Disposed of.						Instituted.				Disposed of.				
	Pending.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Average.	1884-85.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pending.
Criminal	65	268	5	250	588	264	6	254	524	64	53	309	12	235	609	309	12	198	519	90

Comparative Statement showing Working of the Criminal Court, Jhallawar, for the year 1885-86, as compared with the average working of the past five years.

Average of five years.				Pending.		1885-86.			Pending.
Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1884-85.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
187	1,351	1,538	1,359	179	181	1,467	1,648	1,506	142

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Jhallawar Tahsil Courts, Criminal Side, for 1885-86.

Appealed against.		Upheld.		Modified.		Reversed.		Pending.	
Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.	Average.	Present.
3	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1

Description.	Average.				Pending.		1885-86.			Pending at the end of 1885-86.
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	At the beginning of 1885-86.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
Criminal	195	1,339	1,534	1,415	119	119	1,536	1,655	1,487	168

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhallawar State for 1885-86.

Description.	Opium.	Karana.	Gram.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gúr.	Ganja and Bhang.	Poppy-seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Ghi.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	7,492	22,236	251,601	7,376	4,918	7,061	5,014	3,652	4,309	14,115	191	19,891	2,542	9,171	4,961	365,030
Exports	12,017	24,058	101,363	3,125	323	2,693	1,926	790	4,105	10,382	72	22,130	3,514	2,567	2,860	191,925
Transit	3,125	17,482	143,492	1,168	5,014	1,340	1,034	226	2,009	3,663	10	4,205	47	35,922	2,301	221,038

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan Bazar for 1885-86.

Description.	Opium.	Karana.	Gram.	Ghi.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gúr.	Ganja and Bhang.	Poppy-seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,289	10,056	61,616	1,918	4,702	1,769	2,744	1,181	3,011	Mds.	2,345	103	5,235	2,049	6,162	111,146
Exports	5,339	6,281	1,312	801	2,111	146	1,356	466	484	2,833	206	16	123	1,278	3,152	25,904

JHALRAPATAN,

The 5th June 1886.

H. WYLIE, *Major*,

Political Agent, Jhallawar.

Appendix X.

BICKANIR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1885-86.

No. 3-P., dated Bickanir, 20th April 1886.

From—CAPTAIN A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E., *Political Agent, Bickanir,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bickanir Agency for the year 1885-86.

SARDARS.

2. There is nothing calling for special comment under this head. The Thakurs concerned in the disturbances of 1883 have completely settled down and have paid without demur the greater portion of the "Fouj Khurch" levied from them. The one rekh among Tazimi Thakurs to be decided, *viz.*, Jasana has been settled, and the only case still pending amongst the petty Thakurs was referred to the Special Committee for decision.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. There has been no change in the personnel of the Council, but Maharaj Bhiv Singh has not been able, as I hoped he might, to resume his seat. The advantages anticipated from the creation of four Nizamats have been fully realised, and the system is appreciated by the people. Early in January of this year, Lala Narayan Das, an experienced Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, whose services had been lent by the Punjab Government, was appointed to the charge of the Suratgarh Nizamat, where his knowledge of settlement work is of special importance. The Jaipur Durbar have agreed to a proposal that, in conformity with the procedure already obtaining between that State and the Punjab States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, and Loharu, border cases between Jaipur and Bickanir shall be decided in the local Nizamats, instead of being referred to the Jaipur Court of Vakils. The distance which complainants had to travel to depose to loss of a bullock or camel, the trouble and expense which this journey and the delays of the Court occasioned often led to their paying black mail rather than prosecute their claim. The success of this alteration will largely depend on the co-operation of the local officials and police: of course, I do not expect their mutual jealousies to disappear immediately, still it is an improvement on the previous procedure; and as the present Nizams of Shaikhawati and Reni are both of them sensible men, while the Nizam of Sujangarh and the Sikar officials have lately discussed the question in a friendly manner, as will be mentioned in paragraph 34, there are hopes that border crime will be dealt with in a more thorough manner.

4. The new customs system referred to in paragraph 8 of last year's report has proved an unqualified success, and the receipts have largely exceeded the estimate. The accounts for the whole year are not yet ready, but the actual income will probably not fall far short of 5¼ lakhs, while 3¾ lakhs was its anticipated amount. The State was at first divided into five, and afterwards into ten, customs circles each under a separate Daroga, who submits monthly accounts to head-quarters. There are at present 38 thanas and 105 chowkis on the border and in the principal towns. For the convenience of traders commission agents were appointed at Bhiwani and Sirsa, and authorised to grant rawannahs to traders who preferred to give hundis on Bickanir. By this plan about ₹ 1,75,000 were received at head-quarters, traders were saved the risk and trouble of sending money and agents to the frontier posts, and the Durbar was spared the corresponding risk of escorting the money to Bickanir. A similar plan would have been adopted at Ajmere in regard to opium receipts, were it not that that tax is collected by the Jodhpur Durbar for this State. After a few months' experience it was decided to issue rawannahs in triplicate, one copy being sent with the monthly accounts to head-quarters and the others given to the trader; one of these is handed over at his destination and the other kept by him as a voucher.

5. A considerable boon to the people was conferred early in the year by the remission of "khoont," or tax on the sale of animals within the State; if the receipts for the three months during which it remained in force, *viz.*, ₹ 7,235, are a guide to the annual amount paid on this score, the people have benefited to the extent of ₹ 29,000 per annum. In view of the satisfactory results of the new system, it has been decided with the Maharaja's approval to reduce the duty on sugar from ₹ 2 to ₹ 1-8 per maund, thus equalising it with that in force in Marwar, and the duty on piece-goods from ₹ 5 to ₹ 4 per cent. The duty on country fruits and vegetables

except mangoes and onions has been remitted, and all goods carried by travellers on which the duty does not exceed four annas will be allowed to pass free: This latter concession will be appreciated by the villagers on the border who often have occasion to make small purchases in the adjoining territory, whether British or Native. The total value of these remissions is estimated at R 31,500 per annum. On the other hand, the export duty on "Til" has been raised from five annas to six annas, that on sheep and goats from 1½ annas to 2 annas, and that on ivory from 12 annas per maund to an *ad-valorem* duty of 5 per cent. These additions are expected to bring in R 6,500, so that the net reductions amount to R 25,000 per annum. Besides this, reductions have been made in the rates of duty on the following articles:—

	Former.	Present.
Slabs and stones	2 annas per maund.	2 annas per camel-load.
Log	4 „ „	·8 „ „
Date palm leaves	1½ R „	10 „ per maund.
Cotton, raw	1¼ „ „	10 „ „
Oil	1¼ „ „	12 „ „
Fuller's earth	3 annas „	1½ „ „

Saltpetre formerly free has been taxed according to quality at 2 annas and 4 annas per maund, and country spirits at R2 per maund.

6. The figures for the last month of the year are not yet complete, so I cannot submit a statement of the quantities of goods carried, but I am informed that they are largely in excess of former returns. It is probable that trade will be still brisker this year for an unfavorable season in the western parts of the State, and the prohibition against marriages amongst Hindus which prevailed for the first seven months of last year cannot fail to have had a depressing influence. Another reason for anticipating higher receipts this year is, that stocks laid in before the introduction of the new system, with its increased duty on some articles, will have been in a great measure consumed, and traders will have to import more freely.

7. There have been 108 applications for compensation for loss of privileges: 24 have been settled for an annual payment of R34,913-3-3, 5 cases have been rejected, and 79 have still to be decided. The following are the principal sums awarded:—

	R
Maharaj Lal Singh	7,632
Zenana	6,155
Rao of Pugal	6,000
Charans of Deshnok	6,000
„ of 24 other villages	1,898
„ of Sital	1,200
Brahmins	3,875

A portion only of the compensation due to the Zenana has been settled. So far the Mahji Bhatianiji, widow of the late Maharaja, has hitherto declined to state the amount she expects, chiefly it is understood at the instigation of her Kamdar, Guman Mall Bairea, who probably fears an examination of his account books. Finding that there was considerable delay in the submission of claims, the Durbar lately issued an order requiring their presentation before the close of the year to entitle the claimants to compensation from the first, as application made later would only give a right to it from the date of the request. The claims now under consideration are mostly by Tazimi Sardars and have been submitted in consequence of that order; they will probably be satisfied for about R15,000 a year, and if the Mahji reconsiders the question her claim can be probably be settled for R5,000 or R6,000 more, so that probably R50,000 or R55,000 will be the total annual charge on this account. Considerable opposition was expected on the part of the Charans, and the question was of some importance, as on its decision depended the attitude of other "Akars," or untaxed classes, throughout the State. The Charans of Deshnok, however, took the lead, seeking the arbitration of the Dewan, in whose impartiality they declared their confidence, and cheerfully accepted his award. Their example was followed by others, and it speaks well for the reputation established by the Dewan that he should have been able to satisfy a class so tenacious of their privileges as these Charans have often proved themselves to be. The compensation to the Charans of a number of other villages took the form of a remission of certain "lags," or cesses, which, as they contended, established an invidious distinction between them and other Charans, and after some discussion the matter was settled in accordance with their wishes.

8. The cost of establishment in a country extending over 23,000 square miles with no natural barriers is of course high, but deducting half a lakh of rupees for this and the same amount payable as compensation, there will still be an annual gain to the State of 1¼ to 1½ lakhs in comparison with the former system. The chief credit for this satisfactory result is due to

Seth Nemi Chand, who has held sole charge of the Customs Department during the year. The Council, wisely allowed him considerable latitude in the choice and numbers of his establishment, and he has thoroughly justified the confidence reposed in him.

9. It has been a busy year in the Revenue Department, and a great deal of work has been done. The rough measurement of the Khalsa land referred to in last year's report has steadily progressed, and a small portion still unfinished in the Hanumangarh, Churu, Sirdarshehr, and Bickanir Tahsils will probably be completed by the 15th May. Up to the end of March 5,334,711 bighas had been measured with a "Jarib," or chain, at a cost of 4 cowris per bigha. The total expenditure for the year has been ₹10,043 15-8, of which ₹9,261-6-8 were spent in measurement and the remainder in miscellaneous work connected with it. The errors in measurement do not probably exceed 5 per cent. in a country like Bickanir of great extent and generally poor quality of soil; this is not a matter of much importance, while the advantage in point of cost over the more accurate, but expensive measurement, with a plane table is obvious. Rough maps of each village have been prepared and the usual settlement papers containing a record of the area cultivated and uncultivated, the names of the "Chowdris," or headmen, "Asamis" or cultivators, with the amount of their respective holdings, the different castes, the modes of collection and cultivation, the number of wells, tanks, plough cattle, &c., have been drawn up, so as to supply all needful information regarding the condition of each village. Details of the system previously in force and of the five years' summary settlement now made in the Nohor, Bahadera, and Rajgarh Tahsils will be given in a separate report; it is sufficient here to say that with a lower rate per bigha in each tahsil than that formerly paid he revenue will be increased by about ₹18,000 per annum, as the measurement has shown the cultivated area to be much larger than the headmen admitted, and a very trifling rate per bigha has been put upon the large uncultivated area in the hope of attracting cultivators from outside. Although the headmen have accepted the terms of the settlement, it is probable that they will petition against it, for, under the old system, they enjoyed practically unchecked power to oppress the cultivators, and by connivance with the officials secured a handsome profit at the expense of the Durbar in various fraudulent ways, all of which have now been closed to them. The cultivators on the other hand are quite satisfied with the new arrangement, as it secures them in rights on which the Chowdris were continually encroaching.

10. Arrangements have still to be made in the remaining Khalsa villages, and particularly is this important in the Suratgarh and Hanumangarh Tahsils, where there are vast tracts of good soil in the old bed of the Gaghar to be allotted. It is calculated that about 100 villages, each containing 12,000 bighas, could be founded if the land is all taken up. More than 300 applications for these "Chaks" have been received from intending settlers from British territory, and the work of marking them out once completed—it is now about half finished—allotment will commence. Here too great opposition may be expected from the Chowdris, who have wilfully allowed many lakhs of bighas to remain waste as a pasturage for their cattle, but they cannot be allowed to stand in the way of a reform, which, if carried out as intended should in the course of another five years bring in an increased revenue of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, and this with rates no higher than those in the adjoining district of Sirsa which it is intended to take as a guide in fixing the assessment. The brunt of the work has fallen on Munshi Sohan Lal, who is a most painstaking, courteous, and industrious official. He is now about to march through the tahsils which still have to be assessed, and will reach Suratgarh and Hanumangarh by the time the allotment of "Chak" has been completed, when the terms of the new assessment will be settled with the headmen and cultivators.

11. The survey of the Gaghar river alluded to in last year's report has been completed and the plans have been submitted to the Punjab Government, so it will not be long, I hope, before a decision on a question of considerable importance to the prosperity of the northern districts of the State is passed.

12. Raja Fatteh Khan Kaimkhani, whose former services in the Bhawalpur State were very highly spoken of by Colonel Grey, C.S.I., now Commissioner of Delhi, has been placed in charge of the Karkhanas and will, I hope, introduce order and economy into their management.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

13. The first fall of rain occurred on the 13th and 14th May, and was sufficient to tempt the people to plough and sow their fields. It was, however, for long followed only by light showers, and at Bickanir itself no rain fell again till the 26th June. In July and August the fall was again much below the average, indeed during the whole monsoon the Bickanir Tahsil only received 4·73 inches, or less than half the usual quantity. Day after day clouds came up and dispersed after only a few drops had fallen: the bajra which at first promised well gradually withered away, and for 30 miles round Bickanir itself the grass crop was poor and scanty.

Speaking generally, it may be said that to the west of an imaginary line drawn north to south of the State about 30 miles east of Bickanir city the rainfall was either much below the average or almost entirely deficient. To the east of that line both the rainfall and the crops have been up to, and in Sujangarh in the south-east corner of the State above, the average, though more rain at the end of the monsoon was required even there. For the first time returns in our measurement, instead of the "Ungal," or finger breadth, of the Bickanir zamindar, were obtained from the tahsils, and a glance at the list here attached will show how partial the rainfall has been this year :—

Bickanir	4·73	Sardarshehr	8·40
Lunkaransar	5·20	Bahadera	15·77
Sujangarh	20·85	Rajgarh	18·32
Dungargarh	11·68	Suratgarh	3·65
Ratangarh	9·72	Hanumangarh	0·49
Churu	8·2	Nohar	9·15
	Anopgarh	0·40	

14. The Hanumangarh and Suratgarh parganas suffered most; the soil there is generally the hard clayey bed of the Gaghar, and this requires a heavier fall of rain to fit it for the kharif crop than a sandy soil, which, though it seems poorer, retains moisture longer and is better suited to bajra. As soon as it became evident that the crops, and particularly the pasturage for cattle, must fail, the greater portion of the inhabitants migrated with their flocks and herds to more favored spots, leaving only a few care-takers in each village. The large stores of grain in the districts were ample for the consumption of the remaining inhabitants, and I satisfied myself in the course of my cold-weather tour by personal enquiry that no real distress existed. The principal headmen considered that when the absentees returned some assistance might be required, and it was arranged to supply grain to all who should apply for it; the customs duty on grain was remitted, and the people were warned that work would be given at tahsil head-quarters to all who cared to apply for it. The Tahsildars were enjoined to make frequent personal inspection of the villages within their charge. This was in December; two months later the Nazim of Suratgarh reported that grain was being distributed and work given to the very poor in the Hanumangarh pargana, but no other relief was required. In Suratgarh employment is being found in various useful works for those who need it, both at head-quarters and also at Sardargarh, where a tank is being excavated. In both districts the revenue collections have been postponed for two months, and will, if necessary, be suspended till next year.

15. The adjacent district of Anopgarh, which is in the estate of the Maharaja's father, and not under Durbar management, has been peculiarly unfortunate, in that this is but one of a series of bad years, and for several seasons the inhabitants have been compelled to take their animals into Bhawalpur for pasture. Throughout these three districts there is necessarily a great scarcity of fodder, and cattle not early driven elsewhere must have succumbed in numbers. The advantage of silos will perhaps be appreciated after the experience of this year's difficulties. A number of the most intelligent headmen of villages were sent at Durbar expense to the Government Cattle Farm at Hissar, to see for themselves the processes so successfully carried out there. The Superintendent kindly had everything explained to them and showed them that cattle would eat the ensilage, a point on which they had expressed some doubt; so, I hope that in another year they may be induced to profit by the lessons they learnt at Hissar. On the whole, there cannot be said to be anything approaching a famine in any part of the State, though prices will, of course, rule high until the character of the next season declares itself, and the difficulty of finding fodder for cattle must increase during the hot weather, now setting in.

FINANCES.

16. The completed accounts for Sambat 1941, which ended on the 16th March 1885, form an appendix to this report. They show a total income of ₹12,98,663-4, with an expenditure of ₹10,37,199-13; the cash balance at the close of that year was thus ₹2,61,463-7.

17. During this year an exhaustive enquiry into the liabilities of the State has been conducted by a Committee, consisting of Seth Milap Chand and Mangal Chand Rakecha, members of the Council. A notice was issued by the Durbar that any persons having claims against the State should present them within a period of two months, which was afterwards extended in the case of the creditors not resident in the State; on its expiry these claims were found to reach the large sum of ₹42,30,532-0-3. After comparison with the accounts recorded in the State Treasury the amount dwindled down to ₹22,29,032-3-9. It was at first proposed to pay this sum by annual instalments of one lakh of rupees, and to give creditors the option of taking the present worth of their claims in ready money. Various considerations, however, militated against this proposal, for only ₹7,87,524-11-3 represented the principal actually due, and it did

not seem fair to the State to expose it to the risk in case creditors should elect for instalments, of having to pay much more than would meet the circumstances of the case. The debts were mostly of very old standing contracted with the grand-fathers or even more distant ancestors of the present claimants, some of the original creditors through the favouritism of officials or from the pressure they could bring to bear on the Durbar had been granted exorbitant rates of interest, while others had received nothing. Moreover, but for the influence of Government, creditors would never have been paid at all, so that payment of the principal alone, by placing all on the same footing, would sufficiently satisfy these long-pending claims, and yet not press too hardly on the State. In this view the Maharaja fully concurred, and eight instalments of one lakh each were fixed. After payment of the first instalment tenders were invited for the purchase of two more. These tenders, when opened, were found to be at the rate of R65 in cash for every R100 of debt, and as the whole amount was eagerly taken up and there were sufficient funds in hand to pay off the whole debt, in a similar manner the offer was extended to the remaining creditors. Payments aggregating R4,98,605-1-6 have been already made and still continue, so that probably in the course of a few weeks the whole debt will be extinguished for about 5½ lakhs of rupees.

WORKING OF THE COURTS.

18. The returns from the Tahsils have not yet been received in detail, and I am only able to give the total number of cases disposed of without arranging them under separate heads; the Nizamat cases, however, are more fully shown.

CIVIL CASES.

19. In the tahsils 496 cases were pending at the close of the previous year and 1,527 were instituted in the course of it: 1,727 cases were disposed of, leaving 296 pending at the close of the year. In the Nizamats 88 cases were pending and 920 instituted during the year; decrees were given in 504 cases and 187 were dismissed; in 164 instances the dispute was amicably settled either by razinamah or arbitration, and 90 cases only were pending at the close of the year. By far the larger number of suits seem to have arisen out of money transactions.

CRIMINAL CASES.

20. In the tahsils 337 cases were pending at the beginning of the year: 2,005 were disposed of during its course and 223 were pending on the 1st April 1886. In the Nizamats 2,398 cases were under enquiry during the year, of which all but 215 were disposed of. Punishment was awarded in 329 cases only, and this proportion to the number of complaints seems small, but that of persons punished to those arrested, *viz.*, 600 out of 818, is a considerable improvement on last year. Robbery and cattle theft, as usual, swell the return more than any other crimes. The amount stolen is larger this year than last, the proportion of property recovered to that stolen being about the same, while the cattle recovered are about a third; last year they were nearly half of those stolen. Two murderers were executed at Bickanir. Suicide by jumping into a well is very common, and with a view of checking it orders were issued to put wooden gratings round the wells, since then there has been a marked falling off in the number of deaths.

21. Besides 2,026 miscellaneous cases the Nazims disposed of 464 regular revenue suits and 73 were still under enquiry on the 1st April 1886. Disputes about land and "Chowdhar" seem to have been the most numerous.

22. The Council confirmed the decision in five civil and three revenue cases sent up to them, but, out of 32 criminal cases, reversed the sentence in four and modified it in 10 instances. In appeal 105 civil cases came before them; the decisions were upheld in 52, were revised in six, and reversed in 38 cases; nine civil appeals are pending. They heard 81 criminal appeals, of which they confirmed the sentence in 39, reversed it in 28, and revised it in eight cases; six appeals are still pending. On the revenue side the number of appeals was also 81; 51 of the decisions were upheld, 16 were reversed, 7 were revised, one was transferred, and six are still to be decided. From the Thakur's Court there were 76 appeals, of which 47 were rejected, 12 were admitted, two decisions were revised, 11 cases were transferred, four being still pending.

IJLAS KHAS.

23. The Ijlas Khas had for confirmation two civil and four criminal cases. Civil appeals were 29, of which 23 were rejected, three admitted, and one decision was modified; two are still pending. On the criminal side 13 appeals were rejected and one was admitted. There were 22 revenue appeals, 17 of which were rejected and five were admitted. From the Thakur's Court 18 appeals were received, of which 9 were rejected, four were admitted, one was modified, and four are pending.

THAKUR'S COURT.

24. This Court had to deal with 528 cases, of which 282 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 246 to be settled this year. The majority of cases relate to land or villages. The heavy work of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 5 of last year's report, which has only just finished its sittings, has much interfered with that of the Thakur's Court, as Pandit Kalka Pershad has been employed in both, and could only devote a portion of his time to the Thakur's Court. I hope, however, that in the course of another six months the cases now pending will have been cleared off, when the Thakur's Court will cease to exist, as it has been arranged that all future disputes of the nature of those laid before this Court shall be decided in the Nizamats.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

25. The Special Committee consisting of Pandit Kalka Pershad and Seth Nemi Chand have worked steadily since March last year. They sent me, from time to time, their opinions on the cases submitted to them, and these, to the number of 144, with my remarks on each, have lately been forwarded to His Highness the Maharaja for favor of his opinion. The question is one of considerable importance, and it will be some time before it is finally settled.

DISPENSARIES.

26. Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S., who had officiated as Agency Surgeon from March 1885, was confirmed in the appointment on 5th January 1886. It is a pleasure to record this officer's zeal and energy, and we may look forward to a considerable development of the medical institutions under his vigilant supervision. He is often consulted by the Maharaja, and appears to have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people.

27. During the past year the Bickanir city dispensary buildings have been greatly improved and put into a thorough state of repair; a male ward with 10 beds, a female ward with six beds, and a small ward for eye cases are now occupied; and a long partially closed ward, accommodating seven beds, has been added. Three new rooms have been built for male and female out-patients and operations respectively; also a cook-room and bath-house. Furniture, instruments, medicines, and all necessary equipment have been supplied in sufficient quantity to enable ordinary hospital routine work to be efficiently performed. Diets are now provided for all in-patients at the expense of the Durbar. The Hospital Establishment has been increased to meet increased requirements. During the year ending 31st December 1885, 6,360 out-door patients and 120 in-door patients were treated in the Bickanir city dispensary. This in the case of out-patients was 1,276 more than in 1884, and 2,727 more than the average of the five years 1880-84. In the case of the in-patients there is an increase of 77, compared with 1884, and of 67 over the average of the five preceding years. The daily average of out-patients for the past year was 65·4, for in-patients 5·37. Twenty-seven major operations were performed with one death, a mortality of 3·7 per cent.; 490 minor operations were also performed. Malarious fevers of a mild type, rheumatic affections, confined chiefly to the hot weather, and syphilitic affections were the diseases most met with in the dispensary patients and are a fair index for the rest of the State. The cost of the dispensary for the year 1885 was R3,097-2-8.

28. Branch dispensaries were opened in November 1885 at Sujangarh, Suratgarh, and Reni. These have been well attended for the short time they have been working, and are much appreciated by the people. Six other dispensaries will be opened during the present year at the following towns:—Bahadran, Nohar, Churu, Sardarshehr, Rajgarh, and Ratangarh, provided that Hospital Assistants can be supplied. A wealthy banker of Churu is building a dispensary at his own expense, and this liberality, which will, I hope, find imitators, has been suitably acknowledged by His Highness the Maharaja in an autograph letter, accompanied by a dress of honor.

VACCINATION.

29. During the past year vaccination operations have been extended. Four vaccinators and one Native Superintendent have been employed. The total number of persons vaccinated is 7,339, with a percentage of 98·9 successful cases. The cost of vaccination for the past year has been one anna and one pie in each case. Last year the number and cost were 463 and four annas and one pie respectively. It is proposed to entertain eight vaccinators and two Native Superintendents for the coming season. Vaccination is not as yet generally appreciated by the inhabitants of this State, but this is only a matter of time, and a few years of careful work will probably remove all prejudices; these exist amongst the mercantile rather than the agricultural classes, for the Jats of Hanumangarh and Suratgarh appeared to thoroughly understand the benefits of the operation. I am in hopes that by degrees the Thakurs also will assist in the

spread of vaccination. One of them, Bhukarka, expressed his readiness to send a man living on his estate to be taught how to vaccinate.

SANITATION.

30. The sanitary condition of Bickanir city is still capable of much reform, and though no little progress has been made this year the difficulties of bringing about any marked improvement can only be gradually overcome. Iron filth-carts are now used to remove refuse and filth, latrines are being constructed, a large staff of sweepers is employed, and the old sites outside the city formerly used for the deposition of refuse, &c., have been cleaned, and new and better places selected for spreading sewage and sweepings. The city kotwal has been appointed to supervise the working of the conservancy establishment, and shelter is being provided for the animals employed.

HEALTH.

31. The general health during the past year has been good. There have been no epidemics calling for special remark. At Hantmangarh malarial fever prevailed during the rainy season, but not of so severe a type or extent as in former years. Six casesof cholera, with one death, occurred in the city of Bickanir, in September 1885: they were all imported cases from the Ramdeoji fair at Pokaran Marwar, and none originated in Bickanir city itself.

JAIL.

32. There are in the jail 257 prisoners, of whom 12 are females and 2 are juveniles in the proportions of 210 Hindus and 47 Muhammadans. During 1885, 310 prisoners were admitted and 273 discharged. The daily average strength of prisoners was—

Males	221·6
Females	14·9

The number of hospital admissions were 315, number of deaths 5, giving a death-rate of 1·5 on the admissions, and 2·1 of daily average through. This low death-rate is to be accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the prisoners are employed on extramural work. The present jail accommodation is bad, and new wards, with a cook-house, mill-room, and workshop, are being built, and when finished they will add greatly to the comfort of the prisoners. During the year the diet of the prisoners has been improved, and a large reduction made in the opium ration without injurious effect. Head Jailor Hira Singh from the Ajmere Jail, has been placed in charge, and it is expected that remunerative labor and a more effective discipline will result from the changes that have been made in the Jail establishment.

INFANTICIDE.

33. No cases were reported during the year.

BORDER POLICE.

34. I was not able to visit every one of the border posts this year, but saw most of those situated between Churu and Sujangarh. Alterations of site, suggested the previous year, had been carried out and the work seemed to be properly done. Enquiries in the neighbouring villages left no doubt of the benefits of the system, but as complaints had been made of the inactivity of the Sikar officials, the Rao Raja was good enough to meet me at Tathuta, when he assured me of his intention to punish any future neglect of duty. The opportunity of our meeting was taken advantage of to settle the best means of carrying out the new system of trying border cases in the Nizamats, instead of referring them to the Jaipur Court of Vakils. The procedure to be followed by the Sikar Musahibs and the Nizam of Sujangarh was laid down in accordance with the recommendations of the committee assembled at Ajmere in 1881-82, and I hope that a better understanding will henceforth prevail between the border officials, on whose co-operation the successful working of the extradition rules so much depends.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

35. The dispute referred to in paragraph 26 of last year's report between Sarouda of Bickanir and Bhojawas of Marwar gave a good deal of trouble, and to prevent a breach of the peace a Thanadar from each State was stationed for some months at Bhojawas, one Bás, or hamlet, of which belongs to the Thakur of Sarouda, the other and larger Bás to Marwar. In February 1885 the Thakur of Sarouda wished to repair the well at Bhojawas, asserting that one of its runs belonged to him; this was not allowed by the inhabitants of the Marwar Bás who claimed the whole well; other questions regarding the use of a burning ground near the well and of certain ponds in Sarouda and Bhojawas limits afterwards arose. Two attempts to settle the dispute through State officials failed, and the questions were taken up by Captain Loch, Assistant Resident, Western Rajputana States, and myself in February last. Both parties having agreed to accept our decision, we endeavoured to bring about a settlement by

panchayat, but this was declined by the Thakur of Sarouda, and every proposal made by one party having been rejected by the other, we were obliged, after an enquiry lasting five days, to decide the points at issue ourselves.

36. The position of the well was in favor of the Marwar claim, though no proof of its ownership could be produced by either side, and both had used it in common. To prevent further disputes it was decided that a new well should be sunk in the Bickanir hamlet, the Marwar Jagirdar paying one-third of the cost, the Bickanir people were required to set a part of a new burning ground in their own limits, and each party was restricted to the use of ponds within its own village area. As a further precaution against future collisions the whole boundary between Sarouda and Bhojawas was demarcated, after being walked in our presence by a representative from each village, and a space of neutral ground in Bhojawas itself, to be common to both hamlets, was marked out by pillars. If the well is not sunk within a year, the inhabitants of the Bickanir Bás of Bhojawas will have to get water from Sarouda for one year; they will obtain it as hitherto from the Bhojawas well. The Thakurs were also required to give security to the amount of ₹1,000 against any breach of the peace. At the same time they were privately advised to save themselves the expense which their obstinate quarrels had entailed upon them and to revert by mutual agreement to the former friendly understanding when the people of both hamlets seem to have had all rights in common. Possibly after a time they may do so, but the feeling has become so bitter that I fear there is little hope of so sensible a termination of the quarrel. The boundary between Sarouda and Tathuwas of Marwar regarding which a trifling dispute existed was rectified at the same time to the satisfaction of both parties.

POST OFFICES.

37. I reported last year that the Durbar had consented to the establishment of Imperial Post Offices in all the principal towns of the State, and accordingly offices were opened at Reni, which was connected by a line of runners with Churu, and at Sardarshehr, which, by a line through Ratangarh and Bidasar, was placed in communication with Bickanir. In January last Mr. Firth, Inspector of Post Offices, visited Bickanir, and, as a result of his recommendations, offices will be opened experimentally as soon as possible at Rajgarh, Nohor, Bahadera, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Rajaldesar, and Deshnuk. The line from Ratangarh to Sardarshehr has been laid between Sardarshehr and Churu, as this places all the tahsils of the Reni Nizamat in communication with each other, and the line from Ratangarh will now go direct to Sujangarh, instead of *viâ* Bidasar, thus saving 10 miles in distance. This extension of the Imperial system necessitates adequate protection for the mails, and the Durbar propose to establish 14 new thanas along the different lines; this, of course, entails no little extra expense, but has the advantage of bringing the interior of the country under closer police supervision than heretofore.

SCHOOLS.

38. Education has made some progress this year. An English Master has been appointed to the school at Bickanir and has a fair attendance, the average being 62·5; the Urdu class contains 50 and the Hindi 85 boys. A new school-house is being built and will be ready for occupation before the rains; a portion of the cost has been defrayed by a subscription among the bankers of the city, and the remainder provided by the Durbar. Schools have also been opened at Reni and Sardarshehr, and, owing perhaps to the interest taken in the subject by the Nazim Hafiz Hamid-ulla, are well attended. I examined both schools in the course of my tour, and particularly at Sardarshehr was surprised at the progress the boys, who are mostly the sons of Sahukars, had made in the nine months the school had been opened. The master, Dhunsukh Rai, deserves much credit for the progress his scholars, who number about 28, have made. A wealthy banker at Churu having offered to build a school there at his own expense received a dress of honor and autograph letter from the Maharaja in acknowledgment of his liberality, and this good example is, I learn, likely to be followed elsewhere. Schools will, I hope, be opened at other large towns in the State during the present year, as the inhabitants seem anxious to have their children educated.

MAYO COLLEGE.

39. The Thakur of Mahajan and Konwar of Rawatsar joined the Mayo College as I anticipated last year, and their relations are thoroughly satisfied with the care taken of them. The Maharaja has liberally sanctioned an expenditure of ₹7,787 on additions to the Bickanir boarding-house, which was too small to accommodate the number of boys likely to be sent from his State, and when the new rooms have been built, eight pupils can be admitted; the boys must find a college life a great change from their desert homes, but they evidently appreciate it, for the young Thakur of Mahajan, I am told, preferred to stay and work on at the college rather than take the leave offered him.

MAHARAJA'S HEALTH.

40. His Highness the Maharaja has been fairly well, except for a slight return of last year's complaint. His father Maharaj Lal Singh has lately had a slight stroke of paralysis which has affected him more or less, both physically and mentally, and he will probably never be the same man again. One of the widows of the late, and also a great uncle of the present, Chief died during the year.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

41. The Durbar at once responded to the invitation to contribute to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and besides sending as good a collection of art ware as could be formed, His Highness the Maharaja lent some valuable specimens of old armour, &c., and of the silver work peculiar to Bickanir. An ornamental screen decorated in a style which is believed to be a specialité of Bickanir was also constructed, the whole expense being defrayed by the Durbar.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

42. Work connected with the Exhibition detained me longer than usual at Bickanir, and it was not until the 10th December that I was able to commence my cold-weather tour, which lasted till the 23rd February or 75 days. I first marched northwards towards Suratgarh and Honamangarh, thence to Nohor, Bahadera, Reni, Churu, and along the border to Sujangarh. From the latter place I turned back through Chapar and Ratangarh to Sirdarshehr going from there *viâ* Dungargarh to Bickanir, where after a day's halt I again started to meet Captain Loch at Sarouda. The only portions of the State I was not able to visit were the southern border adjoining Marwar and the western districts towards Pugal and Anopgarh. From the scarcity of grass and water a march through the last-named districts would have been harassing to the people, and had to be postponed till next season, when I hope no such impediment will exist.

COUNCIL.

43. The members of the Council individually have had a more than ordinary amount of business to get through this year. The examination of the account books in verification of creditors' claims was a laborious task, most carefully performed by Seth Milap Chand and Mangal Chand Rakhecha; and the settlement work has given Munshi Sohan Lal incessant occupation. The experience of another twelve months has only served to strengthen the high opinion I expressed last year of the value of the Dewan's services, and I have no hesitation in saying that any measure of success attained by the present administration is largely due to his capacity for work and to the trust which the people have learnt to put in his impartiality.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

44. There has been no change in my office establishment, the members of which continue to deserve my acknowledgments. There has been a good deal of extra work in connection with the special committee cases, but it has been cheerfully done by Mr. Jamshedji Aderji, Lala Piari Lal, and the Mir Munshi Kishen Lal.

Return showing the Number of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Ijlus Khas and the Council of the Bickanir State during the year ending 31st March 1886.

.....		CIVIL.								CRIMINAL.								REVENUE.								THAKUR'S COURT.								Remarks.
		Cases.			Disposed of.					Cases.			Disposed of.					Cases.			Disposed of.					Cases.			Disposed of.					
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transfer red.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Pending.	Instituted.	To tal.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	
Ijlas Khas	Cases for confirmation	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cases appealed against	3	26	29	23	3	1	...	2	...	14	14	13	1	...	...	...	2	20	22	17	5	...	...	...	2	16	18	9	4	1	...	4	
	Total	3	28	31	25	3	1	...	2	...	18	18	17	1	...	...	...	2	20	22	17	5	...	...	...	2	16	18	9	4	1	...	4	
Council	Cases for confirmation	4	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	6	26	32	17	4	10	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cases appealed against	5	100	105	52	38	6	...	9	2	79	81	39	28	8	...	6	1	80	81	51	16	7	1	6	11	65	76	47	12	2	11	4	
	Total	9	101	110	57	38	6	...	9	8	105	113	56	32	18	1	6	4	80	84	54	16	7	1	6	11	65	76	47	12	2	11	4	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats (Civil Side) of the Bickanir State for the year ending on 31st March 1886.

No.	Nature of Cases.	No. of Cases instituted.			Decreed.	Dismissed.	Barred by limitation.	Razinamah tendered.	Dismissed by Panchayat.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Remarks.
		Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.								
1	Money transaction . . .	76	838	914	472	160	12	158	3	33	76	
2	Settlement of accounts . . .	3	12	15	2	6	1	1	...	1	4	
3	Dispute regarding houses . .	1	13	14	4	5	1	...	...	1	3	
4	Proprietary rights . . .	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	
5	"Birt" privileges . . .	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Mortgage	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
7	Marriage dispute	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
8	Land dispute	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Grass	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	Maintenance	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	
11	Division of property . . .	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Miscellaneous	3	43	46	22	7	10	2	...	2	3	
	Total .	88	920	1,008	504	187	25	161	3	38	90	
	Tahsil cases*	496	1,527	2,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	* 1,727 cases disposed of in tahsils, but no detail is given.
	Total .	584	2,447	3,031	504	187	25	161	3	38	386	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats (Criminal Side) of the Bickanir State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1885.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons. Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
												R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	1	14	15	13	2	3	19	2	10	7	.....	...	.....	...	
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder	1	2	3	3	...	1	5	3	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	
3	Dakaiti	2	11	13	8	5	1	10	1	8	1	1,000 0 0	16	500 0 0	5	
4	Highway robbery	9	12	21	21	...	3	11	4	1	...	1,707 14 0	12	.....	...	
5	Abortion	5	13	18	16	2	2	17	3	12	2	.....	...	.....	...	
6	Theft of cattle	85	205	290	258	32	55	128	98	26	4	2,067 13 0	425	129 0 0	153	
7	Bobbery	28	147	175	149	26	50	97	43	47	7	54,757 2 0	...	10,423 12 0	...	
8	Suicide	4	19	23	21	2	4	10	7	2	1	.....	...	.....	...	
9	Grievous hurt	3	11	14	14	...	12	21	20	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
10	Sale of children	2	13	15	13	2	3	8	7	1	...	27 0 0	...	.....	..	
11	Abduction	5	19	24	23	1	7	16	9	5	2	.....	...	.....	...	
12	Escape from lawful custody	2	6	8	6	2	3	5	5	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
13	Receiving stolen property	8	13	21	19	2	11	15	14	1	...	.....	6	.....	4	
14	Arson	6	40	46	44	2	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
15	Other offences	190	1,522	1,712	1,575	137	173	455	383	65	7	934 5 0	6	511 7 0	1	
	Total	351	2,047	2,398	2,183	215	329	818	600	187	31	60,494 2 0	465	11,564 3 0	163	
	Tahsil cases	337	1,891	2,228	2,005	223	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
	Total	688	3,938	4,626	4,188	438	329	818	600	187	31	60,494 2 0	465	11,564 3 0	163	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats (Revenue Side) of the Bickanir State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

No.	Nature of Cases.	No. of Cases instituted.			No. of Cases disposed of.					Pending on 1st April 1886.	Remarks.
		Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Non-suited.	Razinamah.	Transferred to other Courts.		
1	Claim to villages	8	20	28	7	14	2	1	1	3	
2	Boundary dispute	22	17	39	6	11	1	3	13	5	
3	Chowdrat	35	71	106	11	70	9	8	4	4	
4	Dispute regarding "Rakm"	18	29	47	14	16	2	6	5	4	
5	Division of property	7	13	20	1	5	...	2	5	7	
6	Land dispute	41	108	149	17	69	1	8	29	25	
7	Settlement of accounts	6	8	14	...	6	2	1	4	1	
8	Cattle-grazing	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	
9	Stray cattle	2	23	25	16	4	...	...	...	5	
10	Mutation of names	23	19	42	25	8	1	...	...	8	
11	Tanks and wells	4	5	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	
12	Zamindari cess	7	20	27	4	11	2	1	8	1	
13	Rights in drinking water	4	4	8	2	1	...	...	5	...	
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
15	Village expense fund	2	10	12	2	2	...	...	...	8	
16	Right of pre-exemption	...	6	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	
17	Miscellaneous	281	2,400	2,681	748	1,307	31	8	32	555	
	Total	461	2,757	3,218	856	1,533	55	39	107	628	

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Thakur's Court at Bickanir during the year ending on the 31st March 1886.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Number of Cases instituted.			Number of Cases disposed of.						Pending on 1st April 1886.	Remarks.
		Pending on 1st April 1885.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Non-suited.	Razinamah.	Settled by Panchayet.	Transferred to other Courts.		
1	Village claim	95	28	123	9	32	...	15	7	6	54	
2	Land dispute	144	53	197	31	45	...	13	2	6	100	
3	Boundary dispute	36	4	40	...	...	...	...	5	...	35	
4	Settlement of Accounts . . .	3	2	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	
5	Rakm and Pesh Kashi, &c. . . .	56	43	99	11	34	...	8	5	2	39	
6	Dispute about drinking water . .	4	1	5	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	
7	Village expense fund	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
8	Adoption	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
9	Chowdrat	10	7	17	3	8	...	...	2	1	3	
10	Division of property	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
11	Cattle grazing	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12	Division of village	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Injury to fields	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Valuation of crops	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Miscellaneous	3	23	26	1	11	...	...	1	8	5	
	Total .	366	162	528	59	137	...	37	26	23	246	

Return of Prisoners in the Bickanir Jail for the year 1885-86.

Number.	Nature of Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 mon hs.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under-trial.	Total.
1	Murder	15	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	41
2	Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
3	Poisoning	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	Thaggi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Rebellious conduct	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	13
7	"Dharna"	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
9	Disobedience	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
12	Mutilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
13	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
14	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
15	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	2	...	7	1	5	...	...	...	2	8	41
16	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	29	7	1	25	6	3	3	...	...	...	3	84
17	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
18	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3
19	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
20	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
21	Escaping from custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total	20	5	2	1	3	3	8	6	6	7	16	2	65	11	2	47	8	18	5	1	1	2	18	257

Financial Statement of the Bickanir State for Samvat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85).

RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. ₹	a.	p.
	Opening Balance	90,739	3	6
1.	Land Revenue, including Rekh	5,11,074	5	6
2.	Cesses	13,064	4	0
3.	Gardens	657	6	6
4.	Customs	3,07,803	2	9
5.	Salt	31,635	3	9
6.	Excise	2,150	0	0
7.	Mint	3,406	10	9
8.	*Judicial*—			
	1. Court-fees	24,492	9	9
	2. Stamps	7,283	7	6
	3. Fines	14,883	0	3
9.	Talab (Processes)	3,728	9	3
10.	*Registration-fees*—			
	1. Sales of land (*Chowth Zamin*)	26,946	12	3
	2. Adoption (*Khola*)	1,218	8	0
11.	Succession fees (*Nazrana*)	1,916	15	0
12.	Escheats (*Gaiwal*)	1,890	5	6
13.	*Sales*—			
	1. Unclaimed animals	4,796	13	6
	2. Ghiai	62	0	0
14.	Taxes on trades	12,033	5	0
15.	Miscellaneous taxes	6,880	14	9
16.	Exchange and interest	14,384	9	9
17.	Re-payment of loans	1,491	12	0
18.	*Percentage*—			
	1. On sales of grass	.....		
	2. „ „ cloth	.....		
19.	Rent of Durbar houses	1,270	7	0
20.	Officials' perquisites	2,827	13	6
21.	Miscellaneous	6,103	10	4
	Extraordinary—			
	1. Arrears due previous Samvat 1941	68,674	13	3
	2. Refund of advances	3,253	1	3
	3. Deposits	60,104	13	6
	4. Advances by His Highness out of his privy purse	43,500	0	0
	5. Unexpended balance of pay, &c., due at the close of Samvat 1941	27,836	3	6
	6. Fauj Kharch received from the Sardars	1,562	5	0
	7. Refund by Government on account of British expedition	990	1	5
	TOTAL	12,98,663	4	0

Financial Statement of the Bickanir State for Samvat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85),—continued.

EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1.	*Religious and Charitable Endowments*—			
	1. Temple	25,518	2	9
	2. Charities	12,578	13	0
	TOTAL	38,096	15	9
2.	*Palace*—			
	1. Kitchen	8,755	12	3
	2. Ganges water	1,507	9	6
	3. Wardrobe and jewels	72,028	10	9
	4. Zenana	6,697	10	0
	5. Gifts	27,308	14	9
	6. Festivals	38,301	3	9
	7. Relations of Maharaja	22,920	9	9
	8. Attendants of „	5,311	7	9
	9. Menials of „	2,577	15	9
	10. Excursions	9,470	15	6
	11. Physicians	2,837	4	6
	TOTAL	1,97,718	2	3
3.	*Administration*—			
	1. Council	14,757	4	0
	2. Thakur's Court	3,037	6	0
	3. Revenue { Sardar	5,005	10	6
	3. Revenue { Tahsils	27,987	4	6
	4. Civil Court	3,023	1	3
	5. Criminal Court	4,727	1	3
	6. Accounts	4,518	1	3
	7. Treasury	1,397	8	9
	8. Special Committee	258	5	3
	TOTAL	64,711	10	9
4.	*Army*—			
	1. Office Establishment	1,546	4	9
	2. Regular Cavalry	54,998	15	6
	3. „ Infantry	20,821	8	9
	4. Irregular Cavalry	8,289	5	9
	5. „ Infantry	16,680	15	3
	6. Artillery	6,915	9	3
	7. Fort garrisons	9,640	12	6
	8. Camel sowars	944	13	9
	TOTAL	1,19,838	5	6
5.	*Police*—			
	1. City	4,889	9	6
	2. Tahsils { Sowars	15,898	11	9
	2. Tahsils { Sepoys	21,456	3	3
	3. District and borders	41,115	7	0
	TOTAL	83,359	15	6
6.	Customs	16,624	7	3
7.	Mint	1,300	12	3
8.	Gardens	10,341	12	6
9.	Salt	5,514	2	3

Financial Statement of the Bickanir State for Samvat 1941 (A.D. 1884-85),—concluded.

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. R	a.	p.
10.	*Fixed Establishment*—			
	1. Commissariat	12,981	9	3
	2. Elephants	24,641	0	0
	3. Horses	1,20,611	7	0
	4. Camels	8,956	12	9
	5. Bullocks	8,947	2	9
	6. Aviary	2,120	1	9
	7. Cattle	1,278	8	3
	8. Carriages	451	10	0
	9. Palkis	2,441	7	0
	10. Gun-factory	6,225	2	9
	11. Tents	4,225	2	6
	12. Kettle-drums	12	11	9
	13. Musicians	1,642	12	3
	14. Grass, wood, and water	8,488	2	0
	15. Repairs (*Maramat-khana*)	121	12	6
	TOTAL	2,03,145	6	6
11.	Pensions	1,193	7	9
12.	Jail	9,755	13	6
13.	Medical	1,759	12	0
14.	Conservancy	3,953	4	0
15.	Educational	3,508	11	6
16.	Postal	3,795	5	9
17.	Public Works	75,858	11	3
18.	Vakils	12,756	2	3
19.	Decrees	10,000	0	0
20.	Batta	1,772	4	0
21.	Exchange and interest	1,462	3	3
22.	Miscellaneous purchases and contingencies	17,266	1	11
23.	Political Agency	28,534	0	3
	TOTAL	9,12,247	7	11
	Extraordinary—			
	1. Cost of British Expedition	25,817	0	4
	2. Repayment of loan by His Highness	40,000	0	0
	3. Due to tradesmen, &c.	17,950	12	9
	4. Refund of deposits	5,928	9	0
	5. Recoverable advance	35,255	15	0
	TOTAL	1,24,952	5	1
	GRAND TOTAL	10,37,199	13	0
	Cash balance	2,61,463	7	0
	TOTAL	12,98,663	4	0

BICKANIR:
The *1886.*

A. C. TALBOT, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Bickanir.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCXXXV.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 13.

REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1886-87.

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1888.

REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1886-87.

Part I.

My review will necessarily be brief, as I assumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General only a few days before the close of the year, relieving Sir Edward Bradford, whose long and honourable connection with Rajputana ceased on his appointment to the post of Political Secretary at the India Office. It does not fall within my province to refer in any detail to the measures undertaken by Sir Edward Bradford during his tenure of office to improve the condition of Rajputana, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without recording my sense of the debt of gratitude which the States owe to him for the years of unselfish and unwearied labour which he devoted to their welfare according to the views held by him of the progress of which they were capable.

No events of particular importance occurred during the year, and the rainfall and crops were average.

A statement, marked A, showing the meteorological observations taken in Rajputana during 1886 is appended.

Rajputana was not behind the rest of India in public manifestations on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and the liberal donations which have been contributed to memorials and for other similar purposes connected therewith, are practical tokens of the prevailing spirit of loyalty towards the Sovereign.

A review of the Political Officers' reports on the various states is subjoined. Of Meywar, Ulwar, Bhurtpur, Jaipur, Kotah, Kerowli, Kishengarh, Jeysulmere, Serohi, Banswara, Pertabgarh, Dungarpur, and Shahpura, there is little that is to be noted in this part of the report.

The states in which affairs are not satisfactory are Jhallawar, Dholepur, and Tonk.

In Jhallawar the young Chief has not fulfilled the expectations formed of him, and has allowed the management of the different departments of the State to fall away in a marked manner, at the same time neglecting the judicious advice offered to him by competent authority.

In Dholepur, the finances have become disordered, and will require close supervision for some years to come, while in Tonk a similar state of things exists, though energetic measures of reform are already beginning to have good results.

The efforts which have been made to ameliorate the condition of Marwar have caused some dissatisfaction among malcontents, whose predisposition to evil has been checked, but I have no reason to think that the Maharaja is not pleased with the manner in which the administration is conducted, or that he is unmindful of the unswerving energy with which the Resident assists him in all matters bearing on the well-being of the State, more especially the suppression of dakaiti, and the careful control of the revenue.

The Jodhpur railway has continued to be worked well and economically, and an important extension of the line to Pachbadra was completed during the year, which will do much to open out the trade in salt and other commodities.

Marwar has lost a valuable servant by the death of Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., one of the most promising officers of the Political Department. He endeared himself to all by his courtesy, chivalry, and kindly disposition, while the courageous and unsparing labour with which he concentrated his ability on the service of the State, claimed and received the highest acknowledgments. As an instance of the benefits which the Darbar derived from the skilful application of his talents, I may mention the re-organization of the Customs Department, by which the revenue was increased several lakhs without introducing extra taxation.

The state of affairs in Bikanir has continued to improve, and is marked by financial prosperity, and the absence of many of the former elements of discontent.

TOUR.

During the winter tour, Sir Edward Bradford visited Dholepur, Ajmere, and Jaipur by rail. He marched with his camp from Abu *vid* Balotra to Jodhpur, and thence by Didwana to Seekar and on to Ulwar, where he arrived at the end of January. From thence the march was continued to Bhurtpur. Here Sir Edward Bradford was obliged to leave camp to be present at the Jubilee celebration at Ajmere, shortly after which he had to return to Abu to wind up affairs preparatory to leaving for England.

Part II.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana during the year 1886 :—

Offences.	Number of cases.				
	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
Against the person.					
Murder	...	5	2	3	10
Assault with wounding	...	...	...	1	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	1	...	...	1
Total	...	6	2	4	12
Against property.					
Highway robbery	...	3	12	2	17
Highway robbery, with aggravated circumstances	...	2	2	6	10
Theft	7	9	15	9	40
Theft, with aggravated circumstances	2	3	...	...	5
Thagi and Dakaiti	2	35	25	10	72
Recognition of cattle	...	3	3	...	6
Cattle-lifting	4	8	11	8	31
Burglary	...	...	6	2	8
Abduction	...	1	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	7	8	8	23
Total	15	71	82	45	213
GRAND TOTAL	15	77	84	49	225

As compared with last year, the statement shows an increase of 3 in the number of offences against the person, the figures being 12 against 9. As regards the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has had 15 cases against 13 last year; Jaipur 71 against 114; Marwar 82 against 111; Harowti 45 against 46. The total number of cases in the four Courts is therefore 213 against 284 in the previous year.

The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court during the year. Of the 78 cases appealed, the decisions in 54 were confirmed, in 9 revised, and in 5 reversed, leaving 10 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Agency.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	2	4	6	3	...	1	2
Jaipur	12	20	32	27	3	1	1
Marwar	6	9	15	7	2	1	5
Harowti	8	17	25	17	4	2	2
Total	28	50	78	54	9	5	10

The annual report of the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police has been separately submitted to Government. The office of Superintendent was held throughout the year by Mr. R. E. Acklom. The relations of the Railway Police with the officials of the Native states have been cordial.

CRIME.

The statistics of crime in the Western states compare unfavourably with the figures for the previous year. Dakaitis have increased from 43 to 55, and there were 98 highway robberies. This increase is attributed by the Resident to a display of spite at the capture and execution of Padia, the noted dakait leader, of whom mention was made in the report for 1885-86. Towards the close of the year, however, there was a decrease of crime.

In Meywar also there was a slight increase in the number of dakaitis and highway robberies. On the other hand, the police measures adopted in the case of the Bhainsrorgarh pargana appear to have borne fruit, for no complaint has been received from Kotah of any further depredations by dakaits from that quarter.

The calendar contains only one case of poisoning, but this was of a very serious kind, the victims being the son and daughter-in-law of the Rao of Deogarh, a noble of the first class. The offence was brought home to two Kamdars of the estate, who have been sentenced to imprisonment for life in the Udaipur Jail.

A case of *Johar*, or human sacrifice, occurred at Girawla in the Nimbahera pargana, which, though belonging to Tonk, is under the political supervision of the Resident in Meywar. The village consists of about sixteen or seventeen houses, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, who considered that their lands should be exempt from assessment. The Darbar, however, persisted in their demand, and the villagers proceeded to perform *Johar* by way of protest. Four women consented to immolate themselves, but two only had the courage to carry out their determination. The case, of which a full report was submitted to the Government of India, was investigated by a Committee composed of Darbar officials in no way connected with the Nimbahera district, and the parties who were found to be guilty were suitably punished.

Under heinous offences in Jaipur, the Darbar report only three dakaitis and four cases of poisoning. To these must be added one or two affrays between border villages, and an organized dakaiti in the Uniara estate.

There were four dakaitis committed in Tonk territory, in two of which property valued at ₹2,635-12-0 was carried off and three men were wounded. On the other hand, one dakait was killed.

Three dakaitis occurred in Bundi, but complaints from travellers, to which reference was made in the previous year's report, have decreased in the year under review.

No case of dakaiti is said to have been committed in Ulwar and Bhurtpur, and only one in each State is returned for Kotah and Shahpura, the value of property stolen being in both instances very small.

There were no cases of serious crime in Kishengarh, Dholepur, and Kerowli.

No cases of sati, infanticide, or attacks on the Government mails have been reported.

The reports show that, with a few exceptions, there has been a general diminution of crime in the province.

CRIMINAL AND OTHER TRIBES.

The reports of the Resident in Meywar and his Assistants show that the Bhils have behaved fairly well during the year. Excepting four murders which

occurred in the Hilly Tracts, there has been a total absence of anything like serious crime. There was no case of witch-swinging or border affray. During the year under report the Bhils and Grassias of the Kotra district, following the example of their brethren in the country under the political superintendency at Kherwara, erected memorial stones in token of their abandonment of witch-swinging.

In Marwar the Minas have been giving some trouble. It was anticipated that were the notorious dakait Padia arrested, dakaiti would diminish. But this expectation has not been realized, for though Padia and a trusted follower of his were captured and hanged in Godwar, the heart of the Mina country, these measures have tended to embolden for the time being rather than discourage the offenders. It is to be hoped that the feeling of resentment is only temporary.

As regards the Moghias, a separate report has been submitted to Government, and the subject need not be alluded to here further than by mentioning that satisfactory progress is being made in the reclamation of the tribe, and that the registers are now fuller and more trustworthy than heretofore.

THAGI AND DAKAITI.

Towards the close of the year, the three sub-agencies of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department in Rajputana were combined in a single agency under one Assistant to the General Superintendent for Rajputana, whose report will have reached the Government of India through his departmental superior. I understand that satisfactory work has been accomplished.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Four officers were employed on the demarcation of boundaries in Rajputana. Captain A. P. Thornton commenced operations on the Meywar-Tonk border in the month of January 1887, but was shortly afterwards transferred to another appointment, being relieved by Mr. L. W. King, C.S., who continued work up to the 27th of March 1887. These officers disposed of 21 cases between them, but a good number of disputes still remain, and it is proposed to depute an officer again in the ensuing cold weather to proceed with their settlement.

Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., was appointed to continue Lieutenant-Colonel McRae's work on the Meywar-Marwar border. He assumed charge of his duties at Beawar on the 26th of November 1886, but owing to the absence of the Motmids, or representatives of the states, and other causes, he was unable to move into camp before the 14th of December. As explained in the report for 1885-86, the settlement of this border is of an exceptional nature and presents great difficulties, and though every endeavour has been made to push on the work, no great progress has been made. Arrangements are, however, under consideration which, it is hoped, will enable the boundary officer to do much during the ensuing cold weather.

Dr. J. P. Stratton was deputed in the cold weather to settle boundary disputes in Serohi, and did excellent and painstaking work, notwithstanding the contumacious behaviour of some of the Thakurs with whom he had to deal.

The demarcation of internal boundaries in Marwar is progressing both within and beyond the scope of the revenue settlement of the State, while in Mullani the limits of 74 villages have been defined since the submission of the last report, leaving only 23 to be demarcated.

EDUCATION.

The report on the Mayo College is attached, marked Appendix B. The year closed with an enrolment of 76 boys against 80 at the end of 1885-86. There were 9 admissions during the year against 13 withdrawals, which accounts for the difference of 4.

The College contains representatives from all the states except Banswara, Bhurtpur, Bundi, Dholepur, Dungarpur, Jeysulmere, and Pertabgarh.

The College was honoured by a visit from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in January 1887.

The receipts from all sources amounted to R40,220-1-2 and the total expenditure was R33,655-7-2, leaving a credit balance of R6,564-10-0.

Of Native states Jaipur carries the palm in matters educational, and the report for 1886-87 is a record of still further progress. The expenditure on education during the year amounted to nearly R70,000.

Next after Jaipur come Ulwar and Meywar. Some of the other States are also evincing an increasing interest in the cause of education, as shown by the number of new schools which have been opened during the year—

In Bikanir	2	for boys.
„ Kotah	2	„
„ Jhallawar	1	„
„ Tonk	1	„
„ Mullani	3	„

On the other hand, 6 schools in Bhurtpur and one in Shahpura have been closed.

Three girls from Ulwar and 2 women from Tonk have been sent to study in the Agra Medical School, and have been granted scholarships by their respective Darbars.

On the whole, the results exhibited in the reports are fairly satisfactory.

LOCAL CORPS.

The four Local Corps in the Agency were inspected during the year—the Erinpura Irregular Force and the Meywar-Bhil Corps by Major-General A. Carnegy, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion by Brigadier-General B. H. Pottinger, Commanding the Nasirabad Brigade. All four corps have been favourably reported on by the inspecting officers.

The Merwara Battalion has been permitted to inscribe upon its colours and appointments the words "Central India" in commemoration of its services in Rajputana in the year 1857-58.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

By Military Department Notification No. 126, dated the 18th of February 1887, sanction was conveyed to the conversion of the half battery of Futtehgarh Volunteer Artillery into a rifle company, and to the transfer of the Futtehgarh Volunteer Corps to the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps, for administrative purposes. Shortly afterwards, however, the Government of India authorized the amalgamation of the Rajputana-Malwa Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps into a double battalion corps, to be designated the "Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles," and to be under the orders of the Government of Bombay.

This office connection with the volunteers has thus ceased.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES AND JAILS.

SANITATION.

In Native states, as has been observed in previous years, the importance of vital statistics is not as yet fully recognized. Returns have, however, been received from 3 cities and from one state which did not furnish them for

1885, while the information afforded by those states which have been in the habit of rendering these statistics is certainly improving year by year in accuracy and completeness.

The increased attention which has been paid to sanitation of late years in Native states shows no signs of slackening, and in several States the advance mentioned in former reports has been steadily continued. Considerable sanitary activity has been displayed in Jodhpur, Bikanir, Udaipur, Ulwar, Jaipur, Kotah, Kerowli, and Tonk. In the first three states, marked improvements have been effected during the year, and the steps previously taken by the other Darbars to promote sanitation have been maintained.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations decreased by 7 per cent. This decrease, which occurred in 6 out of 13 States, is most marked in Jaipur, where it amounted to 43 per cent. The reasons given by the Agency Surgeon for this diminution are "obstruction, change of native superintendents, and a determination to overcome resistance by steady working at one spot, which led to loss of time and consequent loss of numbers." If the vaccinators are concentrated in a few places where there is much opposition, a falling off in the number of operations must be the result, so it is hoped that if it be found necessary or desirable to pursue these tactics during the next season, they may be followed in a modified manner. The percentage of success, 96, is higher by 1 per cent. than in the previous year, while the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator (1,142) was less by 17 per cent. than in 1885. The reason of this diminution is that many of the Jodhpur Thakurs sent men to be trained in the art of vaccination, and 42 of these vaccinators have been operating during the year, but the amount of work done by several of them was limited owing to the small number of villages owned by their masters. The large increase (18 per cent.) in the number of vaccinations in Marwar, and the manner in which the "Thakur scheme" has been brought to a successful issue, reflects much credit on the Darbar and on Dr. Adams, the Agency Surgeon. In Udaipur also the Darbar and the Officiating Residency Surgeon, Dr. Webb, have been active in their efforts to extend vaccination. The establishment in Native States, which previously numbered 118, was increased during the year to 131 members.

The slight increase in expenditure, shown almost entirely under the head of Establishment, is due to the larger staff employed during the year under report. The average cost of each successful case was 22 pie against 19 pie in 1885.

DISPENSARIES.

Seven new dispensaries were opened during the year, *viz.*, 4 in Udaipur and 3 in Bikanir, and one was closed which had been opened temporarily in Jaipur while some large engineering works were in progress. The number of institutions therefore has risen from 79 to 85, including, as in the previous year, five dispensaries belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

In-door patients were more numerous by 12 per cent., and out-door cases by nearly 13 per cent. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, we find that in 13 states and in 56 dispensaries an enhancement took place in the total number treated, while in 3 states and in 23 dispensaries fewer persons applied for medical aid than in the previous year.

Malarial fever was 2 per cent. less frequent and 2 per cent. less fatal than in 1885, 16 per cent. of the admissions and 10 per cent. of the deaths being caused by this malady. Excluding the institutions opened during the year, this disease was less prevalent in 43 dispensaries, while in 37 hospitals a larger number of patients were treated for it.

Boils, abscesses, and ulcers occasioned 16 per cent. of the sickness (which is 1 per cent. higher) and 2 per cent. of the mortality (which is 1 per cent. lower than in 1885). Respiratory diseases and bowel complaints caused 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. of the total number of cases against 7 per cent. and 5 per cent. in the previous year, and 17 per cent. and 22 per cent. of the death-rate, these ratios being larger by 4 per cent. and 1 per cent. than those recorded for 1885.

A violent outbreak of cholera occurred at the Pushkar Fair, which is held annually at the same season about six miles from the city of Ajmere. On the 11th, 13th, and 16th of November returning pilgrims began to arrive at Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Bikanir. According to the returns, the epidemic lasted in Native states from the 11th of November till the 11th of December, and during that period 127 cases and 57 deaths were registered. Sixty-six seizures, 43 of which proved fatal, took place in Jaipur, and 28 cases with 5 deaths in Bikanir. The Agency Surgeon of Jaipur writes—"Not a single case has been even heard of here which could not be traced to Pushkar." In Jodhpur 33 cases and 9 deaths were recorded, but these figures give an altogether inadequate idea of the numbers attacked, and of the extent of the mortality. The Agency Surgeon is of opinion that all the sufferers had been to Pushkar and he is supported in this opinion by the Hakims of districts, and by the Hospital Assistants stationed at outlying dispensaries; but from enquiries made in several of the affected villages it is clear that a considerable number of persons died of the disease who had not been to Pushkar.

Seven hundred and forty-two major operations were performed at the different dispensaries and of these 29 proved fatal, compared with 537 operations and 25 deaths in 1885. In contrasting the numbers for 1885 and 1886, we find that operations on the eye rose from 77 to 138, for stone from 44 to 59, on bones from 60 to 80 and on tumours from 96 to 116, while amputations increased from 45 to 70. One hundred and forty-six major operations were done at the Jaipur Mayo Hospital by Dr. Hendley, at Bikanir the number rose from 25 to 106, and at Jhallawar from 18 to 66—results which speak well for the energy and tact of Drs. Pank and Leahy, and for the confidence which they must have established amongst the people. The instruments necessary for the operation of lithotopaxy have been purchased by the Jaipur and Jodhpur Darbars.

The expenditure was greater by 33 per cent., the increase being due mainly to the cost of building, which has not hitherto been furnished, being entered in several of the returns for 1886, and partly to the opening of new dispensaries. The sums expended on these institutions by the Udaipur and Bikanir Darbars rose from ₹3,305 and ₹4,982 in 1885 to ₹11,941 and ₹17,201 in 1886, in consequence of the improvement effected in old hospitals, and of the establishment of new ones. The average cost of each case treated, 57 pie, was 9 pie more than in 1885, and the average expenditure on each diet, 17 pie, was higher by 3 pie than in the previous year.

JAILS.

In the 13 jails from which returns are received, the daily average number of prisoners was 3,405 against 3,271 in 1885. The total number of cases treated in hospital and the average daily sick were higher by 6 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively, while the mortality, which was heaviest in the third and fourth quarters of the year, rose from 29 to 34 per thousand; the average death-rate for the past five years is 35 per mille.

Taking first the 9 jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded one hundred, we find that in 6 of them the mortality was higher than in 1885 and notably so at Udaipur, Dholepur and Jaipur, where it rose from 35,

38 and 27 to 82, 64 and 38 per thousand. At Jodhpur, Bikanir and Kotah it fell from 34, 21 and 26 to 14, 7 and 12 per mille.

There are four small jails in which the daily average number of prisoners aggregated 271. In one of these, Tonk, there was no fatal case, but at Serohi and Shahpura, the death-rate mounted from nil to 64 and 20 per thousand; at Kerowli it fell from 51 to 22. The total number of deaths in these jails was in Serohi 4, in Shahpura 1, and in Kerowli 2.

Not a single case of cholera occurred in any of these jails during 1886.

It has not yet been settled whether to enlarge the present jail at Jaipur or to construct a new one. There can be no doubt that the question of providing additional accommodation for the prisoners is one for which urgency can fairly be claimed, for, as the Agency Surgeon remarks, "So great is the overcrowding that it is evident that something must very shortly be done or serious results may ensue." Much has been effected during the last few years in the way of improving the condition of prisons in Native states, but in most of them crowding still exists, and the results of this great evil would probably have been made more apparent, had the prisoners not been almost universally employed on extra-mural labour. The new jail at Bikanir has been occupied during the year, and promises to have an excellent effect on the health of the prisoners. The building of the Udaipur Jail was unavoidably delayed, but it is now completed and the prisoners have been transferred to it. It is calculated to accommodate 400 prisoners.

The information required in Statement XV (Vital) has been supplied regarding convicts from all the jails, but for those "under trial" it has been furnished by only four Darbars and for civil prisoners by one State (Tonk). As observed in the report for 1885, it is improbable that Statement XIV will be willingly submitted for some time to come, as several of the Darbars are averse to giving details about the cost of their prisons.

The subject of the medical education of women has been brought to the notice of all the Darbars in Rajputana, and several of the States have responded by taking advantage of the opportunities offered at Agra for the training of female students.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur contributed the princely sum of a lakh of rupees to Lady Dufferin's Fund, and four pupils were sent to Agra from the Jaipur Female School to be educated in medicine.

The lady doctors at Udaipur, Ulwar, and Khetri have done excellent work during the year, and have maintained and strengthened the confidence previously gained by them. Three women from Ulwar are now studying medicine at Agra.

The Kotah Council have agreed to defray the expenses of a female student at the Agra Medical School for three years, and trust that at the expiration of the above period the Principal of the School will be able to select a Hindu for Kotah, possessing sufficient tact and good judgment to render it likely that she will be able to make her way into the zenanas of the better class in the State.

The Bundi Darbar is willing to provide funds for women sent to Agra from Bundi; and Shahpura expresses its readiness to act in a similar manner. The Tonk Darbar agrees to pay for a pupil and requests to be favoured hereafter with a list of successful candidates, to allow of one being selected for employment in Tonk.

Remembering the suspicion and jealousy with which new proposals are usually regarded in Native states, it may be considered that the scheme for improving the medical education of women has met with a fair share of success during the past year in Rajputana.

POST OFFICE.

Appendix marked C gives the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and postmen in existence at the close of the years 1885-86 and 1886-87. There is a net increase of 28 post offices, 13 letter-boxes, and 14 postmen. Most of the new post offices were opened in Marwar territory.

Marwar and Bikanir are the only states where every facility is given by the Darbar to the extension of the post office.

Appendix D is a list of mail lines in Rajputana. One hundred and forty-four miles of mail line were opened during the past year.

The extension of the Jodhpur Railway from Luni to Pachbadra enabled many improvements to be made in the transmission and delivery of mails in that part of the country.

The Tonga Dâk line between Jaipur and Tonk, worked under contract by Mr. John, had to be closed on account of mismanagement. A runners' mail line was opened in its stead.

A Tonga Dâk was established by certain Borah merchants between Chitor and Udaipur. It has been utilized for the conveyance of mails.

No highway robbery or attempt at highway robbery occurred during the past year.

Appendix E is a return showing the correspondence delivered in Rajputana during the past two years. There is a net increase of 915,914 articles.

During the past year 98,891 money-orders, representing a sum of R27,41,674, were issued from post offices in Rajputana, and during the same period 82,533 money-orders, amounting to R32,58,950, were paid. About two-thirds of the money-orders issued were from post offices south of Ajmere, whilst the bulk of payments were made in Shekhawati, Bikanir and other places north of Ajmere. The reason assigned for this difference in the money transactions of the two parts of the country is that the people of Shekhawati and other states north of Ajmere emigrate in large numbers, and remit their savings to their homes by money-orders, whilst in the south emigration is comparatively rare, and trade is much more extensively carried on than in the north.

Eleven thousand eight hundred and forty-two letters and parcels insured to a value of R43,81,342 were posted in this circle during the past year, and 20,440 were received for delivery. The value of these cannot yet be ascertained. Of these 32,282 insured articles, only two insured parcels containing gold were tampered with by subordinates of the department.

At the close of the year, a sum of R53,73,543 was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank of this circle by 28,230 depositors.

An arrangement was introduced from the 1st of October 1886 by which the amount of R2,04,150 due by the British Government to the Meywar Darbar on account of salt compensation was paid out of the surplus postage collections of the post offices in Meywar to the Darbar. This arrangement had the double advantage of putting a stop to the transmission of cash in mail bags, and of settling the claims of the Darbar without the risk, trouble and expense of remitting a large sum of money from the Ajmere treasury.

For the first time last year, two large unbridged hill streams were spanned with wire, for the purpose of crossing the mails during floods. This arrangement proved very useful, particularly at the Banas river, between the railway station and Abu, where the mails crossed regularly and without detention of any kind.

Part III.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total public works outlay in the province during the year, exclusive of the expenditure on irrigation in the districts of Ajmere-Merwara, was ₹34,40,605, as shown below—

	₹
Imperial	4,14,311
Incorporated Local Funds	18,872
Contributional	36,675
Native States of Rajputana	29,70,747
TOTAL	34,40,605

The total expenditure of ₹29,70,747 on public works in the Native States is made up in the following manner:—

	₹
Meywar	4,15,841
Mærwar, including Jodhpur railway	9,59,189
Jaipur for year ending 31st December 1886	10,81,940
Ulwar	1,42,881
Kotah	2,52,812
Jhallawar	1,18,084
Dholepur Kerowli	...
TOTAL	29,70,747

Nearly all this expenditure has been incurred under the control of the Public Works Department Officers, whose services have been lent by Government to Native states; and this circumstance is a satisfactory proof of the good that is achieved wherever competent officers are deputed.

Taking the grand total expenditure on public works of ₹34,40,605 during this year, against that of the year preceding of ₹33,51,884, also the total Native States public works expenditure of this year of ₹29,70,747, against that of the previous year of ₹29,56,299, the comparison is satisfactory.

MILITARY.

Owing to the restricted nature of funds, only a few major works could be carried out during the year, and the outlay on repairs and minor works was also limited.

At Nasirabad, quarters with out-houses were constructed for the Commissariat Conductor at a cost of ₹4,946. At Deesa, two new cells were added to the present block in the European infantry lines at a cost of ₹2,723, and the floors of certain wards in the station hospital were asphalted at a cost of ₹4,776. At Abu, mules and equipment sheds and drivers' quarters for the Commissariat were erected at a cost of ₹2,318. At Kotra, the Ordnance Magazine was improved at a cost of ₹1,163, a few other minor works were executed. The special repairs to barracks in the European infantry lines at Deesa have nearly been completed.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The only major works carried out during the year were: (1) increasing accommodation in, and improvements to, the lock-up at Deesa at a cost of ₹6,362, (2) completion of the additions and alterations to the Salt Commis-

sioner's house and the new treasury and guard rooms at Pachbadra at a total cost of R4,010, and (3) construction of barracks for the accommodation of the detachment of the Merwara Battalion at Sambhar at an estimated cost of R4,053, the year's expenditure being R1,726 for materials only, the site not having been made over.

Some minor works were also executed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The new Abu cart road was completed this year after some estimates and revised estimates had been sanctioned, the last amounting to R1,42,087. The total expenditure against this sum was R1,42,191. The new road, as now completed, is nearly 17 miles in length from the Abu Post Office to the Abu Road railway station.

The execution of the work of improving portions of the road between Kherwara and Kotra, for which an estimate had been sanctioned for R9,714, had to be postponed till the local Political Officers were in a position to proceed with it.

LOCAL AND CANTONMENT FUNDS WORKS.

No important works were under execution during the year, but the total expenditure under this head for works and repairs amounted to R4,177.

MEYWAR.

The grant budgetted for expenditure during the year amounted to R4,15,800, as detailed below—

	R
A.—New Works—	
1. Buildings	92,800
2. Roads	30,000
3. Irrigation works	87,000
4. Udaipur gardens	24,440
5. Miscellaneous	42,239
TOTAL	2,76,479
B.—Repairs of existing works—	
1. Buildings	47,972
2. Roads	33,390
3. Irrigation works	3,000
TOTAL	84,362
C.—Establishment	40,000
D.—Provision to meet expenditure which may be found necessary for works not included in above	15,000
GRAND TOTAL	4,15,841

NEW BUILDINGS.

The principal works under this head were—

New Jail at Udaipur. | Palace at Sujjungarh.
Cenotaphs at the Mahasutty.

The Jail was finished and good progress was made on the Sujjungarh Palace, which is expected to be completed during 1887-88. The remaining grant was spent on minor works, costing between two and four thousand rupees each. In addition to these, about R25,000 were spent from a distinct fund on

district schools and dispensaries and the new Walter Hospital at Udaipur. Seven schools and 3 dispensaries were completed, and 2 dispensaries were in progress.

NEW ROADS.

These consisted chiefly of the new Chitor and Mangarwar road, which has been completed, and of the Ghat portion of the Udaipur and Eklingji road, on which R4,000 were spent and which is expected to be shortly completed.

NEW IRRIGATION WORKS.

These comprise the reconstruction and enlargement of bunds of several small tanks throughout the state. The construction of a new tank near Deoli, and the improvement of the waste weir and escape channel of the Pichola lake at Udaipur. Six tanks in the districts, which are being enlarged, were well advanced. Good progress was made on 4 others, and the extension of the Pichola waste weir was expected to be finished before the next rains.

GARDENS AT UDAIPUR.

The planting and laying out had made considerable progress and are being steadily proceeded with.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This comprises a large number and variety of small works (such as petty improvements to palaces and public buildings generally) and private roads and gardens, on all of which good progress was made.

REPAIRS.

These included, under head Buildings, R22,000 for repairs to the Udaipur city walls and the Chitor fort walls, which are still in a dilapidated state and will require some years more to put them in proper order. The remainder of the grant was chiefly devoted to miscellaneous repairs of various buildings. Of the Road Repairs grant R10,000 were towards repairing the old Udaipur and Mangarwar road, which requires extensive repairs, but is expected to be completed during 1887-88.

The irrigation repairs were executed mainly on the large Raisamand Lake bund at Kankroli, the face wall of which was much broken up.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

The Pachbadra branch of the Jodhpur railway was completed at the close of the year and opened for traffic on the 23rd March 1887. The length of this branch is 60 miles, and it extends from the Luni river to Pachbadra. Its completion brings the total length of the railways in Marwar to 124 miles. The total cost on the branch was R10,90,153, of which R6,16,015 were spent during the year.

The working results of the Jodhpur railway during the year 1886-87 are shown in the abstract below—

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	R		R
Coaching	1,11,100	Way and works	20,305
Goods	91,400	Locomotive	34,110
Telegraph	7,500	Carriage and wagon	3,820
		Traffic	11,116
		Special and miscellaneous	5,518
		General charges	3,171
		TOTAL	78,040
		Profits	1,31,960
TOTAL	2,10,000	GRAND TOTAL	2,10,000

Thus, it will be observed that the net profit this year was R1,31,960, as against R1,20,536 of last year. The income was R2,10,000, whilst the outlay against it amounted to R78,040. The capital expenditure up to the close of the year being R11,06,062, the percentage of profit on it during the year was at the rate of 11·93.

This result is satisfactory. Eventually so large a percentage cannot be expected, as the line, engines, and rolling stock will require repairs and renewals from time to time. Great credit is due to Mr. Home for the good work and able management of this railway.

During the year under review, the Marwar state expended a total sum of R9,59,189 on public works. Of this R66,440 * went towards the working of the open railway line, R6,18,428 towards the capital expenditure of the line and the new branch, and the rest, R2,74,321, on public works generally.

	R
	78,040
* Deduct for Revenue stores . .	11,600
TOTAL .	66,440

The principal public works carried out and the amounts spent on each during the year were—

	R
1. Darbar katcheries	54,648
2. Balsamand Gulab, Sagar canal	1,329
3. Jodelao canal	29,549
4. Powta tank and canal	30,015
5. Public gardens	32,986
6. Barracks at Ratanada and Shekhawati tank	18,490

The first buildings, when completed, will unite and provide for all the various offices and courts which are now scattered over the Jodhpur city. They were commenced during the year at an estimated cost of R3,48,796, the second is the completion of the works going on in previous years for the purpose of supplying the city of Jodhpur with water, at a cost of R1,41,324 against an estimate of R1,68,375, the third is a branch of the second—to tap a tank in the hills beyond the Balsamand—and was practically completed at a cost of R30,000, the estimate being R37,065, and the fourth is an auxilliary to the above series of canals, of which the estimated cost was R50,264. Much attention has been paid this year towards public gardens.

The barracks are intended to accommodate each 50 sepoys, 50 sowars, and 50 horses. They were commenced and completed during the year, the estimate being R25,706.

JAIPUR.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob has submitted a printed report on the Public Works Department of the Jaipur state for the twelve months ending 31st December 1886.

The expenditure during this period was R10,81,940, as under, inclusive of the expenditure on the gas works of R46,737—

Original Works—	R
Civil buildings	90,079
Communications	25,366
Repairs	1,14,059
Irrigation	2,80,592
Miscellaneous public improvements	2,33,529
Imarat department	2,92,765
Establishment	33,173
Other items	12,427
TOTAL	10,81,940

In addition to the above, a few extra works were carried out for private individuals, involving an expenditure of R15,424.

A comparison with the last year's expenditure shows that during the year under report less was spent on irrigation works, whilst on the other hand there was a large increase of expenditure on buildings, *viz.*, about two lakhs of rupees.

It is satisfactory to observe that the charges for supervision amount to only 6·10 per cent.

The chief civil works (buildings) under construction during the year were the Albert Hall and the Hydraulic Steam Cotton Press. On the former the total expenditure was R4,24,160 against the sanctioned estimate for R4,89,589, and the expenditure during the year was R62,666. On the latter the expenditure of the year was R30,797.

The operations of the cotton press began for the first time in December 1885, the beginning of the cotton season. In that month 423 bales, and during the year 1886, 27,623 bales were pressed. The total cost of working the press was R46,206, the returns amounted to R1,04,361, the net profit being therefore R58,155 (not deducting anything for wear and tear), which gives a percentage of 27·23 on the total outlay. The differential duty, which was levied on loose cotton exported from the state, has been removed by the Darbar; and the charge for pressing has been reduced from Co's. R4 to Jaipur R3-8.

The principal work of road construction in the Jaipur state was the last section of 7½ miles beyond Hindown to the Kerowli border, which was completed this year.

JAIPUR WATERWORKS.

The large earthen dam—the *Amanisha Bund*—to ensure a supply of water to the city, has been described in former reports. During the year under review the highest point the water reached was 19′ 6½″, and this was on the 5th September 1886.

The average daily consumption of water for the past three years was as shown below—

	Gallons.
In 1884 it was	518,002
„ 1885 „	560,890
„ 1886 „	605,573

The total amount of water consumed was equal to 221,964,000 gallons.

The total cost of raising the above quantity of water 109 feet was R32,446, or 2·34 annas per 1,000 gallons. Of this total cost, R22,513 were spent on fuel only. The total cost, including the charges for distribution in the city, repairs, clearance of reservoirs, &c., &c., was R39,088, or 2·82 per 1,000 gallons.

The daily consumption of water during 1886 per head of the population was *more than 5 gallons.*

IRRIGATION.

The expenditure incurred under this head during 1886 was R2,80,592.

Some outlay was incurred on the large Tori Sagar work alluded to in last report, and of the other good projects alluded to in the same report the Boochura Bund, 75 feet in height, was completed, canal dug for some miles, falls made, and work in progress, and irrigation had begun.

The revenue realized during 1886 from irrigation was R2,01,600 and was the largest ever collected.

The area irrigated was 85,287 bighas.

Since the commencement of irrigation works in the Jaipur state, or since the year 1868 the total expenditure on this head has been R26,68,544 and the returns derived therefrom amount to no less than R10,64,511. This latter figure does not include the revenue realized since August 1886. Deducting from the amount of total expenditure since 1868, the works still in progress, some of them of considerable importance and value, which cannot be expected to yield any return just at present, also the items which are not in their nature remunerative, such as surveys, &c., the total amount realized would bear a proportion of 47·50 on the capital outlay. The cost for supervising the working and the guarding of the tanks, and establishment salaries, &c., averaged 2·71 annas per bigha. Printed statements accompany Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob's report, showing in detail all work done, expenditure incurred and returns realized.

The maintenance charges for the Ram Newas Public Gardens amounted to R16,559. The popularity of these gardens as a place for public resort appears to continue unabated. With the printed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, are also printed, as usual, the reports of his two Native Assistant Engineers and of the Superintendent of the Imarat Works. Although these reports do not appear to require any special mention, they show that these officials have worked well, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob finds that the submission of printed reports helps to keep them up to the mark.

The report of the Gas Works by its Superintendent, Mr. Tellery, is also printed as an accompaniment to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob's report. In 1886 the total expenditure on these works amounted to R63,751, and the revenue realized was R5,618 against R46,798 and R2,828 respectively of the year previous.

Regarding Forest Conservancy.—In November 1885 the services of Mr. E. McA. Moir, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and of Bhai Sadhu Singh, Forest Ranger, were lent by Government for the purpose of advising and reporting upon the best means of promoting and managing forest conservancy. Mr. Moir left in March 1886, submitting his report, which was drawn up with ability and care after personally inspecting the country, for which he has earned the well-merited acknowledgments of the Darbar. The services of Bhai Sadhu Singh have been retained for three years, and since Mr. Moir left, he has had sole charge of the Forest Department. The result of these measures was, that eighteen preserves have been sanctioned by the Darbar in the vicinity of Jaipur, of which 11 have been marked out, but owing to certain unavoidable delays in settling existing claims only a small portion has actually come under control. Thirty-five maunds of various seeds were sown. The important subject of date culture, the introduction of which had been strongly advised by Dr. Bonavia, as being valuable in times of scarcity or famine, is receiving considerable attention. Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob brings to notice the energy, ability, and tact of Bhai Sadhu Singh. As the Government of India require notice to be taken of the qualifications and character of non-commissioned officers in the Military Department serving in the Forest Department, Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob specially notices the excellent manner in which Forest Ranger Bhai Sadhu Singh, formerly School Master, 14th Sikhs, has done his work, and his good character. Commencing with the deputation of Mr. Moir in November 1885 up to the close of the year 1886, the expenditure incurred was R10,311. Great care is being exercised in introducing and enforcing the Forest Rules with leniency.

As usual, Jaipur stands first amongst the states of Rajputana in its expenditure upon Public Works. Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob's report is full and

interesting and he is deserving of the greatest credit for the quiet unostentatious manner in which he conducts the important duties entrusted to him by the Darbar.

KOTAH.

The expenditure incurred on Public Works in this state during the year was ₹2,52,812, *viz.*—

	₹
Civil buildings	35,904
Communications	42,496
Miscellaneous public improvements	23,712
Works for other departments	3,117
Repairs	60,721
Irrigation	69,782
Establishment	17,080
TOTAL	2,52,812

The expenditure during 1885-86 was ₹2,20,773.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The principal works completed during the year and those in progress at its conclusion are enumerated below separately—

WORKS COMPLETED.

	₹
1. Etawah dispensary, at a total cost of	5,212
2. Gunshed in artillery lines, at a total cost of	11,058
3. Stud stable, 2nd line, at a total cost of	11,779

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

1. Late Maharao's chattri platform.
2. Kotah sarai.
3. New works to city walls.
4. Nizamat taraj.
5. Topekhana carpenters and khullassis' shed.
6. Shergarh Fort buildings.
7. Thanas at Untah and Bara.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In the same order are shown the works under this head—

WORKS COMPLETED.

	₹
1. Khanpur and Bagair road, at a cost of	9,322
2. Mundawar and Kalisind road, at a cost of	3,006
3. Kalisind causeway at Munderi ghat, at a cost of	10,811

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

1. Rungbari road.
2. Bara and Bapaor road, pucca works.
3. Bhawargarh and Kailwara road.
4. Extension of Lake road in the city.
5. Khanpur and Bager road, pucca works.
6. Ghat Chumbul below Sakatpur.
7. Kunwas and Durrah road.
8. New road to Chaturpura Mehel.
9. Sangode road, earthwork.
10. Khanpur and Bapur road, pucca works.
11. Extension of Kalisind causeway.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Parbatti Canal.—The hopes entertained of the profitable working of this canal have not yet been realized. To the failures of the past years has been added a difficulty this year by the stoppage at an earlier date than usual of the flow in the river. The extension of the canal to Mangrole, alluded to in the last year's report, about 40 miles from the head, was carried out after the rains. Irrigation from it was commenced, but had to be stopped owing to the cause above set forth, *viz.*, the cessation of the river flow. There are hopes, however, that if a railway is made in this part of the country, an impetus will be given to the cultivation of the lands bordering on the canal and that its usefulness will thus be ensured.

If the supply of water can be insured, the canal would, no doubt, be a protection against famine and prove of great value.

The next irrigation work in importance in the State—*the Eklera Tank*—did not fill this year owing to scanty rainfall. To secure a more permanent supply of water for this tank than the ordinary supply obtainable from the drainage area, a scheme has been sanctioned to divert the flood waters of the Bilas river at an estimated cost of ₹12,175. With this feeder as an auxiliary this fine tank should be safe to fill, even if its own drainage area failed altogether, and should undoubtedly prove a remunerative work.

The Ayani tank will, it is expected, be closed before the next rains.

The Polai khurd tank was commenced this year and was well advanced to completion.

The Bager tank was completed during the year at a cost of ₹6,060.

The small village tanks referred to in last report continue to receive attention, and some work is done in this direction every year for the benefit of villages which suffer from a scanty supply of water.

A small canal in Shergarh Nizamut, now in progress for rice cultivation, will, it is hoped, prove remunerative. The sanctioned amount, ₹9,000, will, however, it is said, have to be increased to about ₹25,000 to enable the ducts being extended, and the waters from the Lussi river being included.

Durrah Neemoda Sarun tank.—The estimate for this work amounts to ₹25,632, of which ₹1,406 were spent during 1885-86, and ₹12,554 during 1886-87, or ₹13,960 in all were expended on the work.

Chutterpura tank.—Sanctioned estimate ₹27,307. This is in no way an irrigation scheme, but was taken up at the express desire of His Highness the Maharao.

The Political Agent speaks of Mr. T. W. Miles, the State Executive Engineer, as continuing fully to merit the favourable comments previously recorded and of his tact in dealing with all classes of Natives, which ensures the smooth working of his department.

JHALLAWAR.

The total expenditure, under all heads, for public works in this state during the year, amounted to ₹1,18,084 as follows :—

	₹
Original works	45,377
Repairs	23,404
Irrigation	28,835
Miscellaneous	5,577
Establishment	14,891
TOTAL	1,18,084

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The new works undertaken during the year were—

Renewing broken wall of Patan city, cost R1,474 (completed).
Sentry boxes, or gumtis, in palace compound (in progress).

Those in progress from previous years, but completed or in progress during this year, were—

Chuttri to late Maharaj Rana Muddan Singh
Inside works of Chauni jail
Cook-house at Peetum Newas
Alterations to Garri-khana
} (completed).
Patan garden-house (in progress).

The chuttri was completed at a cost of R17,532, and the inside jail works cost R7,978.

The total expenditure on Patan garden-house was R21,538 against the sanctioned estimate of R36,533. Work was stopped during the year, as further funds were not available.

COMMUNICATIONS.

No new works of any importance were undertaken during the year. Those commenced during the preceding year and mentioned in the last report for 1885-86 were all completed during this year.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Under this head also nothing new was done.

The Baria Sagar Tank project mentioned in last report was in progress during the year. The total expenditure on the work was R23,036 against the sanctioned estimate of R30,253. The grant for the year was not sufficient to finish the work.

It is to be regretted that the Darbar does not show more interest in public works, while they have so efficient an officer as Mr. Miles to carry them out.

ULWAR.

The total amount of outlay on public works in this state during the year was R1,42,881, divided under the different heads as follows:—

	R
Buildings	70,992
Roads	25,921
Bunds (irrigation works)	17,961
Workshops	18,691
Establishment	7,650
Miscellaneous	1,666
TOTAL	1,42,881

BUILDINGS.

No new buildings were commenced, the expenditure under this head being confined to the following works in progress:—

Baradari in the Moti Dungri garden.
Breeding stables and coach-house.
Fernery.
Barracks.
Iron railing in front of palace stables.
Malakhera gateway, entrance to city.
Minor works.
Marble tank in the Moti Dungri garden.

ROADS.

The only new road under construction is that from Umran to Thana Ghazi, and it is expected that some seven miles of this road will be finished before 31st August 1887; the year's expenditure on it was ₹8,330; the remaining expenditure under this head was incurred on repairs to existing roads.

BUNDS.

Two new bunds, the Baghor in the Lachmangarh and the Galakhera in the Kathumar districts, were under construction, and repairs to existing bunds were carried out.

As there is no Public Works Officer now in the states of Dholepur, Kerowli, or Bhurtpur, no reports are received from these states in the Public Works Branch of this Administration.

Part IV.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENCIES.

MEYWAR RESIDENCY.

UDAIPUR, DUNGARPUR, BANSWARA, AND PERTABGARH.

The charge of the Residency was held by Mr. Chichele Plowden till the 14th of April, by Mr. A. Wingate from the 15th of April to the 27th of July, and by Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith to the 6th of November 1886, on which date Colonel C. K. M. Walter, the permanent incumbent, returned from furlough and resumed charge. Lieutenant-Colonel S. B. Miles, who transmits the report, relieved Colonel Walter on the 28th of April 1887, *i.e.*, after the close of the year under notice.

The rainfall of the year, though generally sufficient, was irregular. Indian-corn was almost destroyed in many parts by excess of rain, while wheat and opium were damaged by frost.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with great manifestation of loyalty and good-will by the Chiefs under this Residency. In commemoration of the event, His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur abolished all transit dues within the State except on opium, contributed handsome donations to the Imperial Institute and to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and in June 1887 laid with due ceremony the foundation-stone of a building at Udaipur, to be called the Victoria Hall, in front of which it is proposed to erect a full-length statue of Her Majesty.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council conferred on one of His Highness' nobles, Rao Takht Sing of Bedla, the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction. The Maharana also obtained a well-merited honour in being appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

UDAIPUR.

The administration continues on the same footing as before, except that the members of the "Mahendra Raj Sabha," or High Court, now number 22, of whom 13 are nobles of the state and 9 officials. The Court is presided over by His Highness in person in all important cases. The judicial statistics furnished by the Darbar do not call for any remarks.

Mr. A. Wingate, Settlement Officer, Meywar, was transferred to Kashmir, and was succeeded by Mr. C. E. Biddulph of the Sind Revenue Survey Department. The Resident, while bringing to notice the very excellent service rendered to the Darbar by Mr. Wingate, remarks that the settlement he has made will prove a lasting benefit to the Chief and people of Meywar, by one and all of whom his name will be handed down to posterity as that of a real benefactor to the State.

The new settlement has been introduced in the zilas of Rasmi and Sarra in the Kapasan and Nagawali parganas of the Chitor zila, and on the Bhilwara zila comprising five parganas. The settlement of the Akola pargana of the Girwa zila is being proceeded with.

The finances of the state are in a very satisfactory condition. The income for the Sambat year 1942, ending on the 16th of July 1886, amounted to Government R26,74,000-5-9, while the expenditure was R24,28,939-12, the resulting balance amounting to R2,45,060-9-9.

Seven thousand four hundred and forty-nine and half chests of opium were weighed at the Chitor scales; of these 7,225 were exported to China and the rest to British India. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was ₹48,53,400.

A most cruel case of poisoning occurred at Deogarh on the 2nd of January 1886. The son of the Rao of Deogarh and his wife were poisoned by Kamdars Nuthraj and Chunilal, who have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life and are confined in the Udaipur jail.

No case of infanticide or of mail robbery occurred during the year. The offenders concerned in the mail robbery that occurred last year on the Udaipur-Chitor postal line were secured and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

The Court of Vakils has done good work this year, and it is satisfactory to note that the more heinous offences, such as murder and highway robbery with wounding, have no place in the record of the year's crime.

The health of the people in the city of Udaipur was very good. Vaccination shows marked progress. A new jail, to accommodate 450 prisoners, is to be opened during the ensuing year.

The Sujjan Hospital at Udaipur was well attended.

The "Shepherd Mission Hospital" was formally opened by His Highness on the 28th of December 1886. The new "Walter Hospital" is still under construction. The hospital for women continues to make satisfactory progress under the superintendence of the Lady Doctor, Mrs. Lonorgan. There are now five dispensaries open in the districts of Meywar, and a hospital is being built at Bhilwara.

The work done in the Maharana's school shows satisfactory results. Education in the districts is making steady progress. The attendance at the four Bhil schools under the Magra Hakim is not so good as it was last year. The Maharana made a grant of ₹1,000 to the Reverend C. S. Thomson of the Church Missionary Society to aid him in carrying on the work of education among the Bhils. At the Mayo College there were 5 Meywar students at the close of the year, as compared with 6 last year.

HILLY TRACTS.

Colonel A. Conolly was in uninterrupted charge of the district throughout the year.

Four cases of murder are reported to have occurred. In only 2 of these have the criminals been arrested and brought to justice. A case of suicide has also been reported.

The Bhil Pals of Surra and Chikla having refused to pay the fine imposed on them for their complicity in the murder of the late Thakur of Umria, the Meywar Darbar in January last proceeded against them in force and took possession of the Pals. Advantage was also taken of the presence of the Darbar troops to realize from the Kodarmal Pal a fine of ₹1,500 decreed against it some five years ago, in connection with a witch-swinging case. Through the exertion of Colonel E. Temple the Bhils and Grassias of Jura have by common consent resolved to renounce the cruel practice of witch-swinging.

A more efficient system of supervision than has hitherto obtained on the Meywar-Mahi Kantha border is under consideration.

No border courts have been held this year.

DUNGARPUR.

The Maharawal of Dungarpur continues to conduct the administration of his state satisfactorily.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

The charge of the Assistancy was held by Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey during the year.

No cases of witch-swinging or of infanticide have been reported from either Banswara or Pertabgarh.

The extradition rules between Pertabgarh and Banswara are said to have been working not quite satisfactorily.

The Assistant Political Agent held a border court at Khandlu, and in conjunction with the Political Agent, Bhopawar, disposed of 50 cases between Indore, Jhabua, Banswara, Kushalgarh and Pertabgarh. He also met the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, and settled 125 cases between Sunth, Baria, Kushalgarh, and Banswara.

BANSWARA.

Owing to the embarrassed condition of the Banswara finances the Kamdar, Rai Bahadur Jwala Pershad, has not succeeded in carrying out all the reforms he has projected. The system of land revenue collections has, however, received some attention during the year.

PERTABGARH.

The management of this state by Mr. Framji Bhickaji is favourably reported on. On the 1st of March 1887 a son and heir was born to His Highness the Maharawal.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY.

JODHPUR, MULLANI, SEROHI, AND JEYSULMERE.

Colonel H. P. Peacock officiated as Resident from the 4th of April to the 10th of December 1886, during the absence on furlough of the permanent incumbent, Colonel P. W. Powlett, who was present in his charge during the remainder of the year under review.

The rainfall at Jodhpur and Serohi was average, while at Jeysulmere and in Mullani it was somewhat scanty, and consequently in the west and north-west crops were poor. The rabi harvest was greatly injured by frost.

Cholera showed itself at Jodhpur, but the epidemic was not serious.

Mr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey, made a tour through Jeysulmere and Western Marwar in hopes of finding coal, but without success.

The 16th of February 1887, the Jubilee day of Her Majesty's reign, was celebrated in the capitals of the three states under this Residency, with all possible éclat, and handsome contributions were made to the Imperial Institute and the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

MARWAR.

The Maharaja visited Poona during the year, and had an interview with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. His Highness also saw His Excellency the Viceroy in November at Marwar Junction.

There have been no changes among the leading native officials connected with the Administration. The work of the Civil, Criminal and Appellate Courts appears satisfactory, and cases are disposed of with sufficient promptness.

At the end of the year, the cash balance in the Treasury was R3,44,176. The cost of the construction of the Jodhpur Branch Railway, amounting to 22 lakhs of rupees, has all been paid off, except 5 lakhs of rupees. The customs revenue amounted to R9,55,000. The salt revenue increased from an average of R3,20,000 to R4,17,000 last year, while the land revenue yielded R6,87,000

against R6,55,000 in the previous year. The total income of the state from all sources amounted to R39,77,059, while the expenditure was R32,61,260.

Maharaj Sir Pertap Singh, K.C.S.I., at the end of March 1887 sailed for England, accompanied by Captain Bruce Hamilton.

The Luni-Pachbadra extension of the Jodhpur railway cost R6,18,428. The line was opened for traffic on the 23rd of March 1887.

Under the efficient direction of Mr. Walter Home, the Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the railway, large sums are being spent on public works and irrigation. The chief work during the year has been the construction of the state courts and offices.

Boundary settlement work has been pushed forward, and 304 villages have been demarcated.

The famous dakait Padia and his associate, mentioned in last year's report, have been captured and hanged in Godwar, in which pargana there has been a serious increase of dakaiti. Kishorilal, the Durbar Superintendent of Dakaiti Suppression, is reported to have elucidated a number of cases, made many arrests, and recovered a great deal of stolen property.

The Thakurs of Karara and Dewlatti showed a somewhat defiant spirit, but they were soon reduced to submission by the Darbar.

Under the vigorous superintendence of Dr. Adams, sanitation and vaccination continue to progress in Marwar.

Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., guardian to the Maharaj Kunwar, died of typhoid fever at Bombay on the 10th of August 1886. His death is deeply and universally felt in Marwar, and especially by His Highness the Maharaja. To commemorate his memory, a girls' school and an hospital have been opened at Jodhpur.

MULLANI.

The settlement and demarcation of village boundaries has progressed fairly well. Out of a total of 493 villages, only 23 remain undemarcated.

Three new schools have been established at Sindri, Godha, and Chotan.

Heinous crime is on the increase in Mullani, while cattle and other thefts have largely decreased.

SEROHI.

There is no statement of the income and expenditure of Serohi, but according to the Darbar reports, the State revenue has fallen far short of last year's.

Owing to the contumacious behaviour of the Raipur and Magriwara Thakurs, the settlement of their border disputes was slow.

The long-standing differences existing between the Rao of Serohi and his uncle Jamat Singh have been amicably settled. The latter agreed to give up his Jagir to the Darbar in return for a monthly pension, which is to be continued to his widows, and to the heirs of his body.

JEYSULMERE.

Owing to the failure of crops, little progress is reported in this state. The revenue is given at R1,39,354, and the expenditure is estimated at R1,74,300.

During the year the Resident visited Jeysulmere and saw many Sardars, and endeavoured to arouse them to the necessity of discouraging theft and robbery in their estates.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY.

JAIPUR, KISHENGARH, AND LAWA.

Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., held charge of the Residency throughout the year.

At Jaipur the rainfall was below the average, while at Kishengarh it was between 27 and 28 inches, but, owing to untimely distribution, its effect on the crops was unsatisfactory. The rabi harvest was damaged by frost. General health was good, although there was a little cholera imported from Pushkar Fair.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was celebrated on the 16th and 17th of February 1887 with much demonstration of loyalty, both at Jaipur and Kishengarh. In honour of the occasion, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur remitted to the agricultural classes arrears of fines, compensation, and process fees, amounting to not less than twelve lakhs of rupees, bestowed the title of "Bahadur" on (1) Thakur Gobind Singh of Chomu, premier noble of the state; and (2) Rao Raja Madho Singh of Sikar, and contributed one lakh of rupees to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The Government of India raised the Maharaja's salute from 17 to 19 guns as a personal distinction, and conferred upon His Highness's trusted Councillor, Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerji, the title of "Rao Bahadur."

JAIPUR.

Sir Edward Bradford, K.C.S.I., opened, on the 21st of February 1887, the Albert Hall, founded by the late Maharaja Ram Singh in 1876, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Jaipur.

The relations of the state with its feudatories are amicable. During the year, certain Rajput zamindars of Kot Putli complained against the Raja of Khetri for exacting more revenue than was due. At the suggestion of the Jaipur Darbar, the complainants were conciliated by the Raja, and for the present the quarrels between the parties have ceased.

Sangram Singh, Rao Raja of Umara, died without issue on the 20th of September 1886. He had adopted as his heir his brother, a child about two years old, whose succession to the Chiefship has been confirmed by the Maharaja. During the minority it will be the care of the Jaipur Darbar to provide for the proper management of the estate, which is reported to be heavily indebted.

The constitution of the Jaipur Council remains unchanged. It has now become necessary for the heads of the three departments into which the Council is divided to inspect the offices which they control. The working of the civil and criminal courts shows that the officers are diligent and expeditious. Pandit Maharaj Kishen has continued to do good work as Judicial Officer in the Council.

Owing to the badness of the season the income of the state for 1886 only reached ₹53,51,345, the expenditure being ₹52,77,825 and 87 gold mohurs.

Of the sum expended, ₹7,50,000 were devoted to works, repairs, improvements and public buildings, while ₹2,80,592 were spent on irrigation. It is under contemplation to build a new jail, the cost of which is estimated at ₹1,13,000. In spite of the insufficient accommodation in the present building the health of the prisoners is stated to have been good.

There were fewer of the more serious offences against life and property. This result is in a great measure due to the excellent frontier police arrangement made some years ago.

The question of settling down the Minas, who are more numerous in Jaipur than the Moghias is engaging the attention of the Darbar, which has deputed Sardar Bahadur Singh to ascertain whether this criminal tribe has sufficient resources for an honest livelihood, and, if not, what measures should be adopted to improve its status.

As District Magistrate on the railway, the Resident tried 11 cases; among the criminals were 7 European British subjects, of whom 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 2 were fined.

The Court of Vakils disposed of 77 cases during the year. Claims for compensation amounted to R3,823-4-6, but only R1,084-13-4 were awarded.

The Darbar inflicted heavy punishments on certain of its customs officials and others, who were found guilty of conniving at, and aiding, the illicit exportation of opium by some Punjabi traders from the Hindown district to territories under the Punjab Government on passes made out for Ulwar.

The cotton press established in December 1885 has been successfully and profitably managed.

Since the departure of Mr. E. MacA. Moir in the spring of 1886 the Jaipur forests are under the charge of Forest Ranger Sadhu Singh, who does his work well under the supervision of Colonel Jacob.

Education is steadily progressing.

With the sympathy and approbation of the principal nobles of the State, the Maharaja has framed certain regulations for the limitation of expenses on the occasions of marriages and funerals among Rajputs.

All important boundary disputes were settled during the year.

KISHENGARH.

In the summer His Highness the Maharaja proceeded upon a pilgrimage to Kotah, passing through Bundi, where he met the Maharao Raja.

In January 1887, the Maharaja's youngest sister was married to the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

Babu Syam Sunderlal has succeeded in carrying out many reforms in the administration of the state. A proper method of keeping accounts has been introduced, the forms of revenue returns and records have been revised, a city police has been organized, the judicial powers of the various tribunals have been re-distributed, and an improvement in the machinery of the State courts is commenced.

The Durbar Office is now presided over by His Highness, who regularly conducts business in person daily, with the aid of the Council, and hears petitions from the people once a week.

The budget for the year ending July 1887, which has been prepared for the first time, shows an income of R3,47,583, including an opening balance of R18,956, and an expenditure of R2,76,916, leaving a balance of R70,667.

The actuals for eight months ending March 1887 show receipts R2,12,004 and expenditure R1,99,137.

Two new irrigation tanks are under construction, one at Didwana and the other at Surgaon.

In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee, a school-house is to be built. The State school bears 82 scholars on its rolls.

LAWA.

This small chiefship is in a flourishing condition. Its income is largely in excess of the ordinary expenditure.

On the 5th of May 1886, the Thakur lost his only son, a child of tender age.

BHURTPUR, KEROWLI, AND DHOLEPUR.

Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., was in charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 29th of April 1886, Captain C. Herbert from the 30th of April to the

26th of July 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson from the 27th of July to the 7th of November 1886, Colonel Euan-Smith from the 8th of November 1886 to the 8th of March 1887, and Major N. C. Martelli from the 9th to the 31st of March 1887. The last-named officer submits the annual report which has been written from the notes left by his predecessor.

BHURTPUR.

Notwithstanding a rainfall below the average and severe frosts in February 1887, which did a deal of damage throughout Rajputana, the crops are said to have been excellent.

There were no epidemics and the general health was good.

The number of schools is decreasing year by year, being 161 in 1886-87 against 167 in 1885-86, 172 in 1884-85, and 176 in 1883-84, while the cost of their maintenance has risen from R20,258-2-0 in 1885-86 to R21,745-6-6 in 1886-87. These charges are, however, below those of 1884-85, when they were returned at R23,338-13-6. The students were also fewer in number than in the two preceding years.

The circumstances under which the Darbar troops were employed to reduce to submission the rebellious Thakurs of the village of Pathena have already been reported to the Government of India, who considered that the Darbar's action was, under the circumstances, justifiable.

The finances of the state are in a sound condition, the income being over R1,69,773 in excess of the expenditure.

No cases of dakaiti or infanticide are reported to have occurred.

The trade returns show an increasing revenue from customs.

The Maharaja visited Simla for one month in the hot weather. He also left his capital to call on Sir Alfred Lyall at Agra, and to accompany the Agent to the Governor-General on tour through the Bhurtpur territory.

There were two sons born to His Highness during the year, one on the 30th of November 1886, and the other on the 7th of January 1887.

The Queen's Jubilee was kept up in this state as loyally as in other parts of Rajputana.

KEROWLI.

The crops suffered at one season from excessive rain, and at another from frost and cold, the result being harvests below the average.

Cholera did not visit the district, but small-pox claimed several victims The general health of the district, however, is said to have been on the whole good. The municipality seem to be doing their utmost to keep the city clean.

The attendance of the boys at the City School has diminished. The figures for 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87 are respectively 224, 208, and 144·68. But a new Head Master has been appointed, and it is hoped he may be able to secure better results. Education in the district is at a stand-still. The schools, which it was mentioned in the Report for 1884-85 would be opened at the head-quarters of each of the five tehsils in the state, have not yet been established, but the Council have again considered the project, and there is some prospect of action being taken in the matter.

The dispensary returns exhibit satisfactory results. The numbers relieved at them have increased from 16,755 in 1885-86 to 18,076 in 1886-87. There is a very considerable decrease in the number of cases of vaccination, but the percentage of successful to total number of operations is a trifle below that of the preceding year.

His Highness the Maharaja joined the State Council as President. No change has taken place in the personnel of the Administration.

In addition to the annual instalment of R30,000 towards repayment of the State debt, the Maharaja paid R36,824 out of his private purse to the banker. It is anticipated that the entire debt will be repaid during the current year.

The judicial administration appears to have been successful, judged by the small number of appeals preferred and cases left pending.

There were no cases of serious crime or infanticide during the year.

Maharaja Urjan Pal died on the 26th of July 1886, and was succeeded by Bhonwar Pal, Rao of Hadoti, who is said to have developed a marked capacity for the work before him.

In commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, the Darbar are about to erect a bridge to be called the "Kaiser-i-Hind Bridge" over the Panchua river.

DHOLEPUR.

The cause of education does not appear to be making any advance in this state. Within the last four years the number of schools has decreased by one and of students by 118.

Twenty-three thousand and thirteen patients were treated at the four dispensaries in the state.

Crime appears to be diminishing, the number of criminal cases before the courts, including those brought over from the preceding year being 1,974 in 1884-85, 1,374 in 1885-86, and 1,229 in 1886-87.

The number of civil cases increased from 551 in 1885-86 to 734 in 1886-87; 80 cases were left pending at the close of the former year and 112 at that of the latter.

The number of prisoners sent to jail was 71, against 60 during the preceding year.

Rupees 53,000, being the balance of the Government loan due, were repaid, and this account is therefore closed. A statement showing the liabilities of the State on the 31st of March 1887 is appended to the Political Agent's report. A special report on the finances of the state has since been submitted to the Government of India.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana resided at Simla for four months during the hot weather.

The Queen's Jubilee was celebrated on the 16th of February 1887 with suitable rejoicings.

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY.

BUNDI, TONK, AND SHAHPURA.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Biddulph has held charge of this Agency during the year.

The general health of the district was exceptionally good, there having been no cholera and but few cases of small-pox. The rainfall of the year was considerably below the average.

Kharif crops suffered much damage, and the rabi sowings were short. In February severe frosts destroyed the gram crop, while wheat, barley, and opium all suffered.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with suitable rejoicings in the states under this Agency. In commemoration of the event the Maharao Raja of Bundi announced his intention of constructing a house for European visitors, a serai for native travellers, and a new hospital.

In addition to the contribution of ₹1,000 towards the Imperial institute in London, His Highness the Nawab of Tonk subscribed ₹5,000 for the establishment of a school of industry with a permanent endowment of ₹3,000 for its support, and for building a serai. The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura held a special Darbar at which all the jagirdars were present.

The Haraoti International Court of Vakils disposed of 49 cases during the year.

BUNDI.

The Maharao Raja continues to enjoy good health. The senior Maharani of the Nagode family and Rugghubar Singh, the youngest son of His Highness, died during the year. It was this son, not the heir-apparent, as erroneously mentioned in last year's report, who was betrothed to the niece of the Maharaja of Kishengarh.

There have been certain changes in the personnel of the Administration. Pandit Ganga Sahai resigned the Kamdarship of the state, and was succeeded by Bohra Harridutt, who previously held the office of Bakshi of Jagirs.

Two old orders of the Darbar with regard to witchcraft and infant marriage were re-published.

There were 3 cases of dakaiti. Some improvement has been effected in the police arrangements by the entertainment of 102 additional chowkidars.

The Ghora Pichar causeway and Khawasji-ki-Baori were completed during the year. The services of a trained overseer have been secured by the Darbar.

The old Bundi rupee, containing an alloy of $3\frac{1}{3}$ rattis, was superseded by a new rupee containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ rattis alloy.

Nothing is known about the state of the finances, as the Darbar has not furnished the usual statements.

His Highness's relations with Bir Singh, the new Maharaja of Kapran, are not on a satisfactory footing.

TONK.

During the year four sons and two daughters were born to His Highness the Nawab.

A complete reform has been introduced into the various branches of the State administration. A council has been formed, a sound system of accounts has been established, extravagant expenditure has been checked, improvements have been made in the judicial machinery of the state, the numerous imposts, which were the cause of constant complaints have been abolished, and the customs department has been re-organized under the supervision of Mirza Muhammed Akbar Ali Khan.

Under the direction of Captain T. C. Pears, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Darbar in November 1886, good progress is being done in the work of land revenue, survey, and settlement.

A case of "Johar," or human sacrifice, occurred at Girawla in the Nimbahera pargana, in which two women were burnt alive. Prompt measures were taken by the Darbar on intimation of the offence reaching them, and the ringleaders and others concerned in the affair were brought to justice.

The new Central Jail, which has been under construction for some years past, was completed.

Education appears to be progressing steadily. The heir-apparent continues to study in the Mayo College.

The establishment of Munsiff's courts in outlying districts has given general satisfaction.

Certain Sahibzadas of Tonk showed a spirit of disobedience to the Darbar, but, on being punished, they made their submission and were restored to favour.

The sanitary arrangements of the capital are improving.

Of the 66 boundary disputes pending on the Meywar-Nimbahera border, 19 were decided during the year.

SHAHPURA.

The Rajadhiraj visited Maxudangurh and Mount Abu.

The affairs of the chiefship have been satisfactorily carried on. The income of the estate was R2,88,983 and the expenditure was R2,45,563.

Numerous petitions were received during the year complaining of maladministration in Shahpura, but on enquiry the complaints were found to be ill-founded.

In August, 1886 Thakur Nathu Singh, of Khamore died, and was succeeded by his brother Zorawar Singh.

ULWAR AGENCY.

ULWAR AND NIMRANA.

The political charge of the Agency was held from April to December 1886 by Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, when he was relieved by Colonel H. P. Peacock.

The rainfall was good, but owing to untimely distribution its effect on crops was unsatisfactory, the kharif and rabi being both below the average.

The Queen's Jubilee was observed with much ceremony. His Highness, in addition to the ordinary programme for the day, further gave proof of his loyalty by presenting a Jubilee offering of R50,000 to the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, founding a hospital for women in the capital of Ulwar, ordering the construction of three dispensaries in the Ulwar territory, and dedicating a beautiful marble tank now under construction in Ulwar.

The state suffered a heavy loss by the death in December 1886 of Lala Sri Ram, M.A., Diwan of Ulwar, who is reported to have rendered valuable assistance to the Maharao Raja in the administration of His Highness's state. The vacancy in the Council caused by his death has not yet been filled up.

The various judicial courts continued to transact business actively and satisfactorily.

No case of infanticide, mail robbery, or dakaiti, came to notice during the year.

The Political Agent, in his capacity of Magistrate of the Railway jurisdiction, had but 4 unimportant cases to dispose of.

The education report is satisfactory, and shows an increase in the number of scholars and schools. Including the Raja of Nimrana there are now five Ulwar boys at the Mayo College.

The revenue of the state amounted to R25,07,727, while the expenditure was R18,86,970, of which R1,42,881 were spent on Public Works, and R5,34,658 on the Army. The cash balance of the state has now reached R32,68,816.

There was no epidemic during the year. Miss Smith, the Lady Doctor, is reported to have done much good work in Ulwar.

The jail is well managed.

The Political Agent was on tour for 52 days, during which he visited every district in the state.

NIMRANA.

The young Raja is being educated at the Mayo College.

The income of the estate amounted to ₹31,993-6-0, while the expenditure was ₹45,949, of which ₹26,000 were on account of nazrana to Ulwar on succession to the gadi of Nimrana. The cash balance amounted to ₹17,107-6-2.

KOTAH AGENCY.

The political charge of this Agency was held by Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., from the 1st of April to the 24th of November 1886, on which date Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Bayley resumed charge on return from furlough.

There was no change during the year in the constitution of the Council.

The revenue and expenditure of the state fell short of the estimates by ₹2,32,647 and ₹15,798 respectively. The heavy deficit in revenue receipts is almost entirely due to the continued depression in the opium trade, and the low selling price of cereals, though these prices, owing to a brisker export trade, appear latterly to have been improving considerably. The estimated receipts for the current year have been reduced by ₹1,13,900, and the estimated expenditure increased by ₹36,792. This increase in the estimated expenditure is mainly owing to a fresh item in the shape of an allowance to village patels termed huq pateli, which was sanctioned in August last, and the total amount of which is calculated at ₹32,000. Notwithstanding the deficit in the revenue, the finances of the state appear to be in a satisfactory condition.

The revenue settlement has been practically brought to a conclusion owing to the exertions of Munshi Durga Pershad, Superintendent, and Chobe Rughonath Das, Assistant Superintendent of the Settlement, who have performed their duties in a most zealous and able manner. The district revenue officials and the patwaris are being gradually and steadily trained in revenue and survey work.

The working of the civil, criminal, and appellate courts, which were presided over by the same officials as last year, does not call for any special remarks.

The report for the year under review shows a trifling increase in crime, but only one dakaiti occurred, in which property valued at less than ₹20 was carried off.

No cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year.

The Kotah Jail continues to be well and carefully managed. The total number of prisoners in 1886-87 was 494, as compared with 483 in the previous year. The death-rate was 13·01 against 13·89 in 1885-86. There were no escapes, and no epidemic outbreak occurred.

Two new schools have been opened during the year. The daily average attendance at the schools, including that at the Kotah City school, was 662.

During the cold season 3,736 children were vaccinated, the percentage of successful cases being 95·90.

The general health of the people in the city of Kotah and the district has been good, and there was no outbreak of disease in an epidemic form.

There were 7 boys from the Kotah state at the Mayo College during the year.

The fall of rain was fairly good, being 31 inches, but being untimely, the kharif crops were not so much benefited as they would otherwise have been. There was no cold-weather rain, consequently the rabi crop has proved light and below the average. Much damage was also caused to the opium and gram crops by the frosts early in February, and the linseed suffered from disease, which nearly destroyed it in places.

Under the head of Irrigation, there are no new works of importance to record, but the extension of the Parbatti canal northward seems likely to be a success.

The work of preserving the forests from destruction is making slow but sure progress, and Babu Sahib Roy, the trained Forest Superintendent who was appointed last year, seems likely to do good work as he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the large forest tracts of the state.

During tour the Political Agent visited 11 out of the 15 districts of the state.

The principal event of the year was the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the rejoicings in connection with which were entered into most heartily by the Maharao, His Sirdars, and officials, and by the people generally at Kotah.

Her Highness the Maji Mansingothji, one of the widows of the late Maharao of Kotah, died of fever on the 16th of June 1886.

THE KOTRIS.

There is little to remark with reference to the Kotris which are all in a satisfactory condition, with the exception of Indargarh, Khatoli and Bulwan.

Little improvement has as yet been effected in the financial condition of the last three, but steps have been taken to place them under more efficient management, which will, I trust, lead to satisfactory results.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott resumed charge of the Agency on the 19th of December 1886. During his absence on leave Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., and Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., held charge of the office at different times.

In January 1887 the Maharaj Rana married the sister of the Maharaja of Kishengarh. The marriage took place at Kishengarh, where the festivities were kept up for four days. The Maharaj Rana returned to Jhalrapatan on the 16th of February. This being the day set apart for commemorating the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, the town and chaoni were decorated with triumphal arches, and at night illuminations and fireworks provided entertainment for the people. An imperial salute of 101 guns was fired at noon.

Kunwar Sheodan Singh was summoned to Jeysulmere by his relative the Maharawal, and was therefore obliged to resign his seat in the Jhallawar Council. The two vacancies in the council mentioned in last year's report have been filled up, but the appointments are still under discussion.

The rainfall was about the average, and except for the opium and wheat crops, which suffered from the cold, the harvests were good.

Small-pox made its appearance in the state, but, on the whole, health was fair.

Vaccination does not appear to be increasing in popularity, judging from the fact that during the year the number of operations was less than during the two preceding years, says Colonel Abbott, but perhaps the birth-rate had something to do with the diminished number of operations, since in last year's report (page 241) a steady increase year by year was recorded.

In the budget for 1885-86 provision was made for R1,50,000 for public works, but of this sum only R1,31,653 were utilized. The Political Agent notices the decreasing interest of the Darbar in works of this nature, and will draw their attention to the importance of the subject.

Another school was opened during the year.

The finances of the state appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The surplus balance with which the year 1885-86 opened, was R5 58,000, and that carried forward as the opening balance of 1886-87 was R5,80,000. In 1885-86 the receipts under land revenue, customs, and miscellaneous were far below the

estimated amounts. The reason given by the Darbar for the diminished receipts under Land Revenue is that they are due to land being thrown out of cultivation, damage to crops by hail, and low prices, but the Political Agent attributes the loss to bad management by incompetent officials who have replaced really capable men.

Having taken over charge so late as the middle of December, the Political Agent was only able to make a tour extending over three weeks, visiting the eastern parganas and the district of Shahabad.

BIKANIR AGENCY.

Major A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., continued to hold charge of this Agency until the 5th of March 1887, on which date he was relieved by Captain A. P. Thornton, who held charge until the close of the year under review.

With reference to the Sirdars there is nothing calling for special mention beyond the death of Rawat Ranjit Singh, Pattadar of Rawatsar, who was succeeded by his son Hukm Singh.

No change has taken place in the constitution of the Council during the year, who have done excellent work in continuing and consolidating the reforms detailed in previous Administration Reports.

The customs department has been under the supervision of Seth Nemichand. A tax known as the "Dhunwa" and "Rakhwali-bach," which brought in about ₹18,000 annually, was abolished during the year, its retention being considered unnecessary.

There have been 123 applications for compensation on account of trade privileges, which have been abolished by the new custom system. Thirty-two of these claims have been settled for an annual payment of ₹6,700-4-0. Ten have been rejected, leaving 81, which have still to be decided.

The chain measurement of khalsa land has been completed : 56,33,340 bighas of land were measured at a cost of ₹13,500, or about half a pie per bigha.

No orders have as yet been published by the Punjab Government on the scheme for the better utilization of the water in the Ghaggar river. This delay is the more to be regretted, as, owing to the scanty rainfall during the past two years, the cultivators of the Bikanir parganas interested in the matter have and are suffering great loss and hardship from want of water.

The rainfall was below the average throughout the state, the parganas of Hanumangarh, Nohar, Suratgarh, and Anupgarh having suffered most. In the parganas of Sirdarshehr, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, and a portion of Dungargarh, where the rainfall was of average amount, there is sufficient grain and fodder, but in the other parganas there will in all probability be some scarcity.

The condition of the cultivating classes is fairly good, except in the tahsils of Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Anupgarh, and a portion of Nohar. Recoveries on account of grain advanced to distressed cultivators by the Darbar have been deferred till next year, and a remission of revenue to the amount of ₹25,000 has also been granted in the above-named villages.

In some places in the Hanumangarh and Suratgarh parganas silos have been dug and stocked with green grass.

The finances of the state are in a satisfactory condition, the total income and expenditure being respectively ₹19,14,261-14-9 and ₹16,10,986-8-3, leaving a favourable balance of ₹3,03,275-6-6 at the close of the year. The inquiries into the liabilities of the state were completed, and the debt extinguished by a total disbursement of ₹5,46,488.

The working of the courts, both civil and criminal, has been satisfactory. The nizamats and tahsils had to deal with 7,062 revenue cases, and 971 were pending on the 1st of April 1887. The working of these courts calls for no special remark.

The Thakurs' Court was abolished from the 1st of January 1887, and its president, Pundit Kalka Pershad, was appointed Nazim of the Sadr Nizamat at Bikanir.

Branch dispensaries were opened during the year at Ratangarh, Sirdarshehr, and Churn, and a second city dispensary will be opened shortly. Dispensary buildings are ready for occupation at Nohar, Bahadra, Hanumangarh, and Rajgarh, but their opening has been delayed by the difficulty of obtaining the services of properly qualified assistants. Great progress in the medical administration of the state has been made in late years, as is evident from the fact that the number of in and out-patients treated shows an increase in 1886 of 507 and 14,810, respectively, over the average number of cases treated in the last five years. The vaccination establishment was increased to one native superintendent and 8 vaccinators, and 10,308 individuals were operated on during the year. Improvement is also being made in sanitation.

Cholera broke out in the middle of November, but was slight, only 5 cases, with one death, being reported in Bikanir city, and 23 cases, with one death, in Ratangarh.

Surgeon P. D. Pank continued in medical charge of the Agency, and it is chiefly due to the exertions of this zealous and able officer that such great progress has been made during the last year in the development of medical institutions, whilst the large increase of applicants for relief, and the number of important surgical cases brought for operation, testify to the confidence of the people in his skill.

With reference to the jail, little improvements have been made either as to management or accommodation.

No cases of infanticide were reported during the year.

Eight new post offices were opened during the year.

The school at Bikanir is largely attended, the average daily attendance during the year being 201·4. Two new schools have been opened, and His Highness the Maharaja has also signified his intention to build a girls' school at Bikanir in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

There are 6 boys from the Bikanir state now being educated at the Mayo College. His Highness the Maharaja has subscribed ₹600 towards the institution of a prize for proficiency in Hindi.

The Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was celebrated with great éclat and all the rejoicings were entered into by His Highness the Maharaja, the State officials, and the people, with a loyalty and sincerity which was very marked. His Highness announced his intention, in honour of the occasion, of devoting one lakh of rupees in providing wells and schools in the state, and he has also forwarded a donation of ₹30,000 to the Imperial Institute, and a second donation of ₹5,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the inhabitants of Bikanir contributing a large sum on their own account.

The Political Agent was on tour from the 15th of November 1886 to the 30th of January 1887, during which time most parts of the state were visited by him.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana during the year 1886-87.

		ABU.							DEESA.						
		Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1886	26 274	26·066	26·170	95·4	55·9	75·6	0 00	29 500	29·140	29·324	111·5	55·9	88·1	0·00
May	„	26·172	26·034	26·103	101·5	68·5	85·0	0·97	29·370	28·939	29·138	118·6	74·7	94·2	0·13
June	„	26·146	25·916	26·031	89·4	66·2	77·8	7·29	29·311	28·903	29·112	107·8	75·8	90·7	1·16
July	„	26·054	25·746	25·900	82·2	63·2	72·7	27·67	29·357	28·820	29·076	101·4	74·4	82·8	11·28
August	„	26·052	25·876	25·964	79·0	61·5	70·2	21·11	29·283	28·998	29·164	96·7	73·1	80·8	8·93
September	„	26·236	26·040	26·138	83·5	60·2	71·8	2·28	29·429	29·125	29·295	102·2	68·4	82·7	0·59
October	„	26·304	26·104	26·204	83·5	61·5	72·5	0·04	29·501	29·124	29·332	101·5	61·8	85·7	0·08
November	„	26 372	26·236	26·304	82·2	53·2	67·7	0·00	29·631	29·363	29·497	97·5	53·3	79·1	0·00
December	„	26·390	26·206	26·206	76·2	46·0	61·1	0·00	29·706	29·470	29·553	90·6	45·0	70·2	0·00
January	1887	26·070	25·996	26·033	71·1	49·9	60·5	0·01	29·638	29·274	29·462	87·8	44·5	67·6	0·00
February	„	26·154	26·068	26·111	82·4	54·1	68·2	0·00	29·758	29·186	29·514	98·9	36·2	72·3	0·00
March	„	26·252	26·044	26·148	87·9	53·0	70·4	0·00	29·542	29·135	29·365	105·3	52·2	80·2	0·00
	Total	314·476	312·332	313·312	1,014·3	693·2	853·5	59·37	354·026	349·477	351·832	1,219·8	715·3	974·4	22·17
	Average	26·206	26·028	26·109	84·5	57·8	71·1	...	29·502	29·123	29·319	101·6	59·6	81·2	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	ERINPURA.							AJMERE.						
	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1886 . . .	28·58	28 67	28·575	97	90	93·5	0·00	28·456	28·154	28·305	106·5	72·5	89·5	0·10
May „ . . .	28·50	28·47	28·485	103	97	100·0	0·00	28·396	28·014	28·205	113·0	90·0	101·5	0·85
June „ . . .	28·54	28·28	28·41	102	80	91·0	9 02	28·306	27·928	28·117	103·0	76·0	89·5	1·89
July „ . . .	28·39	28·36	28·37	88	85	86·0	7·37	28 204	27·878	28·041	98·5	76·5	87·5	3·89
August „ . . .	28·49	28·46	28·47	84	83	83·0	8·72	28·272	27 996	28·134	99·0	75·0	87·0	4·85
September „ . . .	28·64	28·44	28·54	98	82	90·0	2·64	28·450	28·122	28·246	97·5	79 0	88·2	1·50
October „ . . .	28·76	28·44	28·6	96	81	88·0	1·98	28·506	28·188	28·347	96·5	81·0	88·2	2·01
November „ . . .	28·90	28·70	28·80	88	66	77·0	0·00	28·636	28·396	28·515	89·0	69·0	79·0	0·00
December „ . . .	28·93	28·85	28·89	74	65	69·0	0·00	28·656	28·406	28·531	81·5	59 0	70·2	0·00
January 1887 . . .	28·98	28·56	28·77	72	54	63·0	0·17	28·654	28·202	28·383	75·5	53·5	64·5	0·80
February „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·744	28·182	28·463	95·0	59·0	77·0	0·00
March „ . . .	28·80	28·56	28·68	94	76	85·0	0·00	28·564	28·112	28·338	94·0	75 5	84·7	0·00
Total .	315·51	313·79	314·590	996	859	925·5	29·90	341·844	337·578	339·625	1,149·0	866·0	1,006·8	15·89
Average .	28·68	28 53	28·599	90·5	78·09	84·1	...	28·487	28·131	28·302	95·7	72·2	83·9	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	NASIRABAD.							JAIPUR.						
	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1886				103	65	84	0·00	28·537	28·162	28·365	108·7	72·6	95·7	0·00
May „				111	83	97	0·41	28·430	28·046	28·256	113·4	84·6	99·7	0·34
June „				102	79	90·5	1·20	28·335	27·996	28·152	109·0	80·0	94·5	1·61
July „				100	77	88·5	3·61	28·263	27·918	28·125	96·4	75·7	85·3	10·37
August „				96	73	84·5	4·81	28·330	28 047	28·190	95·9	76·7	85·3	4·83
September „				92	75	83·5	0·47	28·482	28·181	28·323	98·7	79·2	89·0	1·08
October „	No barometer supplied.			96	73	84·5	0·51	28·568	28·239	28·423	94·4	80·9	87·8	1·01
November „				85	60	72·5	0·00	28·719	28·447	28·567	88·7	70·7	81·3	0·02
December „				76	50	63	0·00	28·751	28·480	28·612	81·2	58·7	72·8	0·00
January 1887				73	47	60	0·44	28·726	28·467	28·595	78·7	62·3	70·8	0·00
February „				91	48	69·5	0 00	28·823	28·208	28·558	96·6	60·5	75·5	0·00
March „				97	65	81	0·00	28 594	28·121	28·410	99·5	76·7	86 4	0·01
Total				1,122	795	958·5	11·45	342·558	338·312	340·576	1,161·2	878·6	1,024·1	19·27
Average				93·5	66·2	79·8	...	28·546	28·193	28·381	96·8	73·2	85·3	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

		BIKANIR.							ULWAR.						
		Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rain.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.
April	1886	29·296	29·008	29·152	109·2	62·0	85·6	0·00	29·23	28·81	28·97	94	78	89	0·00
May	„	29·160	28·860	29·010	113·6	69·4	91·5	0 94	28·94	28·63	28·79	103	89	95	0·35
June	„	29·064	28·840	28·952	109·2	74·0	91·6	2 56	28·80	28·47	28·65	104	86	94	4·07
July	„	29·000	28·828	28·914	105·0	77 0	91·0	3·71	28·81	28·57	28·67	100	84	91	5·14
August	„	29·076	28·840	28·958	102·8	76·4	89·6	1·27	28·80	28·66	28·76	92	86	88	1·08
September	„	29·294	29·064	29·179	101·6	74·8	88·2	0·00	28·97	28·76	28·84	94	86	90	2·58
October	„	29·430	29·188	29·309	100·5	70·0	85·2	0·00	29·16	28·75	29·06	95	80	86	0·53
November	„	29·530	29·170	29·350	89·2	55·6	72·4	0·00	29·42	29·25	29·34	86	67	75	0·00
December	„	29·580	29·400	29·490	83·2	48·6	65·9	0·00	29·57	29·45	29·48	75	46	68	0·00
January	1887	29·500	29·140	29·320	76·2	44·0	60·1	0·40	29 55	29·32	29·44	74	55	65·48	1·71
February	„	29·630	29·130	29·380	87·0	44·0	65·5	0·00	29·48	29·22	29·35	80	52	68·72	0·00
March	„	29·380	29·020	29·204	96·2	60·4	78·3	0·00	29·26	28·97	29·22	94	69	82·44	0·00
Total		351·940	348·488	350·218	1,173·7	756·2	964·9	8·88	349·99	346·86	348·57	1,091	878	992·64	15·46
Average		29·328	29·040	29·185	97·8	63·0	80·4	.. ...	29·16	28·90	29·05	90·9	73·1	82·73	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—continued.

	JODHPUR.			UDAIPUR.			KOTAH.		
	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Rain.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Rain.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Rain.
	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1886	...	91·9	0·06	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·00
May „	...	103·2	0·71	...	...	0·66	...	...	0·00
June „	...	94·50	5·20	...	...	3·80	...	...	8·81
July „	...	90 7	2·02	...	...	9·17	...	...	6·54
August „	...	88·19	6·13	...	...	12·80	...	...	4·19
September „	...	87·85	0·00	...	...	5·10	...	...	4·20
October „ . . .	...	90·55	0·00	...	...	0·82	...	...	0·33
November „	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·00
December „	...	67·5	0·60	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·32
January 1887	...	69·85	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·07
February „	...	67·25	0·00	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·00
March „	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	...	...	0·00
Total .	...	851·49	14·72	...	...	32·35	...	...	24·46
Average .	...	85·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing such Meteorological Observations as have been obtained from Stations in Rajputana—concluded.

	DEOLI.			SHAHPURA.	JHALRAPATAN.	TONK.	
	BAROMETER.	THERMOMETER.	RAIN.	RAIN.	RAIN.	THERMOMETER.	RAIN.
	Mean.	Mean.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Mean.	Inches.
April 1886	...	71·04	0·01	0·00	0·00	75 00	0·00
May „	...	95·00	1·86	2·51	0·02	98·00	1·06
June „	...	89·54	3·00	6·18	4·48	93·50	2·84
July „	...	86·51	9·94	3·44	7·20	90·50	6·63
August „	...	89·00	6·04	10·38	6·90	88·50	9·89
September „	...	79·09	2·33	0·00	2·31	84·54	0·90
October „	...	80·67	0·30	0·37	2·29	82·76	0·21
November „	...	69·02	0·00	0·00	0·21	67·50	0·00
December „	...	56·00	0·00	0·00	0·09	58·00	0·00
January 1887	...	54·00	0·29	0·14	0·03	56·00	0·39
February „	...	61·50	0·00	0·00	0·00	66·00	0·00
March „	...	94·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	75·00	0·00
TOTAL	...	925·37	23·77	23·02	23·53	935·30	21·92
AVERAGE	...	77·11	...	...	...	77·94	...

APPENDIX B.

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1886-87.

No. 71, dated the Ajmere, 14th April 1887.

From—Major William Loch, A.D.C., *Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Abu.*

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1886-87.

Number of pupils at last report. Admissions during the year.

2. On the date of my last report there were 80 boys on the College roll, the new admissions during the year were 9, making a total of 89.

Withdrawals. Number of boys remaining on College roll.

3. The withdrawals during the year were 13, thereby leaving 76 boys on the College roll, exhibiting a small decrease of 4, but which number I have every reason to hope will not only be recovered by new admissions during the current year but considerably exceeded.

Names of new admissions.

4. The names of new admissions are as follows :—

(1) Fateh Singh, Rawal of Samode, Jaipur. Joined 28th June 1886.
(2) Janak Singh, Raja of Nimrana, Ulwar. Joined 28th June 1886.
(3) Dhul Singh, son of the Thakur of Dabri, Kotah. Joined 10th July 1886.
(4) Ram Singh, son of the Rao of Nizamnagar, Ulwar. Joined 16th July 1886.
(5) Tej Singh, son of the Rao of Salumber, Meywar. Joined 24th July 1886.
(6) Madhava Singh, grandson of the Rao of Batera, Meywar. Joined 3rd August 1886.
(7) Durjan Singh, brother of the Thakur of Pokurn, Marwar. Joined 30th August 1886.
(8) Kalian Singh, son of the Thakur of Barli, Marwar. Joined 30th August 1886.
(9) Lachman Singh, Thakur of Bursu, Marwar. Joined 4th September 1886.

Names of boys withdrawn.

5. The boys who left the College were :—

(1) Maharaj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur.
(2) Thakur Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jaipur.
(3) Thakur Jawahir Singh of Baniana, Jaipur.
(4) Thakur Daulat Singh of Khora, Ulwar.
(5) Thakur Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar.
(6) Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar.
(7) Rawat Sheonath Singh of Ahmet, Meywar.
(8) Thakur Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar.
(9) Kanwar Amir Singh of Ulwar.
(10) Tika Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab.
(11) Thakur Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur.
(12) Rawat Hukm Singh of Rawatsar, Bikanir.
(13) Sahibzadah Muhammad Abd-ul-kuddus Khan of Tonk.

The first 12 had attained their majority, and the 13th was withdrawn at the request of the Darbar.

Distribution of the College roll.

6. The College roll now stands as follows :—

Ajmere	10 boys.	Mahikanta	1 boy.
Bikanir	5 „	Meywar	7 boys.
Central India	1 boy.	Serohi	1 boy.
Jaipur	11 boys.	Tonk	10 boys.
Jhallawar	4 „	Ulwar	3 „
Kerauli	1 boy.		—
Kishengarh	1 „	Total	76 boys.
Kotah	7 boys.		—
Marwar	14 „		

States remaining unrepresented.

7. The following states of Rajputana still remain unrepresented :—

Banswara, Bhurtpur, Bundi, Dholepur, Dungarpur, Jeysulmere, and Pertabgarh.

Return from vacation.

8. It is with pleasure I am able to report greater punctuality in the return of the boys from their summer vacation on the 28th June 1886 : 43 boys against 22 in the last year were present on the opening day, and I trust that the encouragement which is now being given to punctual rejoining from leave and regularity in attendance, may lead to still better results in the future.

Conduct.

9. The conduct of the boys throughout the College has been on the whole satisfactory, and I have much pleasure in reporting the selection of Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir, for the Good Conduct Medal.

The following names were also submitted by the boys as worthy of special mention for good behaviour :—

Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara,
Sahibzada Muhammad Inayatullah Khan of Tonk,
Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon,
Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn,
Bhanwar Madhav Singh of Batera,
Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaitha,
Sahibzadah Muhammad Inamullah Khan of Tonk,
Maharaj Man Singh of Fatehgarh,
Thakur Harnath Singh, brother of the Thakur of Para,
Kanwar Pratab Singh of Bagru and
Kanwar Ram Singh of Nizamnagar.

Health.

10. The health of the boys has been exceptionally good, the daily average number of sick showing the extraordinarily low figure of ·7 and bearing favourable comparison with 1·17 of last year.

11. In November last an epidemic of cholera which broke out at Pushkar extended into the Mayo College Park, but I am thankful to report there were no cases amongst the boys.

Daily average number of boys on College roll and present at College.

12. During the year under report the daily average number on the College roll has been 77·34 against 75·65 in 1885-86.

13. The daily average number present at College was 63·66 against 64·11 in the preceding year, showing the slight falling off of ·45, which, although immaterial, was, I regret to say, due to the continued absence of Kanwar Takht Singh of Dhanoda Jhallawar, and Thakur Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur, throughout the whole term, as well as to a greater number of marriages taking place, which necessitated leave of absence being granted to a number of the boys.

Progress.

14. I beg to attach a progress report (Appendix E) for the term commencing 28th June 1886, and ending 30th March 1887, and I would specially mention the following boys for their industry and attention :—

Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir,
Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere,
Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar,
Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi,
Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh,
Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana,
Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaitha,
Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk,
Thakur Bijaya Singh of Riyan,
Kanwar Rirmal Singh of Dobri,
Sahibzadah Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk,
Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk,
Bhanwar Madhav Singh of Batera,
Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon,
Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan,
Kanwar Durjan Singh, brother of the Thakur of Pokurn and
Kanwar Tej Singh of Salumber, Meywar.

Prizes.

15. The prizes for the year 1885-86 were distributed on the 30th March 1887.

I beg to attach the Prize list (Appendix F) which contains a number of prizes, which several of the Chiefs of Rajputana were good enough to present to the College, as notified in paragraph 36 of my last year's report.

Chief events during the year: "the Queen's Jubilee."

16. On the 16th February 1887, on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress, the Ajmere boys attended the Darbar held by the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, in the Kaisar Bagh, and the whole College was subsequently present at the large public meeting held in celebration of the event. In the evening all the boarding-houses were by the kindness of the several Darbars, illuminated, accompanied by a brilliant display of fire-works.

Royal visit.

17. On the 23rd of January 1887 their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the College.

The boys were duly presented to their Royal Highnesses, and at the conclusion of the ceremony His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught addressed to them a few kind words. The building was then inspected, and after a short rest at my own house, their Royal Highnesses visited three or four of the boarding-houses, and graciously expressed their pleasure with everything they had seen.

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh.

18. His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh visited the College during the month of November 1886, and on my going to his capital in the following January, he mentioned to me the great pleasure his visit had given him.

Expenditure on Imperial works.

19. The total expenditure on Imperial works, consisting of the annual repairs and some minor works, amounted to ₹5,055-3-8, against the sum of ₹7,491-7-7, as incurred last year.

A statement showing the details of this expenditure is attached (Appendix K).

Transactions on account of Contributional works.

20. I beg to attach a statement (Appendix L) showing the receipts and expenditure on account of contributional works for the year under report. The total outlay on these works has been ₹16,538-10-7.

Ulwar gateway.

21. A revised estimate for providing the Ulwar Gateway with rolled iron girders in place of the stone beams which were fractured, as mentioned in paragraph 25 of my last year's report, having been sanctioned, the work will be resumed and completed, with as little delay as possible.

Darbar buildings.

22. In addition to the usual annual repairs the following additions and improvements have, by the kindness of the several Darbars concerned, been made to the several boarding-houses.

Ajmere house.

23. The eight syces' houses which were in course of construction at the time of my last report, have been finished.

The court-yard in front of the boarding-house has been remetalled.

The garden has been considerably improved, and the well attached to the boarding-house has been deepened.

Jaipur residence.

24. The roof of the stables attached to the Jaipur boarding-house has been re-thatched, and the Darbar has also kindly sanctioned the deepening of the well attached to the residence.

Jodhpur residence.

25. The house for the tutor of the Thakur of Ghanerao has been finished.

The privy, suitable for the accommodation of only four boys, having been found insufficient the Darbar was good enough to sanction the addition of four more compartments. The work has been finished.

Bikanir residence.

26. The additions to the Bikanir boarding-house which were in course of construction, as mentioned in paragraph 30 of my last year's report, have been finished. Four syces' houses have also been constructed during the year, and slab floorings provided in front of the out-houses.

Kotah residence.

27. The former privy was converted into a bath-room, and a new one, suitable for eight boys, together with a latrine for the servants and a sweeper's house attached, were constructed during the year.

The iron gates at the four entrances to the court-yard have not yet been provided.

The ground near the boarding-house required for the new out-houses has been levelled, and two garden cisterns and a water-course have been made.

Bhurtpur house.

28. Three syces' houses have been constructed during the year.

29. Four syces' houses have been erected, and slab flooring in front of the out-houses have been provided during the year. The work of replacing the flooring of the entrance hall with red sand-stone is in course of construction.

Jhallawar residence.

30. The six syces' houses in course of construction at the commencement of the year under report have been finished.

Tonk residence.

31. A further addition of two bighas and 15 biswas of land has been made to the Mayo College Park during the year, at a cost of R375.

College grounds.

32. The erection of the temple has, I regret to say, still remained uncommenced, owing to the owner of the land where it is desirable to build the temple not having come to terms.

The Temple.

33. I beg to attach a statement showing the financial condition of the Mayo College for the year 1886-87.

Finance.

34. The receipts during the year under report amounted to R30,623-3-10 against R29,837-11-3 of the past year, showing an increase of R785-8-7, as detailed below :—

Receipts.

(*a*) The interest on the endowment fund amounted to R24,911-8-5 against R24,917-8-10 in 1885-86, showing a small decrease of R6-0-5.

(*b*) The contributions from Native states and private persons amounted to R4,000 against R3,709-15-6 of the last year, showing an additional R290-0-6 due to an increase in the number of boys.

(*c*) The conservancy and garden receipts amounted to R1,624-10-5 against R1,210-2-11 in the last year, showing an increase of R414-7-6.

(*d*) A sum of R87-1-0 was also received during the year on account of sale proceeds of old furniture, &c.

35. A sum of R930 was recovered from the late Riding Master, Honorary Jemadar Sheikh Muhammad Azim, being the difference between his pay at R60 per mensem and his pay at R50 per mensem, *plus* his pension of R144 per annum from 1st April 1878 to 31st December 1885, the Government of India having been pleased to sanction his pension with effect from the former date.

Extraordinary receipts.

36. The total receipts during the year therefore amounted to R31,553-3-10, to which may be added the cash balance in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1886 (R8,666-13-4), thus making a total asset of R40,220-1-2.

Total receipts.
Total assets of the year 1886-87.

37. The actual expenditure amounted to R27,713-13-8, to which may be added a sum of R5,941-9-6, being the amount expended in the purchase of promissory notes of the value of R6,100, making a total of R33,655-7-2, and which, when deducted from the total receipts, leave a balance of R6,564-10-0 in the Ajmere Treasury, as per Treasury Officer's certificate (Appendix H) herewith attached.

Actual expenditure.
Total expenditure.

38. The estimated receipts for the year 1887-88 amount to R30,320 against R29,880 for the year 1886-87, showing an increase of R440 as explained below :—

Estimated receipts for the ensuing year.

(*a*) There is an increase of R140 under head Interest owing to the investment of R6,100 in Government securities out of the surplus balance.

(*b*) The increase of R300 under head "Contributions from Native states and private persons," is due to an increase in the number of boys.

Estimated expenditure for the ensuing year.

39. The estimated expenditure amounts to R29,340 against 28,440 in the previous year, showing an increase of R900, as detailed below :—

The additions and alterations under head Salaries are the following :—

1.—An increase of R300 under head "Masters and Teachers" in consequence of the entertainment of two extra Masters.

2.—A decrease of R120, under Drill Masters owing to the reduction of the salary of the Riding Master from R60 to R50 per mensem.

3.—A small decrease of R40 under Conservancy and Garden establishment, due to the redistribution of the pay of establishment under this head.

4.—An increase of R260, under Book, Play, and Medical establishment due to an increase in the pay of Librarian and Racket boy.

The contingent charges remain unchanged, with the exception of an increase of R500 under head Conservancy of garden and grounds, due to the extra expenditure required for the improvement of grounds.

Additions and alterations to the Mayo College establishment.

40. The following additions and alterations were sanctioned to the Mayo College establishment during the year under report :—

1.—Reduction of the pay of the post of 3rd English Master from ₹50 to ₹40.

2.—Increase of the pay of 5th English Master from ₹30 to ₹35 per mensem, and that of the 6th English Master from ₹20 to ₹30.

3.—Appointment of an 8th English Master on ₹20 per mensem.

4.—Appointment of two Hindi Masters on ₹20 each, in place of one on ₹40 per mensem.

5.—Reduction of the pay of the post of the Riding Master from ₹60 to ₹50 per mensem.

6.—Reduction of one pakhal bhishti on ₹12 per mensem.

7.—Appointment of six extra bhishtis on ₹6 per mensem.

8.—Reduction of the pay of one gardener from ₹8 to ₹6 per mensem.

9.—Reduction in the number of garden coolies from 12 to 9, causing a saving of ₹15 per mensem.

10.—Reduction in the number of conservancy coolies and sweepers from 12 to 10, causing a saving of ₹10 per mensem.

11.—Increase of the pay of the Librarian from ₹10 to ₹30 per mensem.

12.—Increase of the pay of Racket Boy from ₹2 to ₹4 per mensem.

Services of the Staff.

41. I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General the satisfactory manner in which the entire educational staff have done their duty during the past year, but I would specially mention Pundit Sheonarain for having prepared a series of Hindi Letter Writers in the dialects special to Rajputana, in which work he was assisted by Munshi Sheopratap, Pundit Petamber, Pundit Gauri Shankar, Lala Rikhikesh, and Lala Bhawani Sahai, also for the revision of a Hindi Grammar used in the College.

My thanks are also due to Lala Rikhikesh for rendering into Urdu the History and Geography College Text-books.

List of Appendices.

42. I beg to attach the following Statements :—

A.—List of Pupils in the Mayo College at the end of the year 1886-87.

B.—Examination Marks for the year 1886-87.

C.—Class Marks for the year 1886-87.

D.—Holiday Task Marks for vacation 1886.

E.—Progress Report for the year 1886-87.

F.—Prize List for 1885-86.

G.—Comparative statement of income and expenditure during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

H.—Treasury Officer's certificate of balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1887.

J.—Budget Estimate of ordinary income and expenditure for 1887-88.

K.—Statement showing expenditure on Mayo College Imperial works during 1886-87.

L.—Statement showing receipts and disbursements of contributional works for 1886-87.

STATEMENT A.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College at the end of the year 1886-87, in order of admission.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest Relative.	Date of admission.
1	Man Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	19¼	Thakur of Karonj	15th July 1878.
2	Gaj Singh	„ „	„	18½	Son of the Rao of Bandanwara	25th „ 1878.
3	Lachman Singh	Rathor Mirattia	„	18¼	Thakur of Bagsuri	19th August 1878.
4	Dip Singh	Bika	Bikanir	23½	Son of the Thakur of Garhsisar	1st January 1879.
5	Harnath Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	15¼	Brother of the Thakur of Para	1st August 1879.
6	Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan	Mussulman Pathan	Tonk	21	Related to Sahibzada Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	1st „ 1879.
7	Gulab Singh	Rathor Mirattia	Marwar	16½	Son of the Thakur of Chanod	17th „ 1880.
8	Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan	Mussulman Pathan	Tonk	17½	Son of Sahibzada Abdul-samad Khan, nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24th October 1880.
9	Dalpat Singh	Chohan Deora	Sirohi	16½	Son of Sahiban Tej Singh of Manadar	2nd January 1881.
10	Guman Singh	„ Hara	Kotah	17	Thakur of Pipalda	19th February 1881.
11	Jai Singh	„ „	„	17	Eldest son of Maharaja Chagan Singh of Kotara	26th „ 1881.
12	Takht Singh	Rajawat Mansinghot	Jhallawar	16¾	Son of the Thakur of Dhanoda	28th June 1881.
13	Abhaya Singh	Hada Indersalot	„	15¾	Son of the Thakur of Mangal	28th „ 1881.
14	Durjan Sal	Jhala Madawat	„	14¾	„ „ Kotra	28th „ 1881.
15	Bhawani Singh	„ „	„	13¾	„ „ Fatehpore	28th „ 1881.
16	Ranjit Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	12¾	Thakur of Pranhera	20th July 1881.
17	Bijaya Singh	Jhala	Meywar	18¼	Second son of Raj Rana Fateh Singh of Delwara	31st „ 1881.
18	Sultan Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Puranmalot	Jaipur	16¾	Grandson of the Thakur of Nimera	11th August 1881.
19	Sujan Singh	„ „ „	„	14¾	„ „ „	11th „ 1881.
20	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Rajawat Girdharjika	„	14¾	Thakur of Danta	2nd September 1881.
21	Jai Singh	Sisodia Purawat	Meywar	18	Son of Sher Singh Baba of Gurlan	8th November 1881.
22	Sham Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	14½	Thakur of Raghunathgarh	18th „ 1881.
23	Man Singh	„ „	Kishengarh	16½	Maharaj of Fatehgarh	21st „ 1881.
24	Jodh Singh	„ Mirattia	Marwar	15½	Thakur of Ganerao	28th „ 1881.
25	Kalian Singh	Sisodia Saktawat Bhanawat	Meywar	15¼	„ Pansal	29th December 1881.
26	Mangal Singh	Rathor Champawat	Marwar	15	„ Pokurn	14th March 1882.
27	Abhaya Singh	Rathor Bika	Bikanir	16½	Son of the Thakur of Rajpura	2nd April 1882.
28	Shere Singh	Chohan Hada	Kotah	13½	Maharaja of Indergarh	9th September 1882.
29	Bijaya Bahadur Singh	Sisodia Saktawat	Ajmere	14½	Thakur of Piplaj	1st October 1882.
30	Sheo Singh	Kachwaha Kalanoth	Jaipur	13	Son of the Thakur of Bhranwda	6th „ 1882.
31	Zorawar Singh	Rajput Dewal	Marwar	13¼	Rana of Lohiana	11th December 1882.
32	Pabudan	Rathor Mirattia	„	18¼	Thakur of Dhankoli	18th January 1883.
33	Moti Pal	Rajput Jadu	Kerowli	11¾	Nephew of His Highness the Maharaja	2nd July 1883.
34	Gopal Singh	Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	13¾	Son of the Rao of Kharwa	3rd „ 1883.
35	Udaya Singh	Kachwaha Shekhawat Girdharjika	Jaipur	15¾	Son of the Thakur of Kurh	31st „ 1883.
36	Pratap Singh	Kachwaha Shekhawat Ladkhani	„	15¾	Brother of the Thakur of Khachariawas	28th August 1883.
37	Bijaya Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhodasot	Marwar	16½	Thakur of Riyan	12th October 1883.
38	Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan	Mussulman Pathan	Tonk	16½	Second son of Sahibzada Muhammad Obaid-ulla Khan, C.S.I.	15th „ 1883.

List of Pupils in the Mayo College at the end of the year 1886-87, in order of admission—continued.

No.	Name.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title or that of nearest Relative.	Date of admission.
39	Rir Mal Singh	Rathor Mirattia Madhodasot	Marwar	14⅛	Uncle of the Thakur of Riyan	26th October 1883.
40	Muhammad Karamat-ulla Khan	Mussalman Pathan	Tonk	13⅝	Third son of Sahibzada Muhammad Hafiz-ulla Khan	7th July 1884.
41	Jai Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Rathor Jetawat	Ulwar	13¾	Thakur of Salpur	7th „ 1884.
42	Mor Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Rathor Jodha	Ajmere	14¾	Thakur of Deolia	6th August 1884.
43	Muhammad Shumshoodin Ali Khan	Mussulman Pathan Sunni	„	11½	Nawab of Kumhar Baya	15th September 1884.
44	Onkar Singh	Hindu, Rajput, Chohan Hada	Kotah	16	Second son of Apji Amar Singh of Palaita	10th November 1884.
45	Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	10⅛	Eldest son of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	24th „ 1884.
46	Bhawani Singh	Rajput Chohan Hada	Kotah	10	Brother of the Thakur of Sangod	4th December 1884.
47	Sagat Singh	Rajput Rathor Bika	Bikanir	15½	Thakur of Jasana	8th „ 1884.
48	Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	10¼	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	10th „ 1884.
49	Muhammad Ismail Khan	„ „	„	11¼	„ „ „ „	10th „ 1884.
50	Debi Singh	Rajput Chohan Hada	Kotah	13	Thakur of Sangod	18th „ 1884.
51	Hari Singh	„ Rathor Bika	Bikanir	10	Thakur of Sidhmukh	30th „ 1884.
52	Mul Singh	„ „ Jodha	Centra India	15¼	Maharaj of Dattigaon	28th January 1885.
53	Fateh Singh	„ Kachwaha Nathawat	Jaipur	14¾	Son of the Thakur Dungri	1st July 1885.
54	Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan	Musalman Pathan Sunni	Tonk	10¾	Nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk	4th „ 1885.
55	Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan	„ „	„	11¼	Son of Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan	4th „ 1885.
56	Kesri Singh	Rajput Jagawat	Meywar	13¾	Thakur of Lasani	6th „ 1885.
57	Bhupal Singh	Rajput Solanki	„	13½	Son of the Thakur of Rupnagur	11th „ 1885.
58	Hari Singh	„ Rathor Bika	Bikanir	9¾	Thakur of Mahajan	28th „ 1885.
59	Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan	Musalman Pathan	Tonk	10¼	Son of Sahibzada Ahmed Khan	3rd September 1885.
60	Pratap Singh	Rajput Kachwaha Chaturbhoojot	Jaipur	16½	Second son of the Thakur of Bagru	20th October 1885.
61	Kalian Singh	„ „ Nathawat	„	13½	Eldest son of the Thakur of Ajeyrajpura	26th „ 1885.
62	Debi Singh	„ „ „	„	11½	Second son „ „ „	26th „ 1885.
63	Jiwan Singh	Rajput Rathor Mirattia	Marwar	15	Thakur of Baru	8th March 1886.
64	Fateh Singh	„ „ „	„	13	First cousin of the Thakur of Baru	8th „ 1886.
65	Hamir Singh	Rajput Panwar	Mahi Kanta	16	Eldest son of the Maharana of Danta	22nd „ 1886.
66	Madhav Singh	Rajput Bhati Urjanot	Marwar	13	Thakur of Khejarla	24th „ 1886.
67	Kishor Singh	„ „ „	„	11	Son of the Thakur of Sathin	24th „ 1886.
68	Fateh Singh	Rajput Kachwaha Nathawat	Jaipur	14	Rawal of Samode	28th June 1886.
69	Janak Singh	Rajput Chohan Alnot	Ulwar	10¾	Raja of Nimrana	28th „ 1886.
70	Dhul Singh	Rajput Chohan Hada	Kotah	12¼	Son of the Thakur of Dabri	10th July 1886.
71	Ram Singh	Rajput Kachwaha Naruka	Ulwar	12¼	Son of the Rao of Nizamnagur	16th „ 1886.
72	Tej Singh	Rajput Sisodia Kishnawat	Meywar	15¼	Son of the Rao of Salumber	24th „ 1886.
73	Madhav Singh	Rajput Sisodia Sarangdewat	„	15	Grandson of the Rao of Batera	3rd August 1886.
74	Durjan Singh	Rajput Rathor Champawat	Marwar	13	Brother of the Thakur of Pokurn	30th „ 1886.
75	Kalian Singh	„ „ „	„	15	Son of the Thakur of Barli	30th „ 1886.
76	Lachman Singh	Rajput Rathor Mirattia	„	14	Thakur of Bursu	4th September 1886.

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT B.

Examination Marks for the year 1886-87.

	English and English Speaking.															Second Language.				Mathematics.					History and Geography.					Grand Total.	
	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Special Oral Examination, including English speaking, March 1887.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Prize.	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Prize.	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Prize.		
ENTRANCE CLASS 1887.																															
Full Marks . . .	...	200	200	300										700		...	200	200	400	...	200	200	400		...	200	200	400		1,900	
Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere . .	...	84	103	290										477		...	120	137	257	...	61	97	158		...	79	70	149		1,041	Prize
ENTRANCE CLASS 1886.																															
Full Marks . . .	200	300	300	300										1,100		200	100	100	400	200	100	200	500		200	200	200	600		2,600	
Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir . .	104	172	172	257										705	II Prize	128	62	87	277	75	26	49	150		156	167	98	421	Prize.	1,553	I Prize.
Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere .	114	160	153	290										717	I ,,	146	61	67	274	110	56	48	214	Prize.	148	122	76	346		1,551	II ,,
M. Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk . .	42	82	91	276										491		90	48	78	216	77	35	34	146		40	51	24	115		968	
Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab . .	61		Left.													130		Left.		10		Left.			36		Left.				
I CLASS.																															
Full Marks . . .	600	600	300	200	150	100	100	100	200	150	100	150	...	2,750		100	100	100	300	100	100	100	300		100	100	100	300		3,650	
Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar . .	409	420	169	181	150	97	49	89	50	148	98	149	...	2,009	Prize.	53	54	59	166	49	48	43	140		50	40	42	132		2,447	Prize.
Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere . .	326	324	90	118	146	93	47	95	192	146	98	145	...	1,820		64	71	54	189	50	63	37	150	Prize.	26	26	24	76		2,235	
Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar . .	421		on leave.		on leave	97	100	on leave	95		on leave.		...	713		72		on leave.	72	53		on leave.	53		58		on leave.	58		896	
II CLASS.																															
Full Marks . . .	450	600	300	200	200	250	150	100	200	150	200	250	150	3,200		100	100	100	300	100	100	109	300		100	100	150	350		4,150	
Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi . .	376	555	193	180	197	250	148	99	198	149	198	250	leave.	2,793	Prize.	51	43	43	137	91	75	33	199	Prize.	84	81	103	268	Prize.	3,397	Prize.
Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah . . .	306		on leave.		49	248	143	93	200	145	99	on leave.		1,288		67		on leave.	67	34		on leave.	34		22		on leave.	22		1,411	
Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar . .	69		Left.		Absent.		20	40	101	25		Left.				14		Left.		9		Left.			12		Left.				
M. Abd-ul-kuddus Khan of Tonk . .	384		Left.		200	246	149	100	97			Left.				98		Left.		87		Left.			84		Left.				
III CLASS.																															
Full Marks	300	300	300	200	200	200	150	100	200	150	200	200	150	2,650		100	100	100	300	100	100	100	300		100	100	100	300		3,550	
Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere .	239	228	157	156	183	192	149	99	199	150	196	197	150	2,295	Prize.	83	74	74	231	48	48	41	137		53	37	20	110		2,773	Prize.
Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur . .	256	231	196	164	191	200	150	100	50	150	197	50	150	2,085		62	66	47	175	59	56	43	157	Prize.	78	53	30	161	Prize.	2,578	
Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengarh .	225	199	161	175	189	136	150	100	199	150	144	198	150	2,176		31	46	46	123	39	22	28	89		46	33	33	112		2,500	
Harnath Singh, brother of the Thakur of Para, Ajmere.	244	212	148	149	174	199	150	on leave.		135	197	199	100	1,907		75	72	70	217	40	50	18	108		43	39	14	96		2,328	
Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar .	223	on leave	101	153	186	190	99	99	200	50	on leave.		133	1,434		33	on leave	28	61	42	on leave	26	63		38	on leave	16	54		1,617	
Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur . .	212		on leave.		176	45	145	61	50	45	46	on leave.		780		53		on leave.	53	48		on leave.	48		35		on leave.	35		916	

Examination Marks for the year 1886-87—continued.

	English and English Speaking.															Second Language.				Mathematics.					History and Geography.					
	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Special Oral Examination including English speaking, March 1887.	July 1887.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Prize.	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Prize.	September 1886.	January 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Prize.	Grand Total.	
IV CLASS.																															
Full Marks . . .	350	500	300	200	200	250	150	100	200	150	200	250	150	3,000		100	100	100	300	100	100	100	300		100	100	100	300		3,900	
Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur .	268	332	195	176	198	182	150	98	195	148	148	250	150	2,490	Prize.	60	68	78	206	52	49	41	142	Prize.	60	51	34	145		2,983	Prize.
M. Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk .	255	309	125	167	197	245	150	100	190	144	194	248	100	2,424		66	54	89	209	12	5	7	24		30	54	19	103		2,760	
Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur .	230	150	131	162	93	241	143	100	48	60	146	198	140	1,842		44	29	44	117	2	21	36	59		60	43	16	119		2,137	
Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar .	Absent.							Absent.						...		Absent.			...	Absent.			...		Absent.			...		.....	
Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar . .	Abs.	Left.			Absent.			98	197	136	Left.			...		Abs.	Left.		...	Abs.	Left.		...		Abs.	Left.		...		.....	
V CLASS.																															
Full Marks . . .	300	300	300	200	200	200	150	100	200	150	200	200	150	2,650		100	100	100	300	100	100	100	300		100	100	200	400		3,650	
Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar .	265	257	237	168	199	200	150	93	200	150	197	196	150	2,462	Prize.	73	82	67	222	94	68	48	210		81	89	119	289		3,183	Prize.
M. Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk . .	252	256	231	188	172	181	134	95	193	145	191	200	150	2,388		77	83	96	256	70	75	42	187		85	84	137	306	Prize.	3,137	
Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere .	225	199	174	161	163	198	68	92	195	140	176	184	149	2,124		67	84	69	220	92	74	44	210		69	78	103	250		2,804	
Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah .	280	248	244	177	126	189	150	94	50	on leave	185	200	150	2,093		61	58	63	182	86	79	73	238	Prize.	83	66	92	241		2,754	
Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir .	194	222	190	134	22	130	120	95	200	150	191	199	150	1,997		72	54	77	203	68	54	33	155		74	89	124	287		2,642	
Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur .	240	209	202	164	182	115	144	92	90	141	100	195	148	2,022		61	41	65	167	76	41	51	168		42	28	72	142		2,499	
Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur .	200	159	176	150	185	105	144	60	188	130	165	175	148	1,985		58	50	63	171	82	58	33	173		46	37	76	159		2,488	
Kalyan Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur .	212	198	209	151	188	123	139	89	80	131	101	200	150	1,971		56	35	46	137	58	31	16	105		57	36	102	195		2,408	
Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar .	176	135	142	138	128	170	45	54	166	116	132	194	148	1,743		46	67	42	155	20	47	9	76		29	41	95	165		2,139	
Runjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere .	170	138	142	105	134	80	92	87	146	120	121	171	133	1,649		40	66	43	149	40	43	13	96		59	53	64	176		2,070	
Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah .	93	139	77	118	Absent.		35	52	133	105	115	121	105	1,093		33	60	31	124	42	42	16	100		34	53	54	141		1,458	
Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar .	154	on leave	100	57	128	161	68	90	143	90	on leave.		80	1,071		51	on leave	34	85	50	on leave	10	60		58	on leave	47	105		1,321	
VI CLASS.																															
Full Marks . . .	400	300	300	200	200	250	150	100	200	150	200	200	150	2,800		100	100	100	300	100	100	100	300		100	100	200	400		3,800	
Muhammad Karamat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	353	256	242	192	180	244	145	100	197	125	181	193	150	2,558	Prize .	85	87	84	256	82	70	49	201		53	35	130	218		3,233	Prize.
Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere . .	315	218	213	140	140	207	140	84	162	117	177	189	139	2,241		47	75	65	187	54	82	61	197		64	64	93	221	II Prize.	2,846	
Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar .	300	213	207	170	125	222	144	98	152	132	178	190	129	2,260		38	53	43	134	82	81	58	221	Prize	42	58	94	194		2,809	
Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah .	272	219	184	153	10	188	133	76	94	127	176	172	124	1,928		53	62	45	160	38	44	35	117		70	53	102	225	I Prize.	2,430	
Rirmal Singh of Dobri, Marwar .	360	on leave	154	on leave	150	199	150	100	100	150	43	on leave.		1,406		79	on leave	30	109	72	on leave	33	105		84	on leave	87	171		1,791	
Moti Pal of Kerauli. . . .	271	222	on leave.		167	45	120	67	113	114	126	158	20	1,423		62	69	on leave	131	34	40	on leave	74		66	75	on leave	141		1,769	
Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar .	340	on leave	159	on leave	145	200	148	98	99	140	44	on leave.		1,373		56	on leave	26	82	76	on leave	15	91		74	on leave	63	137		1,683	
Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar .	290	on leave	138	142	120	225	143	83	107	56	on leave.		20	1,324		55	on leave	39	94	42	on leave	33	75		82	on leave	104	186		1,679	
Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur .	51	157	181	77	Absent.		24	94	84	121	106	174	102	1,171		33	50	23	106	14	62	36	112		11	45	123	179		1,568	
Pratab Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	72	166	181	177	on leave	50	1	98	on leave.		54	143	80	1,022		35	28	48	111	8	11	17	36		38	50	118	206		1,375	
Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur. .	Absent.		22	79				Absent.						101		Absent.		9	9	Absent.		...	...		Absent.		40	40		150	

VII CLASS.														
FULL MARKS . . .		200	200	200	250	200	100	200	150	200	250	150	2,100	
Muhammad Inam-ul-Khan of Tonk .		192	184	145	232	183	98	194	140	198	239	150	1,955	Prize.
Muhammad Abdul-ul Hafiz Khan of Tonk		179	165	179	227	176	98	168	150	188	229	137	1,896	
Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India .		192	174	194	164	196	100	62	139	141	232	83	1,676	
Madhav Singh of Batera, Meywar . .		192	185	Not joined.		162	165	74	180	133	182	245	143	1,661
Muhammad Shams-ud-din Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere.		174	140	164	193	100	52	71	103	160	189	120	1,466	
Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere . .		167	152	on leave		174	170	63	45	104	145	178	125	1,323
Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir . .		148	148	124	164	72	24	85	109	129	125	71	1,199	
Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar . . .		97	113	105	172	113	43	88	102	91	109	83	1,116	
Muhammad Abd-ul Sami Khan of Tonk .		143	141	94	76	80	45	90	82	119	122	73	1,065	
Muhammad Abd-ul Majid Khan of Tonk.		183	140	on leave.			32	117	87	135	170	121	985	
Jodh Singh of Ghanerao, Marwar . .		117	93	sick.	on leave.	sick Abs.	67	158	25	143	209	115	927	
Pabu Dan of Dhankoll, Marwar . .		Absent.		112	84	114	77	44	Absent.				431	
Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk . .		on leave.		164	212	40	on leave.						416	
Gobind Singh of Khachariawas, Jaipur .		Left.		on leave	104	88	Left.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VIII CLASS.														
FULL MARKS . . .		100	200	200	250	200	100	200	150	200	250	155	2,000	
Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir . .		90	177	198	246	200	96	199	149	197	249	149	1,950	Prize.
Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar . .		78	167	191	147	189	91	192	144	194	245	148	1,786	
Bhupal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar .		80	159	180	146	189	90	137	98	193	240	95	1,607	
Muhammad Abd-ul Wahid Khan of Tonk.		66	124	159	96	104	49	160	116	166	153	116	1,309	
Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar . . .		on leave.		95	246	198	93	191	99	on leave.			922	
Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikantā . .		60	131	100	sick.	on sick leave.	...	...	113	169	196	105	874	
Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah . . .		39	82	Absent.			5	30	21	60	71	82	390	
IX CLASS.														
FULL MARKS . . .		100	200										300	
Durjan Sing of Barli, Marwar . .		93	140										233	II Prize
Taj Singh of Salumbar, Meywar . .		92	165										267	I ,,
Kalian Singh of Barli, Marwar . .		78	155										233	
Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar. .		91	160										251	
Dhul Singh of Dabri, Kotah . . .		92	152										244	
Ram Singh of Nizamnuggur, Ulwar. .		92	150										242	
Kishore Singh of Sathin, Marwar . .		87	140										227	
Janak Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar . .		80	145										225	
Fateh Singh of Samode, Jaipur . .		36	165										201	
Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bikanir . .		82	150										232	
Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah . .		38	155										193	
Lachman Singh of Bursu, Marwar . .		28	60										86	
Jiwan Singh of Baru, Marwar . . .		28	50										78	
Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar . .		...	...										Absent.	

Were not examined in these months.

Not examined.

Were not examined in these months.

	100	100	
	98	98	
	44	44	
	72	72	
	85	85	
	74	74	
	63	63	
	42	42	
	70	70	
	63	63	
	82	82	
	21	21	
	Abs.	...	
	on leave	...	
	Left.		
	100	100	
	56	56	
	74	74	
	37	37	
	62	62	
	on leave	...	
	21	21	
	15	15	
	100	100	
	87	87	
	51	51	
	78	78	
	77	77	
	88	88	
	60	60	
	70	70	
	77	77	
	68	68	
	51	51	
	30	30	
	74	74	
	32	32	

Were not examined in these months.

	100	100	
	55	55	
	23	23	
	82	82	
	66	66	
	33	33	
	19	19	
	33	33	
	47	47	
	5	5	
	19	19	
	56	56	
	Abs.	...	
	on leave	...	
	Left.		
	100	100	
	65	65	
	39	39	
	55	55	
	11	11	
	on leave	...	
	12	12	
	15	15	
	100	100	
	73	73	
	80	80	
	73	73	
	50	50	
	43	43	
	19	19	
	20	20	
	10	10	
	39	39	
	5	5	
	5	5	
	16	16	
	...	...	

Do not read these subjects.

2,300		
2,108	Prize.	
1,963		
1,830		
1,812		
1,573		
1,405		
1,274		
1,233		
1,133		
1,086		
1,004		
431		
416		
...		
2,200		
2,071	Prize.	
1,899		
1,699		
1,382		
922		
907		
420		
500		
393	I Prize.	
388	II ,,	
384		
378		
375		
321		
317		
312		
308		
288		
228		
176		
110		

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

STATE

Class Marks for

	ENGLISH.									
	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	TOTAL.
ENTRANCE CLASS, I DIVISION.										
FULL MARKS .	540	480	470	340	390	470	320	410	400	3,820
1 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	540	480	470	340	203	470	320	410	400	3,633
ENTRANCE CLASS, II DIVISION.										
FULL MARKS .	1,060	970	810	650	850	950	660	900	850	7,700
1 Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	875	876	755	510	766	818	568	791	765	6,714
2 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	592	586	601	366	Left					
3 M. Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	876	820	672	559	741	835	569	584	713	6,369
4 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	912	900	688	604	800	901	632	875	807	7,119
I CLASS.										
FULL MARKS .	940	780	640	700	770	780	560	700	690	6,560
1 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	776	631	600	440	228	758	553	689	609	5,284
2 Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	755	577	375	665	705	723	511	642	638	5,591
3 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	on leave	706	593	on leave	580		on leave.			1,879
II CLASS.										
FULL MARKS .	1,000	840	680	590	760	770	550	900	900	6,990
1 M. Abd-ul-kuddus Khan of Tonk	923	765	652	544	280			Left.		
2 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	779	800	627	536	681	721	536	900	250	5,830
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	272	720	588	519	710	748	267	on leave.		3,824
4 Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar	Absent.		234	330	222	160		Left.		
III CLASS.										
FULL MARKS .	1,000	840	680	600	760	800	560	720	680	6,640
1 Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	822	710	549	167	on leave	562	483	669	461	4,423
2 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	640	319	473	438	185	277	156	on leave.		2,488
3 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar . . .	538	592	400	400	647	330	on leave.		360	3.267
4 Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengarh . .	761	488	496	431	640	662	269	609	575	4,931
5 Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere . . .	716	591	532	459	660	671	484	624	538	5,275
6 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	917	801	637	532	257	716	527	120	623	5,130
IV CLASS.										
FULL MARKS .	1,240	1,050	840	740	950	980	750	900	880	8,330
1 M. Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	936	821	650	609	825	789	606	697	464	6,397
2 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	1,143	745	739	412	884	923	663	806	773	7,088
3 Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur	495	868	764	676	165	380	669	765	792	5,574
4 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar					Absent.					...
5 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	Absent.			403	807	862			Left.	
V CLASS.										
FULL MARKS .	1,384	1,008	792	672	888	828	684	864	828	7,948
1 Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	728	918	732	629	278	on leave	492	707	723	5,207
2 M. Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	981	786	636	516	701	688	595	699	618	6,220
3 Kalyan Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	787	351	501	399	152	405	191	446	445	3,677
4 Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	943	419	612	498	248	528	200	577	557	4,582
5 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir	255	516	479	438	620	642	470	681	655	4,856
6 Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	1,231	864	660	523	734	698	596	764	696	6,766
7 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere . . .	888	694	331	468	725	596	482	388	516	5,088
8 Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	924	438	430	339	469	460	373	384	248	4,065
9 Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	715	366	411	165	366	334	328	394	305	3,384
10 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	697	501	258	283	382	201	on leave.		126	2,448
11 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	335	325	125	88	212	202	276	283	340	2,186
12 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	Absent.		119	244	339	260	278	283	231	1,754

MENT C.

the year 1886-87.

English Speaking.										Second Language.									
July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
										350	280	330	150	190	300	230	250	210	2,290
										333	256	309	150	127	265	213	242	202	2,097
										290	210	190	260	290	420	220	230	160	2,270
										261	180	173	237	268	391	208	219	152	2,089
										141	35	117	115			Left.			
										144	61	150	226	235	307	178	180	149	1,630
										278	199	166	234	245	333	164	226	154	1,999
190	160	150	120	140	150	120	150	160	1,340	400	410	270	250	310	330	250	300	280	2,800
160	127	131	69	38	147	120	149	145	1,086	313	320	227	186	96	304	232	290	268	2,236
165	108	83	114	126	138	108	136	150	1,128	355	325	170	243	294	323	243	280	264	2,497
on leave.	149	142	on leave	125		on leave.			416	on leave.	390	267	on leave.	243		on leave.			900
250	210	170	150	190	180	140	180	180	1,650	400	410	240	270	350	300	250	310	310	2,840
247	192	160	144	71			Left.			356	370	224	241	323			Left.		
184	200	147	141	168	165	138	180	50	1,373	364	356	215	245	311	273	232	278	77	2,351
65	187	150	126	190	177	68	on leave.		963	125	395	236	265	348	296	129	on leave.		1,794
Absent.		56	91	65	40		Left.			Absent.		109	139	106	17		Left.		
250	210	170	150	190	200	140	180	160	1,650	370	300	250	250	340	300	240	340	290	2,680
164	181	148	46	on leave	122	124	178	114	1,077	347	288	238	66	on leave	216	230	326	228	1,939
161	75	94	87	49	62	35	on leave.		563	193	111	148	185	96	139	65	on leave.		937
164	127	102	114	172	80	on leave.		80	839	152	150	136	155	259	68	on leave.		119	1,039
238	132	109	123	164	192	64	148	131	1,301	251	162	175	182	281	230	98	266	223	1,868
175	147	142	109	146	162	117	160	125	1,283	330	273	229	234	336	289	214	316	269	2,490
219	209	170	148	67	158	136	21	151	1,279	295	229	183	209	98	232	193	58	230	1,727
240	210	170	150	190	200	150	180	170	1,660	430	410	290	200	360	340	240	280	210	2,760
228	197	162	140	171	167	137	162	97	1,461	286	305	197	135	191	208	190	170	136	1,818
224	155	161	91	176	195	134	180	151	1,467	263	213	172	70	205	151	212	215	147	1,648
109	183	138	127	39	92	126	144	158	1,116	48	185	128	80	18	21	132	118	123	853
				Absent.					...				Absent.						...
Absent.			82	168	166		Left.			Absent.			103	277	244		Left.		
272	252	204	168	228	240	168	216	192	1,940	400	400	310	300	380	390	280	350	340	3,150
112	185	200	150	76	on leave	132	190	152	1,197	187	278	209	233	88	on leave	179	272	267	1,713
141	183	153	93	187	189	142	188	181	1,457	273	356	253	235	332	366	262	318	318	2,713
132	124	154	104	35	142	57	156	106	1,070	257	164	215	122	53	198	124	175	165	1,473
185	104	137	118	47	159	37	101	113	1,001	338	210	292	203	124	292	146	239	226	2,070
27	81	93	117	183	189	140	152	152	1,134	98	244	208	221	264	309	248	247	261	2,100
262	225	191	134	222	234	164	190	186	1,808	321	367	290	281	323	353	265	342	326	2,871
133	212	62	120	175	186	94	69	92	1,143	274	331	137	213	304	303	213	193	257	2,225
85	66	54	64	81	74	66	71	50	611	275	226	243	214	279	264	188	225	217	2,131
204	106	117	68	144	129	93	91	91	1,043	231	143	145	70	134	226	188	198	242	1,577
127	156	69	57	93	84	on leave.		18	604	272	327	220	230	288	244	on leave.		114	1,695
145	114	44	23	74	90	80	127	80	777	148	222	98	86	146	217	158	219	196	1,490
Absent.		16	24	75	54	44	45	24	282	Absent.		86	111	192	259	157	197	172	1,174

Class Marks for

	Mathematics.									
	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
ENTRANCE CLASS, I DIVISION.										
Full Marks	450	420	420	300	380	390	200	300	160	3,020
1 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	450	400	420	300	218	388	280	300	158	2,914
ENTRANCE CLASS, II DIVISION.										
Full Marks	440	440	350	310	460	440	340	300	320	3,400
1 Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	399	406	332	249	434	402	321	300	296	3,139
2 Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	145	255	222	146			Left.			
3 M. Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	311	317	298	266	374	345	274	209	255	2,649
4 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	401	387	279	282	424	376	302	269	270	2,990
I CLASS.										
Full Marks	500	420	360	300	380	400	300	360	360	3,380
1 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	440	325	340	192	113	390	294	355	316	2,765
2 Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	440	326	216	288	252	354	277	330	333	2,816
3 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	on leave	403	336	on leave	302		on leave.			1,041
II CLASS.										
Full Marks	500	420	340	280	380	310	300	360	340	3,230
1 M. Abd-ul-kuddus Khan of Tonk	351	335	282	227	110			Left.		
2 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	401	403	336	273	365	309	298	360	120	2,865
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	140	327	216	174	303	282	135	on leave.		1,577
4 Simbhu Singh of Awa, Marwar	Absent.		15	81	84	14		Left.		
III CLASS.										
Full Marks	500	420	360	300	380	410	300	360	360	3,390
1 Harnath Singh of Para, Ajmere	367	302	289	68	on leave	190	243	235	141	1,835
2 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	264	135	185	177	95	118	56	on leave.		1,030
3 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	191	148	172	201	240	103	on leave.		71	1,126
4 Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Kishengarh	369	270	287	234	296	326	146	278	234	2,440
5 Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	374	320	246	209	310	321	255	273	196	2,504
6 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	471	404	345	295	127	349	292	41	297	2,621
IV CLASS.										
Full Marks	250	210	180	150	190	200	150	180	180	1,690
1 M. Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	139	103	86	35	25	49	17	38	14	506
2 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	212	151	154	36	152	148	130	111	128	1,222
3 Fateh Singh of Dungari, Jaipur	89	101	71	68	11	25	76	65	112	618
4 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar					Absent.					
5 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar		Absent.		50	133	177			Left.	...
V CLASS.										
Full Marks	272	252	216	180	216	240	180	216	216	1,988
1 Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	152	227	178	141	69	on leave	130	156	198	1,251
2 M. Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	185	198	135	115	149	158	137	155	179	1,411
3 Kalyan Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	226	103	105	97	38	121	48	113	119	970
4 Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	194	121	116	81	30	123	52	117	93	927
5 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir	85	194	124	106	161	189	160	192	156	1,367
6 Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	240	231	182	157	210	233	177	212	214	1,856
7 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	176	190	72	111	152	134	94	82	117	1,128
8 Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	169	124	95	76	100	107	81	98	61	911
9 Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	200	160	151	55	113	140	92	117	124	1,152
10 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	199	177	138	137	162	153	on leave.		48	1,014
11 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	60	113	41	34	59	86	71	75	99	638
12 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	Absent.		26	42	77	74	72	60	37	388

the year 1886-87—continued.

History and Geography.										Grand total.	Ratio of Marks per ten thousand.	er of Merit.
July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.			
590	480	410	320	450	420	340	420	380	3,810	12,940		
590	420	410	320	250	420	340	420	380	3,550	12,194	9,423	...
490	420	300	290	380	380	240	360	340	3,150	16,520		
439	375	289	216	346	295	215	306	313	2,794	14,736	8,920	3
274	222	197	147			Left.						Omitted.
396	336	220	249	306	275	194	242	272	2,490	13,138	7,953	13
466	411	259	283	374	321	239	360	333	3,046	15,154	9,173	1 Prize.
500	420	340	280	380	360	300	360	340	3,280	17,360		
418	325	316	176	117	357	300	360	300	2,669	14,040	8,088	11
445	314	192	266	346	327	270	324	308	2,792	14,824	8,539	6
on leave.	412	330	on leave.	303		on leave.			1,045	5,281	3,042	66
250	210	180	150	190	200	150	180	180	1,690	16,400		
219	153	159	130	72		Left.						
215	210	179	143	189	200	150	180	50	1,516	13,935	8,497	7
70	162	137	113	164	175	63	on leave.		884	9,042	5,513	40
Absent.		49	75	58	40		Left.					Omitted.
250	210	160	140	180	180	150	180	170	1,620	15,980		
211	185	143	46	on leave	107	120	171	123	1,106	10,380	6,496	29
139	70	90	95	33	71	35	on leave.		533	5,551	3,474	63
138	135	84	118	158	49	on leave.		90	772	7,043	4,407	56
193	126	123	95	156	158	70	151	146	1,218	11,758	7,358	21
159	145	110	93	143	141	135	160	149	1,235	12,787	8,002	12
250	210	160	138	55	177	150	32	142	1,314	12,071	7,554	18
250	210	180	150	190	200	150	180	180	1,690	16,130		
217	159	130	126	160	163	124	123	99	1,301	11,483	7,119	23
234	132	159	72	164	163	109	150	152	1,335	12,760	7,911	15
111	172	168	146	41	78	122	167	168	1,173	9,334	5,787	37
				Absent.					...	...	...	75
	Absent.		85	169	180		Left.					Omitted.
272	252	216	180	216	240	180	216	216	1,988	17,014		
117	165	161	131	51	on leave.	127	155	178	1,085	10,453	6,144	33
167	196	175	154	152	179	126	165	183	1,497	13,298	7,816	16
100	67	83	59	19	64	30	103	75	600	7,790	4,579	52
157	52	119	77	28	116	27	127	97	800	9,380	5,513	40
41	177	166	157	211	230	164	209	215	1,570	11,027	6,481	30
225	174	143	84	169	211	151	192	166	1,515	14,816	8,708	4
167	212	112	141	163	191	133	77	106	1,302	10,886	6,398	31
176	127	103	91	134	121	83	120	83	1,038	8,756	5,146	44
158	81	114	30	98	103	76	82	96	838	7,994	4,698	49
195	205	121	98	121	96	on leave.		32	868	6,629	3,896	61
59	109	40	33	57	103	110	98	115	718	5,809	3,414	64
Absent.		35	102	120	106	104	51	45	563	4,161	2,446	72

Class Marks for

	English.									
	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
VI CLASS.										
Full Marks	1,375	1,155	946	825	1,045	1,100	804	990	957	9,197
1 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	860	886	687	566	716	556	on leave.		341	4,612
2 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur				Absent.					15	15
3 Sheo Singh of Bharawnda, Jaipur	Absent.		328	474	630	912	390	719	678	4,131
4 Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	184	565	438	415	528	501	545	593	540	4,309
5 Rirmal Singh of Dobri, Marwar	1,060	869	847	738	546	1,034	257	on leave.		5,351
6 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	904	753	734	623	482	825	245	on leave.		4,566
7 Muhammad Karamat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	1,257	1,015	831	674	907	948	723	851	845	8,051
8 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	675	716	577	448	555	603	539	646	631	5,390
9 Moti Pal of Kerauli	974	163	490	438	557	732	371	683	303	4,711
10 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	758	735	648	561	706	705	610	731	686	6,140
11 Pratap Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	on leave	390	61	434	152	on leave.	252	597	446	2,332
VII CLASS.										
Full Marks	1,190	916	902	532	658	644	630	616	602	6,690
1 Muhammad Imam-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	1,084	862	842	498	623	588	587	580	569	6,233
2 Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	1,060	628	790	485	230	543	438	515	414	5,103
3 Muhammad Abd-ul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	856	598	566	388	489	472	468	453	445	4,735
4 Muhammad Shams-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	759	451	477	324	401	395	383	377	386	3,953
5 Sagat Singh of Jasona, Bikanir	691	438	381	245	222	357	324	317	282	3,257
6 Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	932	603	248			on leave.				1,783
7 Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	684	418	479	272	280	300	300	286	250	3,369
8 Muhammad Abd-ul Sami Khan of Tonk	549	178	336	198	326	283	297	273	320	2,760
9 Madhav Singh of Batera, Meywar	Not joined.	635	622	426	583	573	501	542	552	4,434
10 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	463	388	292	262	97		Absent.			1,502
11 Jodh Singh of Ghanerao, Marwar	sick.	on sick leave.	Abs.	194	296	189	251	241	275	1,446
12 Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	18	451	483	281	151	300	336	333	311	2,664
13 Gobind Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	on leave.	338	384				Left.			
14 Muhammad Abd-ul Majid Khan of Tonk	on leave.			255	484	484	526	459	462	2,670
VIII CLASS.										
Full Marks	750	630	630	450	570	650	720	720	690	5,810
1 Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	633	425	500	341	464	556	652	624	601	4,796
2 Bhupal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar	629	402	491	364	345	371	515	560	570	4,247
3 Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir	657	568	586	302	500	566	587	656	629	5,051
4 Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	337	536	526	349	466	267		on leave.		2,481
5 Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah		Absent		247	331	413	448	466	423	2 328
6 Muhammad Abd-ul Wahid Khan of Tonk	443	385	346	280	363	410	457	432	414	3,530
7 Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta	271	102	on sick leave.	Abs.	73	329	391	385	358	1,909
IX CLASS.										
Full Marks	500	432	592	421	532	532	504	504	490	4,507
1 Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bikanir	101	253	464	321	377	330	235	249	260	2,590
2 Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar	399	90	301	175	156	267	279	355	377	2,399
3 Kishore Singh of Sathin, Marwar	241	55	148	136	124	192	287	273	290	1,746
4 Jiwan Singh of Baru, Marwar	226	145	168	97	160	142	116	146	123	1,323
5 Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar	429	367	515	374	469	390	Absent.			2,544
6 Fateh Singh of Samode, Jaipur	232	218	271	211	114	170	146	189	194	1,745
7 Janak Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	460	327	479	323	420	273	341	297	291	3,211
8 Dhul Singh of Dabri, Kotah	208	308	463	334	451	421	358	375	405	3,323
9 Ram Singh of Nizamnuggur, Ulwar	112	305	414	293	151	274	342	238	276	2,405
10 Tej Singh of Salumbar, Meywar	41	199	385	322	420	457	444	391	413	3,072
11 Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Abs.	33	359	231	290	296	188	248	185	1,830
12 Durjan Singh of Barli, Marwar	Not joined.	5	256	221	319	441	465	454	426	2,587
13 Kalian Singh of Barli, Marwar	Not joined.	10	212	133	242	239	249	307	264	1,656
14 Lachman Singh of Bursu, Marwar	Not joined.		110	86	155	124	87	180	207	949

the year 1886-87—continued.

English Speaking.										Second Language.									
July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
275	231	187	165	209	220	162	198	187	1,834	350	400	300	280	370	380	270	320	340	3,010
160	197	157	129	156	140	on leave.		41	980	243	322	232	198	289	224	on leave.		174	1,682
			Absent.					1	1				Absent.					10	10
Absent.		37	127	149	201	83	177	173	947	Absent.		103	134	190	188	146	226	270	1,257
21	160	150	119	115	183	149	177	162	1,236	34	204	157	130	213	189	199	235	227	1,588
213	197	187	164	129	220	54	on leave.		1,164	295	309	277	257	211	313	92	on leave.		1,754
212	195	185	160	117	217	54	on leave.		1,140	228	263	212	218	171	277	86	on leave.		1,455
257	224	180	149	193	202	158	188	178	1,729	338	392	288	269	366	376	265	320	339	2,953
176	207	171	134	173	192	117	193	163	1,526	152	238	138	121	178	209	186	207	252	1,681
244	38	150	121	132	184	77	181	67	1,194	186	66	146	143	222	230	131	241	114	1,479
210	206	164	130	178	189	143	187	167	1,574	204	347	274	246	326	328	251	307	327	2,610
on leave	93	13	127	41	on leave	50	170	128	622	on leave	250	48	169	74	on leave.	144	256	222	1,163
182	168	168	98	140	140	126	140	126	1,288	350	340	300	270	360	280	260	270	260	2,690
144	153	151	84	138	123	124	135	125	1,177	317	310	284	260	337	269	253	262	257	2,549
177	118	160	98	44	115	97	117	71	997	340	264	291	263	132	271	230	256	202	2,249
145	154	144	88	118	139	107	109	105	1,109	250	237	231	179	234	204	185	191	178	1,889
116	112	78	42	77	87	71	85	80	748	266	294	261	230	309	244	194	240	224	2,262
113	92	78	34	60	85	61	63	50	636	219	233	188	190	172	206	198	184	168	1,758
145	138	47			on leave.				330	267	244	74			on leave.				585
94	99	84	50	71	68	40	46	51	603	216	212	175	137	230	159	147	158	152	1,586
92	39	59	37	60	55	53	52	52	499	241	149	159	182	243	167	147	153	155	1,596
Not joined	91	125	76	115	106	107	135	109	864	Not joined	302	248	229	352	255	235	255	254	2,130
103	57	68	65	26		Absent.			319	144	235	158	196	58		Absent.			791
sick.	on sick leave	Abs.	52	95	53	81	93	77	451	on sick sick.	leave.	Abs.	139	273	146	167	170	173	1,068
8	94	129	53	32	71	74	72	79	612	6	228	229	156	88	176	186	195	189	1,453
onleave	46	53				Left.				on leave.	152	192				Left.			
on leave.			23	75	71	71	81	78	399	on leave.			212	256	216	230	212	207	1,333
250	210	200	140	180	180	180	180	170	1,690	500	420	400	280	380	360	360	360	340	3,400
212	140	156	110	151	159	157	163	150	1,398	447	305	332	250	300	302	318	314	294	2,862
183	127	140	110	101	103	137	144	128	1,173	399	279	315	241	220	225	306	306	294	2,585
248	209	199	98	176	177	157	173	170	1,607	357	326	336	151	289	281	247	282	280	2,549
121	176	173	115	147	70	on leave.			802	218	373	373	210	351	154	on leave.			1,679
Absent.			68	91	84	92	93	90	518	Absent.			204	296	283	289	297	254	1,623
154	124	121	86	115	126	127	105	105	1,063	444	370	380	268	328	358	319	300	272	3,039
91	28	on sick leave.	Abs.	20	109	124	115	99	586	135	69	on sick leave.	Abs.	40	229	255	217	201	1,146
										500	432	607	365	463	476	450	450	438	4,181
										83	223	317	120	158	131	190	154	152	1,528
										404	116	382	226	174	290	272	282	326	2,472
										220	100	296	128	107	150	215	233	260	1,709
										263	155	160	107	167	140	123	117	137	1,369
										398	353	524	294	374	323	Absent.			2,266
										304	267	367	219	111	279	205	166	214	2,132
										437	362	478	269	344	359	375	379	351	3,354
										249	403	517	319	412	370	378	400	378	3,426
										490	411	589	352	440	476	446	443	431	4,078
										41	258	549	350	450	451	422	430	418	3.369
										Abs.	17	216	71	114	91	118	135	99	861
										Not joined.	25	468	288	387	398	377	406	349	2,698
										Not joined.	23	383	187	276	260	322	319	276	2,046
										Not joined.	236	116	225	258	182	265	278	1,560	

Class Marks for

	Mathematics.									c
	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.
VI CLASS.										
Full Marks	250	210	187	154	209	198	165	198	187	1,758
1 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	18	168	111	91	122	79	on leave.		88	777
2 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur				Absent.					8	8
3 Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	Absent.		47	60	87	89	84	149	153	669
4 Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	33	149	92	66	122	102	104	147	104	919
5 Rirmal Singh of Dobri, Marwar	197	171	185	154	122	161	44	on leave.		1,034
6 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	143	160	145	116	97	165	46	on leave.		872
7 Muhammad Karamat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	206	190	122	102	175	131	116	151	136	1,329
8 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	164	179	121	97	149	132	142	154	151	1,289
9 Moti Pal of Kerauli	138	29	69	43	59	55	54	113	53	613
10 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	201	199	165	133	178	195	165	191	170	1,597
11 Pratap Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	on leave.	89	16	37	22	on leave.	54	93	80	391
VII CLASS.										
Full Marks	350	315	315	225	285	300	270	270	270	2,600
1 Muhammad Imam-ul-lah Khan of Tonk	292	170	210	159	259	255	241	228	244	2,058
2 Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	322	216	283	218	118	296	234	267	200	2,154
3 Muhammad Abd-ul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	238	135	113	114	204	214	168	169	188	1,543
4 Muhammad Shams-ud-din Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	187	104	124	108	171	191	125	117	175	1,302
5 Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir	273	211	135	116	100	195	205	172	116	1,523
6 Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	204	168	80			on leave.				452
7 Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	293	224	234	155	215	243	190	206	200	1,960
8 Muhammad Abd-ul-Sami Khan of Tonk	125	45	55	80	130	97	93	67	98	790
9 Madhav Singh of Batera, Meywar	Not joined.	254	259	193	266	278	241	253	254	1,998
10 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	204	274	229	204	84		Absent.			995
11 Jodh Singh of Ghanerao, Marwar	sick.	on sick leave.	Absent	115	208	151	174	146	184	978
12 Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	8	176	205	168	71	173	167	174	101	1,243
13 Gobind Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	on leave	221	252				Left.			
14 Muhammad Abd-ul Majid Khan of Tonk		on leave.		69	152	156	118	129	176	800
VIII CLASS.										
Full Marks	250	210	210	150	190	200	180	180	180	1,750
1 Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	216	145	180	120	153	185	171	150	155	1,475
2 Bhupal Singh of Rupnaggar, Meywar	204	114	150	126	108	103	142	134	144	1,225
3 Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir	203	164	173	90	166	179	136	175	177	1,463
4 Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	138	207	202	149	173	99		on leave.		968
5 Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah		Absent.		80	113	141	125	126	130	715
6 Muhammad Abd-ul Wahid Khan of Tonk	151	112	122	95	108	114	110	101	103	1,016
7 Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta	100	23	6	Absent	16	102	107	123	103	580
IX CLASS.										
Full Marks	250	210	315	212	266	280	252	252	252	2,289
1 Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bikanir	42	108	170	108	138	127	96	108	115	1,012
2 Madhav Singh of Khejarla, Marwar	223	52	242	165	120	186	210	191	198	1,587
3 Kishore Singh of Sathin, Marwar	125	24	177	102	73	144	149	113	108	1,015
4 Jiwan Singh of Baru, Marwar	123	52	62	19	70	36	44	43	43	492
5 Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar	206	192	281	187	237	206		Absent.		1,309
6 Fateh Singh of Samode, Jaipur	124	126	145	96	61	118	98	97	145	1,010
7 Janak Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	206	144	123	57	95	76	107	137	84	1,029
8 Dhul Singh of Dabri, Kotah	110	205	274	184	206	220	209	211	195	1,814
9 Ram Singh of Nizamnaggar, Ulwar	64	120	183	109	65	128	127	132	133	1,061
10 Tej Singh of Salumbar, Meywar	16	125	304	211	259	248	200	210	218	1,800
11 Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Absent	6	98	38	71	35	56	59	55	418
12 Durjan Singh of Barli, Marwar	Not joined.	3	213	176	240	268	239	238	252	1,629
13 Kalian Singh of Barli, Marwar	Not joined.	4	167	133	184	194	213	196	187	1,278
14 Lachman Singh of Bursu, Marwar	Not joined.		56	51	123	109	98	129	152	718

Mayo College, Ajmere,
The 14th April 1887.

the year 1886-87—concluded.

History and Geography.												
July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.	Total.	Grand Total.	Ratio of Marks per ten thousand.	
255	242	187	132	198	198	165	198	187	1,762	17,561		
174	186	156	99	189	122	on leave.		98	1,024	9,075	5,168	43
			Absent.					.....	...	34	19	74
Absent.		54	65	128	151	85	175	171	829	7,833	4,460	54
26	81	95	40	107	95	110	101	113	768	8,820	5,022	48
224	205	185	129	117	183	55	on leave.		1,098	10,401	5,923	35
195	173	153	119	76	145	49	on leave.		910	8,943	5,092	46
144	153	95	78	136	118	130	167	127	1,148	15,2 0	8,661	5
117	119	62	22	83	66	97	106	96	768	10 654	6,067	34
169	42	103	63	96	114	74	131	58	850	8,847	5,038	47
134	191	148	98	140	121	147	184	178	1,341	13,262	7,552	19
on leave	84	14	29	11	on leave	53	89	76	356	4,864	2,770	70
										13,268		
										12,017	9,057	2
										10,503	7,916	14
										9,276	6,991	25
										8,265	6,229	32
										7,174	5,407	42
										3,150	2,374	73
										7,518	5,660	38
										5,645	4,255	57
						Full Marks 11,196 ...				9,426	8,419	9
										3,607	2,719	71
										3,943	2,972	67
										5,972	4,501	53
										5,202	3,921	60
										12,650		
										10,531	8,325	10
										9,230	7,296	22
										10,670	8,135	8
										5,930	4,688	50
										5,184	4,098	58
										8,648	6,836	28
										4,221	3,337	65
										10,977		
										5,130	4,673	51
										6,458	5,883	36
										4,470	4,072	59
										3,184	2.901	68
										6,119	5,574	39
										4,887	4,452	55
										7,594	6,918	26
										8,563	7,801	17
										7,544	6,872	27
										8,241	7,508	20
										3,109	2,832	69
						Full Marks 9,727 ...				6,914	7,108	24
						„ 9,727 ...				4,980	5,120	45
						„ 8,653 ...				3,227	3,729	62

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT D.

Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1886, and Examination Marks, June 1886.

	Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1886.				Examination Marks, June 1886.					Grand Total.
	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	
ENTRANCE CLASS, 2ND DIVISION.										
Maximum Marks obtainable	100	100	200	400	200	200	200	200	800	
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	33	66	132	231	66	66	66	66	264	
1 Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	54	95	163	312	73	109	107	96	385	697 Prize.
2 Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	40	73	152	265	Absent.	140	16	109	265	530
I CLASS.										
Maximum Marks obtainable	100	100	100	300	600	100	100	100	900	
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	66	66	66	198	198	33	33	33	540	
1 Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	66	56	80	202	425	69	23	69	586	788
2 Muhammad Inayat-ullah Khan of Tonk	66	51	92	209	331	35	41	11	418	627
3 Balbir Singh of Faridkot	Was absent on breaking-up day when the papers were distributed.				318	34	5	8	365	365
II CLASS.										
1 Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	86	53	47	186	481	50	19	54	604	790
2 Man Singh of Karouj, Ajmere	25	4	45	74	393	56	22	29	500	574
3 Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	Was absent on breaking-up day when the papers were distributed.					On leave.				
III CLASS.										
1 Muhammad Abdul Kuddus Khan of Tonk	48	32	90	170	538	74	56	51	719	889
2 Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	79	76	82	237		Absent.				237
3 Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	65	29	54	148		Do.				148
IV CLASS.										
1 Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	92	92	78	262	444	72	61	45	622	884 Prize.
2 Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	98	99	90	287	438	45	62	33	578	865 do.
3 Man Singh of Futtehgarh, Jaipur	72	38	78	188	401	57	28	31	517	705
4 Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	24	27	66	117	380	67	45	26	518	635
5 Bhawani Singh of Futtehpur, Jhallawar	28	Not done.		28	406	19	Absent.	22	447	475
6 Harnath Singh, brother of the Thakur of Para, Ajmere	Was absent on breaking-up day when the papers were distributed.				368	45	9	17	439	439
7 Debi Singh of Palwa, Ulwar	Not done.					On leave.				

V CLASS.													
1 Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	94	98	94	286	523	49	87	46	705	991	Prize.
2 Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	70	.....	90	160	448	67	15	34	564	724	
3 Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	77	76	75	228	196	Absent.		22	218	446	
4 Fateh Singh of Dungri, Jaipur	48	27	64	139		Do.				139	
5 Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar		Not done.				Do.					
6 Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah		Do.				Do.					
7 Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar		Do.				Do.					
VI CLASS.													
1. Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	69	94	82	245	493	74	90	74	731	976	Prize.
2 Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	46	68	16	130	453	86	77	57	673	803	
3 Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	80	99	94	273	396	47	32	32	507	780	
4 Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	54	98	83	235	301	44	17	29	391	626	
5 Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	17	70	63	150	318	58	40	42	458	608	
6 Ranjit Singh of Paranhera, Ajmere		Not done.			313	60	25	36	434	434	
7 Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	Not done.	18	44	62		Absent.				62	
8 Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir	5	8	44	57		Do.				57	
9 Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur		Not done.				Do.					
10 Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur		Not done.				Do,					
VII CLASS.													
Maximum marks obtainable	100	100	Do not read History and Geography.	200	500	100	100	Do not read History and Geography.	700		
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	66	66		132	165	33	33		420		
1 Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	90	85		175	463	91	66		620	795	Prize.
2 Rirmal Singh of Dobri, Marwar	82	99		181	436	80	82		598	779	Prize.
3 Muhammad Karamat-ullah Khan of Tonk	81	77		158	446	92	68		606	764	Prize.
4 Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	83	89		172	369	48	59		476	648	Prize.
5 Moti Pal of Pradumnapura, Kerauli	13	82		95	311	Not done.	38		349	444	
6 Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	35	54		89	294	45	Absent.		339	428	
7 Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	15	30		45	265	61	56		382	427	
8 Pratab Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	2	38		40	140	33	29		202	242	
9 Jodh Sing of Ganerao, Marwar	79	98		177		Absent.				177	
10 Gobind Singh of Kachariawas, Jaipur	Not joined.				97	27	45		169	169	
11 Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	66	98		164		Absent.				164	
12 Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar	10	26		36	43	13	44		100	136	
13 Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	27	41		68		On Leave.				68	
14 Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah		Not done.				Absent.					
VIII CLASS, 1ST DIVISION.													
Maximum marks obtainable	100	100	Do not read History and Geography.	200	400	100	100	Do not read History and Geography.	600		
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	66	66		132	132	33	33		360		
1 Md. Shums-ud-deen Ali Khan of Kumar Baoli, Ajmere	92	25		117	358	83	80		521	638	
2 Muhammad Inam-ullah Khan of Tonk	90	38		128	395	86	25		506	634	
3 Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	87	35		122	377	65	47		489	611	
4 Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir	16	80		96	343	82	48		473	569	
5 Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	10	40		50	332	71	79		482	532	

Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1886, and Examination Marks, June 1886,—continued.

	Holiday Task Marks, Vacation 1886.				Examination Marks, June 1886.					Grand Total.
	English.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	English.	Second Language.	Mathematics.	History and Geography.	Total.	
VIII CLASS, 1st DIVISION—*continued.*										
6 Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk	16	25	Do not read History and Geography.	41	371	67	29	Do not read History and Geography.	467	508
7 Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk	80	20		100	328	49	18		395	495
8 Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan of Tonk	89	36		125		Absent.				125
9 Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	73	40		113		On leave.				113
10 Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	8	15		23		Absent.				23
11 Hukm Singh of Rawatsar, Bikanir	Did not re-join.					On leave.				
VIII CLASS, 2nd DIVISION.										
Maximum marks obtainable	100	100	Do not read History and Geography.	200	100	100	100	Do not read History and Geography.	300	
Minimum to be obtained to qualify for prize	66	66		132	33	33	33		180	
1 Bhupal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar	78	66		144	71	78	72		221	365 Prize.
2 Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	70	66		136	65	84	70		219	355 Prize.
3 Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir	65	48		113	74	75	34		183	296
4 Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Not done.					Absent.				
VIII CLASS, 3rd DIVISION.										
1 Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk	17	Not done.	Do not read History and Geography.	17	55	52	14	Do not read History and Geography.	121	138
2 Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta	46	70		116		Absent.				116
3 Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bikanir	Not done.					Absent.				
4 Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Not done.					Absent.				

Note.—The names of those boys who did not rejoin after the vacation have been omitted.

Mayo College, Ajmere,

The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,

Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT E.

Progress Report for the year 1886-87.

	ENGLISH.		COLLOQUIAL.		SECOND LANGUAGE.		MATHEMATICS.		HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		Conduct out of College.
	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	
ENTRANCE CLASS.—I. DIVISION.											
1. Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	Good.	Satisfactory.	No separate class-hour for this subject.		Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.
ENTRANCE CLASS—II. DIVISION.											
1. Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere	Good.	Industrious.			Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Marked.	Exemplary.	Very good.
2. Balbir Singh of Faridkot, Punjab	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.			Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Excellent.	Good.
3. Muhammad Inayat-ulla Khan of Tonk	Fair.	Indifferent.			Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	,,	Exemplary.
4. Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	Good.	Assiduous.			,,	,,	Very good.	Exemplary.	Marked.	Exemplary.	,,
I. CLASS.											
1. Bijaya Singh of Delwara, Meywar	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Good.
2. Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar	Very good.	Very good.	Satisfactory.	Painstaking.	,,	,,	Very good.	Most satisfactory.	Very good.	,,	Exemplary.
3. Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere	Good.	,,	,,	Persevering.	,,	,,	,,	Very good.	,,	,,	Good.
II. CLASS.											
1. Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	Marked.	Excellent.	Marked.	Excellent.	Fair.	Good.	Very good.	Exemplary.	Marked.	Excellent.	Excellent.
2. Jai Singh of Kotara, Kotah	Very good.	,,	Very good.	,,	Good.	,,	Fair.	,,	Fair.	Good.	,,
III. CLASS.											
1. Sham Singh of Rughnathgarh, Ajmere	Satisfactory.	Excellent.	Marked.	Exemplary.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Attentive.	Excellent.
2. Bhawani Singh of Fattehpore, Jhallawar	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Fair.	,,	Fair.	Good.	Fair,	Good.	,,
3. Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur	Little.	,,	Slight.	,,	,,	,,	Little.	Very good.	Not much.	,,	Very good.
4. Man Singh of Fattehgarh, Kishengarh	Satisfactory.	Excellent.	Marked.	Very good.	Good.	,,	Very good.	,,	Good.	Attentive.	,,
5. Harnath Singh, brother of the Thakur of Para, Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	,,	Very good.	,,	Good.	Good.	,,	,,	,,
6. Pratap Singh of Bagru, Jaipur	,,	,,	,,	Exemplary.	Good.	,,	Very good.	,,	,,	Exemplary.	,,
IV. CLASS.											
1. Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	Fair.	Fair.	Marked.	Excellent.	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
2. Fateh Singh of Dungri, Jaipur	,,	Good	Good.	,,	Not much.	,,	Slight.	Inattentive.	,,	Good.	Indifferent.
3. Muhammad Abdul Rashid Khan of Tonk	,,	Inattentive.	Marked.	Exemplary.	Good.	,,	Very slight.	Careless.	Little.	Inattentive.	Good.
4. Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar					Absent the whole period.						
V. CLASS.											
1. Zorwar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar	Marked.	Exemplary.	Excellent.	Exemplary.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Excellent.	Very good.	Excellent.	Very good.
2. Onkar Singh of Palaitha, Kotah	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
3. Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Very good.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	,,
4. Abhaya Singh of Rajpura, Bikanir	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good.	,,	Good.	,,	Very satisfactory.	Excellent.	,,
5. Debi Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	Satisfactory.	,,	Very good.	Good.	,,	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Excellent.
6. Kalian Singh of Ajeyrajpura, Jaipur	,,	Good.	Good.	,,	Not much.	,,	,,	Fair.	Not much.	Careless.	,,
7. Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	,,	,,	Very Good.	,,	Good.	,,	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	Attentive.	,,
8. Sujan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur	,,	,,	Good.	,,	,,	Very good.	,,	Fair.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Very good.
9. Ranjit Singh of Pranhera, Ajmere	Good.	Indifferent.	Not much.	Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Little.	Indifferent.	Fair.	,,	Good.
10. Gulab Singh of Chanod, Marwar	,,	Good.	Good.	Good.	Not much.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	,,
11. Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar	Not much.	,,	Slight.	Indifferent.	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Fair.	,,	,,	Very good.
12. Guman Singh of Pipalda, Kotah	,,	Careless.	Very slight.	,,	Slight.	Careless.	Very little.	Inattentive.	Slight.	,,	Fair

Progress Report for the year 1886-87—continued.

	English.		Colloquial.		Second language.		Mathematics.		History and Geography.		Conduct out of College.
	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	Progress.	Character in class.	
VI. CLASS.											
1. Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.
2. Udaya Singh of Danta, Jaipur					Absent the whole period.						
3. Sher Singh of Indergarh, Kotah	Good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	Indifferent.	Good.
4. Sheo Singh of Bharanwda, Jaipur	,,	,,	Good.	,,	Fair.	Good.	,,	,,	,,	Good.	Very good.
5. Mor Singh of Deolia, Ajmere	,,	,,	Very good.	,,	Good.	,,	Excellent.	Industrious.	,,	,,	Good.
6. Karamat Ulla Khan of Tonk	Very good.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Attentive.	Satisfactory.	Attentive.	,,	,,	,,
7. Rir Mal Singh of Dobri, Marwar	,,	Very good.	,,	Exemplary.	Very good.	Very good.	,,	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.
8. Moti Pal of Pradumnapura, Kerauli	,,	Good.	,,	Very good.	Fair.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	,,
9. Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar	Good.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Excellent.	Industrious.	Fair.	Fair.	Good.
10. Bijaya Singh of Riyan, Marwar	Very good.	Exemplary.	,,	Exemplary.	Good.	,,	Very good.	Attentive.	Good.	Good.	Very good.
11. Pratap Singh of Khacharlawas Jaipur	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Very good	Not much.	Careless.	Slight.	Indifferent.	Slight.	Fair.	Good.
VII. CLASS.											
1. Muhammad Inam-ulla Khan of Tonk	Very good.	Best.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very attentive.	Very good.	Good.			Very good.
2. Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk	,,	Very good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Attentive.	Good.	,,			,,
3. Madhav Singh of Batera, Meywar	,,	,,	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Satisfactory.	Marked.	Very good.			,,
4. Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Excellent.	Exemplary.			Exemplary.
5. Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan of Tonk	Good.	Good.	Not much.	Good.	Good.	Attentive.	Very good.	Good.			Good.
6. Muhammad Shums-ud-din Ali Khan of Kumhar Baoli, Ajmere	,,	,,	Good.	,,	Very good.	,,	Good.	,,			,,
7. Sagat Singh of Jasana, Bikanir	,,	,,	,,	,,	Fair.	Fair.	,,	Careless.			,,
8. Gopal Singh of Kharwa, Ajmere	,,	,,	,,	,,	Slight.	Indifferent.	,,	Good.			Indifferent.
9. Jodh Singh of Ganerao, Marwar	Not much.	Fair.	,,	Fair.	,,	,,	,,	Inattentive.			Fair.
10. Muhammad Abdul Sami Khan of Tonk	Good.	,,	Not much.	,,	,,	Careless.	Slight.	Indifferent.			Good.
11. Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar	Slight.	,,	Slight.	,,	,,	Dull.	Good.	Good.			,,
12. Pabu Dan of Dhankoli, Marwar					Absent the whole period.						Indifferent.
13. Muhammad Ismail Khan of Tonk					Absent the whole period.						
VIII. CLASS.											
1. Jai Singh of Gurlan, Meywar	Much.	Good.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.			Good.
2. Bhupal Singh of Rupnuggur, Meywar	Fair.	,,	Satisfactory.	Very good.	,,	,,	,,	,,			Very good.
3. Kesri Singh of Lasani, Meywar	Good.	Satisfactory.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Do not read these subjects.		,,
4. Hari Singh of Mahajan, Bikanir	Very satisfactory.	Excellent.	Very satisfactory.	Excellent.	,,	Very good.	Excellent.	Exemplary.			,,
5. Debi Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Bad.	Dull.	Bad.	Careless.	Not much.	Good.	Good.	Good.			Good.
6. Abdul Wahid Khan of Tonk	Slight.	Fair.	Little.	Fair.	Satisfactory.	,,	Little.	,,			,,
7. Hamir Singh of Danta, Mahikanta	Little.	Careless.	Good.	Good.	Not much.	,,	Very little.	Careless.			,,
IX. CLASS.											
1. Bhawani Singh of Sangod, Kotah	Good.	Good.			Very little.	Good.	Very little.	Good.			Good.
2. Dhul Singh of Dabri, Kotah	Satisfactory.	Attentive.			Good.	,,	Good.	,,			Very good.
3. Durjan Singh of Barli, Marwar	Marked.	Very attentive.			Very good.	Exemplary.	Most satisfactory.	Excellent.			,,
4. Fateh Singh of Gingoli, Marwar	Good.	Good.			Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.			Good.
5. Fateh Singh of Samod, Jaipur	Slight.	Indifferent.			Fair.	Careless.	Fair.	Careless.			,,
6. Hari Singh of Sidhmukh, Bikanir	Fair.	Good.			Good.	Good.	Very little.	Good.			,,
7. Jiwan Singh of Baru, Marwar	,,	,,	No class hour for this subject.		Very little.	Inattentive.	,,	Inattentive.			,,
8. Kalian Singh of Barli, Marwar	Slight.	,,			Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.			Very good.
9. Kishor Singh of Sathin, Marwar	Satisfactory.	Very attentive.			,,	,,	Little.	,,			,,
10. Lachman Singh of Bursu, Marwar	Marked.	Indifferent.			,,	,,	Good.	,,			Good.
11. Janak Singh of Nimrana, Ulwar	Satisfactory.	Attentive.			,,	,,	Very little.	,,			,,
12. Madhav Sing of Khejarla, Marwar	Good.	,,			,,	,,	Good.	,,			Very good.
13. Ram Singh of Nizamnagar, Ulwar	Satisfactory.	,,			Very satisfactory.	Exemplary.	Little	,,			,,
14. Tej Singh of Salumbar, Meywar	Marked.	Very attentive.			Very good.	Very good.	Most satisfactory.	Exemplary.			,,

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT F.

Prize List for terms commencing 5th January 1885 and ending 20th March 1886.

Name of Prize.		To whom awarded. Name of Boy.	Remarks.
His Excellency the Viceroy's Prize		Thakur Karan Singh of Jobnir, Jeypur	For exemplary conduct and marked progress in study.
His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur's Prize.		Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk. Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	Awarded for marked improvement in English speaking.
His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur's Prize.		K. Amir Singh of Ulwar	Awarded for successfully passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.
His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir's Prize.		Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Dobri, Marwar	Awarded for progress in Hindi.
His Highness the Maharao of Kotah's Prize.		Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere	Awarded for proficiency in all subjects, including Vernacular.
		Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	Awarded for riding.
His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar's Prize.		Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk.	Awarded for athletic games.
His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar's Prize.		Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir	Awarded for exemplary progress, combined with good conduct.
His Highness the Rao of Serohi's Prize.		Kanwar Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar	Awarded for riding.
The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura's Prize		Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	Awarded for progress in Hindi.
ENGLISH	Entrance Class I Division.	K. Amir Singh of Ulwar.	
	Entrance Class II Division.	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	
	I Class	Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir.	
	II „	Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar.	
	III „	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi.	
	IV „	Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar	
	V „	Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jeypur.	
	VI „	Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere.	
	VII „	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk.	
	VIII „	Shahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan of Tonk.	
ENGLISH SPEAKING.	All Classes	Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk.	Udaipur Durbar Prize.
		Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi	Ditto.
		Kanwar Bhawani Singh of Fatehpur, Jhallawar	Ditto.
		Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere.	Ditto.
VERNACULAR	VII Class	Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Dobri, Marwar	Bikanir Durbar Prize.
	VIII „	Maharaj Mal Singh of Dattigaon, Central India	Shahpura Durbar Prize.
MATHEMATICS	Entrance Class, I Division	K. Amir Singh of Ulwar.	
	Entrance Class, II Division	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	
	I Class	....	No prize awarded.
	II „	Thakur Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere.	
	III „	....	No prize awarded.
	IV „	Kanwar Udaya Singh of Kurh, Jaipur.	
	V „	Kanwar Takht Singh of Dhanoda, Jhallawar.	
	VI „	Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar.	
	VII „	Thakur Kalian Singh of Pansal, Meywar.	
	VIII „	Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar.	
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Entrance Class, I Division	K. Amir Singh of Ulwar.	
	Entrance Class, II Division	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	
	I Class	Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir.	
	II „	Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar.	
	III „	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi.	
	IV „	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunathgarh, Ajmere	
	V „	Bhanwar Sultan Singh of Nimera, Jaipur.	
	VI „	Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere	
	VII „	Do not read these subjects.	
	VIII „		

Prize List—continued.

Name of Prize.		To whom awarded. Name of Boy.	Remarks.
ALL SUBJECTS. *viz.*, ENGLISH. ENGLISH SPEAKING. SECOND LANGUAGE. MATHEMATICS. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.	Entrance Class, I Division	... .	No prize awarded.
	Entrance Class, II Division.	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere .	Kotah Durbar, Prize.
	I Class . .	Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir.	
	II „ . .	Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar.	
	III „ . .	....	No prize awarded.
	IV „ . .	Thakur Sham Singh of Raghunath, Ajmere.	
	V „ . .	....	No prize awarded.
	VI „ . .	Thakur Bijaya Bahadur Singh of Piplaj, Ajmere.	
ALL SUBJECTS. *viz.*, ENGLISH, SECOND LANGUAGE AND MATHEMATICS.	VII „ . .	Sahibzadah Muhammad Abdul Latif Khan of Tonk.	
	VIII „ . .	Maharaj Mul Singh of Dattigaon, Central India.	
HIGHEST AGGREGATE CLASS MARKS.	Entrance Class, II Division.	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	
	Remainder of College.	Kanwar Dalpat Singh of Manadar, Sirohi.	
HOLIDAY TASK .	All Classes .	Maharâj Zalim Singh of Jodhpur, Marwar. Rana Zorawar Singh of Lohiana, Marwar. Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere. Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere. Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokurn, Marwar. Thakur Ratan Singh of Bansia, Marwar. Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar. Kanwar Rir Mal Singh of Dobri, Marwar.	
GOOD CONDUCT .	All Classes . .	Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere.	
PUNCTUALITY .	All Classes. .	Thakur Jai Singh of Salpur, Ulwar . .	1st prize.
		Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere .	2nd prize.
RIDING .	First Ride . .	Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir .	Kotah Durbar Prize.
	Second Ride .	Kanwar Durjan Sal of Kotra, Jhallawar .	Serohi Durbar Prize.
ATHLETIC GAMES.	First Division .	Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk.	Ulwar Durbar, Prize.
	Second „ .	Kanwar Abhaya Singh of Mangal, Jhallawar.	
	Third „ .	Thakur Ranjit Sing of Pranhera, Ajmere.	

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT G.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

	Estimated Receipts, 1886-87.	Actual Receipts, 1886-87.	Estimated Receipts, 1887-88.		Estimated Expenditure, 1886-87.	Actual Expenditure, 1886-87.	Estimated Expenditure, 1887-88.
	₹	₹	₹	SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	₹	₹	₹
Interest on endowment	24,380	24,912	25,120	Allowance to Medical Officer	600	600	600
				Head Master	6,000	6,000	6,000
Contributions from Native States and Private persons	3,700	4,000	4,000	Masters and Teachers	5,700	5,840	6,000
				Drill Masters	1,080	600	960
MISCELLANEOUS.				Clerks	1,440	1,440	1,440
				Servants	1,240	1,163	1,240
				Police Guard	460	454	460
Conservancy and Garden Produce	1,200	1,624	1,200	Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,510	2,230	2,470
				Book Play and Medical Establishment	710	782	970
Other Receipts	...	87	...				
				TOTAL	19,740	19,109	20,140
				CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
				Stationery	200	22	200
				Conservancy of Gardens and Grounds	2,500	3,208	3,000
				Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	303	300
				Travelling Allowance	300	248	300
				Book Play and Medical Stores	3,000	2,482	3,000
				Library	600	599	600
				Miscellaneous	800	753	800
				Prizes and Rewards	600	600	600
				Pension and Absentee Charges	400	390	400
				TOTAL	8,700	8,605	9,200
TOTAL	29,880	30,623	30,320	GRAND TOTAL	28,440	27,714	29,340

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT H.

Treasury Officer's Certificate of Balance in the Mayo College Fund on 31st March 1887.

I hereby certify that the balance in the Ajmere Treasury at the credit of Mayo College Fund this day is R6,564-10-0.

AJMERE TREASURY,
The 1st April 1887.

H. E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Treasury Officer, Ajmere.

STATEMENT J.

Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure of Mayo College, Ajmere, for the year 1887-88.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.	1887-88.		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.	1887-88.	
Details.	Amount.	Total.	Details.	Amount.	Total.
XIX.—EDUCATION.	R	R	XXII.—EDUCATION.	R	R
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENT.			SALARIES.		
Interest on Government Securities .	25,120		Allowance to Medical Officer . .	600	
		25,120	Head Master	6,000	
CONTRIBUTIONS.			Masters and Teachers . . .	6,000	
			Drill Masters	960	
From Native States and Private Persons	4,000		Clerks	1,440	
		4,000	Servants	1,240	
MISCELLANEOUS.			Police Guard	460	
			Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,470	
Conservancy and Garden Produce .	1,200		Book Play and Medical Establishment	970	
		1,200			20,140
			CONTINGENT CHARGES.		
			Stationery	200	
			Purchase and Repairs of Furniture .	300	
			Travelling Allowance . . .	300	
			Pension and Absentee Charges . .	400	
			Miscellaneous	800	
			Conservancy of Garden and Grounds .	3,000	
			Book Play and Medical Stores . .	3,000	
			Library	600	
			Prizes and Rewards . . .	600	9,200
TOTAL .	...	30,320	TOTAL .	...	29,340

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT K.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Imperial Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, during 1886-87.

Serial No. of Work.	NAME OF WORK.	Total sanctioned Estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1886.	Expended during the year.	Total Expenditure up to 31st March 1887.
	ORIGINAL WORKS, CIVIL BUILDINGS.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Providing Lightning Conductor for the Mayo College Main Buildings	3,000 0 0	2,941 12 6	—20 0 0	2,921 12 6
2	New Road crossing the Mayo College Park from north to south	1,995 0 0	998 4 9	913 11 4	1,912 0 1
3	Making Teakwood Glaze Windows in the Clock Tower of the Mayo College . .	174 0 0	...	174 0 0	174 0 0
4	Making a Teakwood Venetian Ventilator in the South Verandah doorway of the Principal's House	49 0 0	...	47 5 0	47 5 0
5	Constructing a Court Yard at the back of the block of Quarters for Riding Master, Accountant, and Native Doctor, attached to the Mayo College	1,413 0 0	...	1,413 0 0	1,413 0 0
	REPAIRS TO CIVIL BUILDINGS.				
6	Annual Repairs to Mayo College Finished Buildings	950 0 0	...	947 12 6	947 12 6
7	Annual Repairs to Park Roads . . .	1,586 0 0	...	1,579 6 10	1,579 6 10
	TOTAL .	...	...	5,055 3 8	...

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major,*
Principal, Mayo College.

STATEMENT L.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributional Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and exhibiting the balance on the latter date.

No.	ITEM.	Balance on 31st March 1886.	RECEIVED FROM		Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Saving on Estimate.	Balance on 31st March 1887.
			Darbars.	Principal, Mayo College.				
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Ulwar Gate	—384 14 7		1,689 8 11	1,304 10 4	85 15 0	...	1,218 11 4
2	Kotah Residence	—407 14 5		407 14 5	...	...	...	...
3	Establishment charges (eliminated from the several works, and placed under one head)	2,090 5 4	1,264 0 0	58 0 0	3,412 5 4	915 13 11	...	2,496 7 5
4	Contingent charges	—9 4 11	591 13 10	38 0 0	620 8 11	157 4 3	...	463 4 8
5	Screen Wall for Privy of Jodhpur Residence	4 12 11	...	...	4 12 11	...	4 12 11	...
6	Syces' houses for Ajmere Residence	1,159 8 9	...	...	1,159 8 9	1,147 3 10	12 4 11	...
7	Syces' houses for Tonk Residence	886 7 10	...	...	886 7 10	837 3 3	49 4 7	...
8	Additions to Bikanir Residence	2,573 11 6	...	100 15 7	2,674 11 1	2,739 0 10	...	—64 5 9
9	Junia Gateway	1,500 0 0	...	...	1,500 0 0	...	...	1,500 0 0
10	Iron Gates for Kotah Residence	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0
11	Latrine for Servants, with Sweepers' house for Kotah Residence	1,057 } 0 0	...	...	2,250 0 0	1,751 14 7	498 1 5	...
12	Privy for pupils at Kotah Residence	1,193 }						
13	Covered Water Course near Principal's house	51 1 9	...	150 11 9	201 13 6	201 13 6	...	...
14	Fixing pulley for drawing water at Mayo College well	44 0 0	...	0 2 4	44 2 4	44 2 4	...	...
15	House for the Tutor of the Thakur of Ghanerao	379 5 9	...	...	279 5 9	277 2 4	2 3 5	...
16	Water Course for Kotah Residence	47 4 9	...	...	47 4 9	45 6 6	1 14 3	...
17	Savings transferred to credit of Ajmere Boarding House Account	12 6 2	...	12 4 11	24 11 1	...	...	24 11 1
18	„ „ „ Jodhpur Darbar	50 9 10	...	306 4 3	356 14 1	...	...	356 14 1
19	„ „ „ Bikanir	59 13 7	...	41 2 0	100 15 7	100 15 7	...	...
20	„ „ „ Tonk	13 3 9	...	112 15 7	126 3 4	...	...	126 3 4
21	„ „ „ Bhartpur	19 4 1	...	93 3 1	112 7 2	...	...	112 7 2
22	Savings transferred to credit of Alwar Darbar Account	96 11 6	...	128 0 7	224 12 1	...	...	224 12 1
23	„ „ „ Udaipur „ „	46 11 1	...	182 13 9	229 8 10	...	...	229 8 10
24	„ „ „ Jhallawar „ „	116 11 10	...	107 8 9	224 4 7	116 11 10	...	107 8 9
25	„ „ „ Kotah „ „	187 4 6	...	373 8 2	560 12 8	187 4 6	...	373 8 2
26	„ „ „ Jaipur „ „	69 3 10	...	176 0 7	245 4 5	...	...	245 4 5
27	Levelling ground for servants' quarters for Kotah Residence	...	1,061 0 0	..	1,061 0 0	874 13 10	186 2 2	...
28	Tomb Stone for Mackey, Quarter Master Sergeant, at Abu	..	45 4 6	...	45 4 6	45 4 6	...	...
29	Garden Cistern for Kotah Residence	...	...	83 0 0	83 0 0	75 5 2	7 10 10	...
30	Annual Repairs to Jaipur Residence	...	536 0 0	...	536 0 0	368 3 11	167 12 1	...
31	„ „ Udaipur „	...	536 0 0	...	537 0 0	354 2 3	182 13 9	...
32	„ „ Jodhpur „	...	734 0 0	...	734 0 0	436 7 4	297 8 8	...
33	„ „ Bikanir „	...	281 0 0	...	281 0 0	253 5 2	27 10 10	...

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on all Contributional Works in the Mayo College, Ajmere, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, and exhibiting the balance on the latter date—continued.

No.	Item.	Balance on 31st March 1886.	Received from		Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Saving on Estimate.	Balance on 31st March 1887.
			Darbars.	Principal, Mayo College.				
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
34	Annual Repairs to Jhallawar Residence	...	383 0 0	...	383 0 0	288 1 0	94 15 0	...
35	„ „ Ulwar „	...	251 0 0	...	251 0 0	122 15 5	128 0 7	...
36	„ „ Tonk „	...	241 0 0	...	241 0 0	177 5 0	63 11 0	...
37	„ „ Kotah „	...	348 0 0	...	348 0 0	260 6 1	87 9 11	...
38	„ „ Bhartpur „	...	233 0 0	...	233 0 0	146 10 11	86 5 1	...
39	Repairs to Stables of Jaipur „	...	199 0 0	...	199 0 0	190 11 6	8 4 6	...
40	Temporary Stables for Head Master's house	...	69 0 9	...	69 0 9	69 0 9	...	...
41	Servants' quarters for Kotah Residence	...	3,905 0 0	...	3,905 0 0	908 8 5	...	2,996 7 7
42	Slab flooring to out-houses of Bikanir Residence	...	121 0 0	...	121 0 0	118 5 1	2 10 11	...
43	Syces' houses for Bikanir Residence	...	768 0 0	...	768 0 0	757 3 9	10 12 3	...
44	Additions and alterations to Principal's house	...	...	123 10 0	123 10 0	123 10 0	...	...
45	Slab flooring to out-houses of Jhallawar Residence	...	181 0 0	...	181 0 0	178 8 4	2 7 8	...
46	Additions to privy of Jodhpur Residence	...	422 0 0	...	422 0 0	420 4 9	1 11 3	...
47	Syces' houses for Bhartpur Residence	...	593 0 0	...	593 0 0	586 2 0	6 14 0	...
48	„ „ „ Jhallawar „	...	768 0 0	...	768 0 0	757 13 11	10 2 1	...
49	Converting privy into Bathroom of Kotah Residence	...	...	23 11 2	23 11 2	23 11 2	...	...
50	Removing old Residency Bungalow Road	...	...	74 10 0	74 10 0	74 10 0	...	...
51	Renewal of Metal in the Court Yard of Ajmere Residence	...	134 0 0	...	134 0 0	134 0 0	...	...
52	Approach Road to Bunia's shop near Jhallawar Residence	...	...	23 3 0	23 3 0	23 3 0	...	...
53	Water course near Principal's house	...	...	74 14 6	74 14 6	74 14 6	...	...
54	Red sand-stone slab flooring in the entrance hall of Jhallawar Residence	...	...	132 0 0	132 0 0	86 14 7	...	45 1 5
	Total	11,756 8 10	13,666 3 1	4,514 3 4	29,936 15 3	16,538 10 7	1,941 12 1	11,456 8 7

Mayo College, Ajmere,
The 14th April 1887.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Major*,
Principal, Mayo College.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes opened, and Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1886-87, and the number existing on the 31st March 1887.

Existing on 31st March 1886.							Existing on 31st March 1886.							Increase.						
Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Post Offices.				Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.				Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.				Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Village offices.	Total.			
8	103	39	150	74	168	85	8	106	64	178	87	175	92	...	3	25	28	13	7	7

Note.—7 District dak offices included in total.

APPENDIX D.

Showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by railway, mail cart, horses, camels, runners, boats, and steamers during the official year 1886-87, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of Lines existing on 31st March 1886.			Names of Lines existing on 31st March 1887.			Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	From	To	Length of miles.	From	To	Length of miles.			
Railway	Ajmere	Nimbahera	134	Ajmere	Nimbahera	134			
	Abu Road	Bhartpur	391	Abu Road	Bhartpur	391			
	Marwar Junction	Jodhpur	64	Marwar Junction	Jodhpur	64			
	Bandikoi	Khairthal	54	Bandikoi	Khairthal	54			
	Phalera	Kuchawan Road	19	Phalera	Kuchawan	19			
				Luni	Pachbadra	60	60		
	Total of	Railways	662	Total of	Railways	722			
Mail cart (under contractor) Camel lines.	Jaipur	Tonk	60	Chitor	Udaipur	72	72		
	Sujangarh	Bikanir	85	.....	.....	...	...	60	
	Jodhpur	Lankra	121	Sujangarh	Bikanir	85			
				Jodhpur	Sankra	121			
	Total of Mail	cart and camel lines	266	Total of mail cart	and camel lines	278			
Runner's lines	Ajmere	Harsore	24	Ajmere	Harsore	24			
	Do.	Nagaur	83	Do.	Nagaur	83			
	Do.	Taragarh	4	Do.	Taragarh	4			
	Lamia	Shahpura	20	Mandal	Shahpura	20			
	Bagana	Deogarh	3½	Bagana	Deogarh	3			
	Sojat Road	Jaitaran	39	Sojat Road	Jaitaran	39			
	Eripura Road	Erinpura	3	Erinpura Road	Jagatgarh	17	12		
	Do.	Bali	11	Do.	Ghanerao	25	14		
	Tonk	Jhalrapatan city	153	Deoli	Jhalrapatan city	113			
				Do.	Tonk	40			
	Nasirabad	Deoli	58	Nasirabad	Deoli	58			
	Deoli	Jahazpur	12	Deoli	Jahazpur	12			
	Khairthal	Tijara	17	Khairthal	Tijara	17			
	Bhartpur	Kaman	37	Bhurtpur	Kaman	37			
	Hindaun Road	Karauli	52	Hindaun Road	Karauli	52			
	Pindwara	Sirohi	14	Pindwara	Sirohi	14			
	Erinpura Road	Udaipur	65	Erinpura Road	Udaipur	65			
	Abu Road	Abu	15	Abu Road	Abu	15			
	Abu	Madar	27	Abu	Madar	27			
	Udaipur	Chitorgarh	72			...	...	72	
	Do.	Kankroli	35	Udaipur	Kankuli	35			
	Do.	Kherwara	54	Do.	Kherwara	54			
	Kherwara	Rohera Road	96	Kherwara	Rohera Road	96			
	Do.	Sagwara	39	Do.	Sagwara	39			
	Bhadaura	Kapasin	12	Bhadaura	Kapasin	12			
	Anadra	Bhimnal	42	Anodra	Bhimnal	42			
	Kuchawan Road	Sujangarh	71	Kuchawan Road	Sujangarh	68	...	3	
	Kuchawan	Fatehpur	77	Kuchawan	Fatehpur	75	...	2	
	Fatehpur to Reni and Fatehpur.	Bissan Sardarshahr	69 56	Sardarshahr Ranigarh Ratangarh	Reni Bissan Churu	62 8 53	... ...	2	
	Sikar to Jhunjhun &	Fatehpur	68	Sikar Jhunjhun	Jhunjhun Fatehpur	50 36			
	Jhunjhun	Bhiwani	95	Do.	Bhiwani	95			
	Sujangarh	Ladni	6	Sujangurh	Ladni	6			
	Chirawa	Kotputli	60	Chirawa	Kot Putli	60			
	Kuchawan Road	Marat	8	Kuchawan Road	Marat	8			
	Tilonia	Parbatsar	18	Tilonia	Parbatsar	18			
	Singhana	Khetri	8	Singhana	Khetri	8			
	Ratangarh	Bidasar	28	Ratangarh	Sujangarh	30	2		
	Luni	Pachbadra	55			...	...	55	
	Pachbadra	Balotra	7			...	...	7	
	Do.	Shergarh	27	Pachbadra	Shergarh	27			
	Do.	Balmer	52	Do.	Balmer	52			
	Balmer	Shiv	31	Balmer	Shiv	31			
	Samdari	Jalor	37	Samdari	Jalor	37			
				Bikanir	Deshmek	18	18		
	Total of Runner's	lines	1,780½	Kuchawan	Makrana	12	12		
				Ratangarh	Rajaldesar	10	10		
				Bilara	Pipar	16	16		
				Jaipur	Tonk	60	60		
				Kekri	Junia	8	8		
				Sojat Road	Bagri	4	4		
				Tonk	Aligarh Tonk	28	28		
				Pachbadra Salt lines	Pachbadra	6	6		
				Total of	Runner's lines	1,829½	190	141	
			2,708½	District Dak	Lines.	2,829½	322	201	Total of Imperial lines.
Runner's Lines	Ajmere	Pushkar	7	Ajmere	Pushkar	7			
	Do.	Srinagar	11	Do.	Srinagar	11			
	Tilonia	Harmara	2	Tilonia	Harmara	2			
	Bandauwara	Deolia	19	Bandanwara	Deolia	19			
	Khirwa	Masuda	8	Khirwa	Masuda	10	2		
	Mangaliawas	Pisangan	11	Mangaliawas	Gobindgarh	16	5		
	Beawar	Daever	65	Beawar	Dawar	65			
	Kekri	Sawar	16	Kekri	Sawar	16			
				Todgarh	Bhim	12	12		
				Saradhna	Rajgarh, Ajmere	4	4		
			139			162	23		
		Grand Total	2,847½			2,991½	345	201	Net increase 144 miles.

APPENDIX E.

Enumeration of articles delivered.

1 Description of articles.	2 Total of 1885-86.	3 Total of 1886-87.	4 Increase.	5 Decrease.	6 Remarks.
Letters paid	32,95,768	36,97,085	4,01,317	...	
Do. unpaid	6,56,974	7,08,465	51,491	...	
Do. registered	73,730	87,600	13,870	...	
Do. V. P. registered	1,304	1,825	521	...	
Do. insured	1,251	1,095	...	156	
Do. service privileged	20.049	14,600	...	5,449	
Postcards, single	8,90,756	12,23,115	3,32,359	...	
Do. reply	17,390	26,280	8,890	...	
Newspapers	3,06,026	3,60,620	54,594	...	
Book and pattern packets unregistered	69,272	96,360	27,088	...	
Book packets registered	2,373	1,825	...	548	
Do. V. P. registered	2,633	1,095	...	1,538	
Do. V. P. unregistered	1,851	5,110	3,259	...	
Parcels paid	20,909	21,535	626	...	
Do. unpaid	11,706	12,775	1,069	...	
Do. insured	17,025	20,440	3,415	...	
Do. value-payable	6.440	6,205	...	235	
Money orders, inland	77,589	1,02,200	24,611	...	
Do. Telegraphic	339	365	26	...	
Do. Foreign	235	730	495	...	
Indian Postal notes	521	730	209	...	
TOTAL	54,74,141	63,90,055	9,23,340	7,926	Net increase 9,15,914.

MEYWAR RESIDENCY ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1886-87.

No. 89-G., dated Udaipur, the 11th June 1887.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL S. B. MILES, *Officiating Resident, Meywar,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1886-87, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of states.

2. The report, as will be seen, has been entirely compiled by my predecessor Colonel Walter, as I took charge of my present office after the close of the official year.

OFFICER IN CHARGE.

1. The charge of the Residency was held by Mr. Plowden till 14th April, by Mr. Wingate from 15th April to 27th July, and by Colonel Euan-Smith to the 6th November, when I returned from furlough and resumed charge.

JUBILEE.

2. The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated with much éclat by the Chiefs under this Residency and at the British Cantonments of Kherwara and Kotra, where the Bhumat Chiefs of the district assembled on the appointed day in manifestation of their loyalty to the Queen-Empress. A full report of the proceedings was submitted at the time.

3. As a permanent memorial of the day, His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur has abolished all transit dues within his state, except on opium. His Highness has also contributed ₹10,000 to the Imperial Institute in London and given a further donation of ₹5,000 to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. It is also the intention of His Highness to lay on the 20th June next, with due ceremony, the foundation-stone of a building in the beautiful new gardens at Udaipur to be used as a museum for the indigenous products of Meywar and as a library and reading-room. A slab, with a suitable inscription, will be placed in the wall of the centre hall, and opposite the building, which it is hoped will be called the "Victoria Hall," a full-length statue of Her Imperial Majesty will be erected.

4. The Sanad received from His Excellency the Viceroy conferring on Rao Takht Sing of Bedla the title of "Rao Bahadur" as a personal distinction was presented by me to the recipient at the Darbar held by His Highness in honour of the Jubilee.

5. His Highness was much gratified by receiving, on the second day of the Jubilee, a telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy informing him that Her Imperial Majesty had been pleased to confer on him the Grand Cross of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

SEASON OF 1886-87.

6. There was little or no rain in May, the monsoon set in about the middle of June; during the month of July the amount of rainfall registered was somewhat below the average, whilst that of August was heavy and continuous, 14 inches being registered in Udaipur itself, the total for the year being 33·16 inches. In Appendix A is given the total rainfall registered at Udaipur during the last ten years.

7. As regards the area affected, the rainfall was on the whole partial, in some districts it was deficient. The following is the return of rainfall registered at eighteen stations in the Meywar state:—

STATIONS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		TOTAL.	
	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.
Dilwara	...	...	...	...	6	45	10	50	10	73	2	60	...	...	30	28
Udaipur city	...	...	...	57	4	92	8	88	14	91	4	49	...	50	34	27
Chitor	...	...	2	99	4	58	12	30	8	77	3	32	2	56	34	52
Sarara	...	...		20	1	87	6	23	13	92	1	95	...	...	24	17
Kumalgarh	...	...	...	55	5	73	8	30	7	53	2	5	1	70	25	86

Stations.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Total	
	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.	In.	C.
Relmugra	...	...	...	65	9	60	10	5	9	56	2	27	.	...	32	13
Bhilwara	...	...	...	50	3	51	10	37	8	72	3	95	...	...	27	5
Jehazpur	...	...	...	...	4	81	5	38	5	82	3	10	.	..	19	11
Choti Sadri	...	...	...	...	2	57	9	71	15	33	...	...	2	10	29	71
Bedla	...	...	...	..	4	71	9	8	16	62	...	..	..	...	31	13
Rasmi	...	...	...	...	3	...	9	65	11	65	5	70	...	15	30	15
Mandalgarh	...	..	...	...	2	43	10	41	11	22	3	60	...	65	28	31
Lassaria	...	...	..	...	5	73	6	14	13	51	...	...	...	...	25	33
Nahrmugra	...	...	...	...	3	25	10	18	15	86	...	...	...	70	29	99
Hurrah	...	...	...	40	2	99	4	87	6	23	...	...	...	...	14	49
Kotra	...	...	...	12	5	7	18	47	12	96	3	2	4	47	44	11
Kherwara	...	...	...	33	8	7	7	93	10	6	1	14	2	1	29	54
Udaipur Residency	...	50	...	16	3	88	9	9	14	14	4	57	...	82	33	16

CROPS.

8. The kharif and rabi crops were on the whole good, though the wheat crop was slightly below the average. The spring crops, in particular opium, suffered slightly from late frost in February.

PRICE-CURRENT.

9. The prices current at Udaipur during the year will be found in Appendix B to this report. Though the prices of food grains for the year 1886-87 appear to have risen greatly in comparison with that for 1884-85 and 1885-86, yet on examining the average for the last ten years, to be found in Appendix C, it will be seen that they are not after all very excessive.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

10. The Officiating Residency Surgeon Dr. W. W. Webb reports as follows regarding the public health of Udaipur :—

The health of the people in the city of Udaipur was very good during the year.

The death-rate was 6·38 per thousand of the population.

The number of births in the city was as follows :—

Males	604
Females	122
Total	726

Ratio of births per thousand of the population 18·99.

The sanitary condition of the city is fairly looked after. A Sanitary Committee was assembled during the year, of which the Residency Surgeon was the Secretary. The report of the working members of the Committee is under the consideration of His Highness the Maharana.

VACCINATION.

11. The operation of vaccination was performed upon 4,483 persons, showing an increase of about 450 operations over the number performed in 1885. Vaccination was extended for the first time to the districts of Meywar and to the Hilly Tracts. The percentage of successful operations was 95·4.

JAIL.

12. Average daily strength of prisoners 413·04.

Death-rate per mille of average strength 132·94.

There was rather a severe outbreak of scorbutic dysentery in the Jail during the rainy season, but dysentery was also prevalent at that time in the city of Udaipur.

A new Jail to accommodate 450 prisoners is to be opened during the coming year.

DISPENSARIES.

13. The Sujjan Hospital, Udaipur, was well attended. Eighteen thousand six hundred and eighty out-patients and 937 in-patients were treated during the year.

The daily average attendance of patients at Hospital was 208·58.

Twenty-four major and 1,187 minor operations were performed in the hospital during the year.

A new dispensary was opened at Serara in the Hilly Tracts.

There are now five dispensaries open in the districts of Meywar, and a hospital is now being built at Bhilwara.

Ten thousand four hundred and thirty-four patients were treated during the year in the district dispensaries, and 332 minor operations were performed.

The Banswara and Pertabgarh Dispensaries were both well attended. Eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven patients were treated in the Banswara and 4,548 at Pertabgarh. Seven hundred and forty-one operations were performed in these dispensaries during the year, of which seven were major operations.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

14. This hospital continues to make very satisfactory progress under the supervision of the Lady Doctor Mrs. Lonorgan. During the year 14,781 patients were treated, as compared with 2,645 last year. From these figures it is evident that the popularity of the institution is increasing. The new Walter Hospital is still under construction, but will probably be completed this year.

MISSION HOSPITAL.

15. The new Mission Hospital, of which mention was made in paragraph 13 of last year's report, was formally opened by His Highness the Maharana on the 28th December 1886. This institution owes its existence solely to the indefatigable and conscientious labours of Dr. James Shepherd, and, at the special request of His Highness, has been named the "Shepherd Mission Hospital." The building itself cost R21,000, and there are altogether 40 beds in it, the cost of maintaining each bed being estimated at R50 per annum. Close upon 35,000 patients were treated during the past year in the old hospital, and now that a new hospital has been opened, I feel sure that the number of patients will largely increase, and without interfering with the good work performed in the Maháraná's own hospital, will prove a source of immense benefit to the sick people of Meywar. The following table shows the number of patients treated during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87 :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	Decrease.	Increase.
Total attendance	34,929	34,971	...	42
Daily average	95·6	95·8	...	2
In-patients treated	183	176	7	...
Major operations	18	28	...	10
Minor operations	711	635	76	...

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

16. It is satisfactory to note that the finances of the state are in a very satisfactory condition.

The income for the Sambat year 1942, which ended on the 16th July 1886, was Udaipur R33,82,610-7-4, equivalent to Government R26,74,000-5-9 and the expenditure Udaipur R30,82,608-6-9 equivalent to Government R24,28,939-12-0, thus leaving a balance of income over expenditure of R3,00,002-0-7, or, in Government currency, R2,45,060-9-9.

OPIUM.

17. During the year under report 7,449½ chests of opium were weighed at the Chitor scales, as compared with 7,000½ during 1885-86, thus showing an increase of 449 chests. Of these 7,225 were exported to China and the rest to British India for consumption. The amount of duty realized by the British Government was R48,53,400.

SALT.

18. The subjoined table shows the average price of salt during the year in all the districts under this Residency—

Districts.	Rate per Government rupee. Seers.	Ch.
Udaipur	11	14½
Country round Kherwara	11	5¾
Do. Kotra	11	9½
Dungarpur	11	8⅚
Banswara	12	9
Pertabgarh	17	9¾

19. The terms of the Salt agreement have been strictly observed, and the sums assigned to the Meywar Darbar under it have been duly disbursed.

20. With the previous sanction of the Government of India, an arrangement was concluded with the Meywar Darbar, with effect from the 1st October 1886, for the payment of surplus collections of the Post Offices named in the margin to the Darbar, in lieu of the annual sum of ₹2,04,150 paid by Government as compensation on account of the closure of salt works in Meywar. This plan has been adopted with the view of relieving the Postal Department from the risk of conveying large sums in cash by runners, and at the same time affording the Meywar Darbar the convenience of getting its annual payment in question without the trouble of sending all the way to Ajmere for it. So far the measure is working satisfactorily.

Udaipur.	Rakabdeo.
Bhilwara.	Kherwara.
Chitorgarh.	Dungarpur.
Nathdwara.	Sagwara.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

21. Mr. A. Wingate, C.S., C.I.E., Settlement Officer, Meywar, was transferred to Kashmir during the year under report, and was succeeded by Mr. C. E. Biddulph, of the Sind Revenue Survey Department, Bombay.

22. The very excellent service rendered to Meywar by Mr. Wingate, since his arrival in August 1879, has been so often brought to notice that it is only necessary to say here that I had ample proof of the popularity of the assessment made by him in the districts in which it had been introduced and through which I marched in my cold-weather tour. The satisfaction evinced by all, whether heads of districts or ryots, was evidently genuine, and it must be a source of much gratification to Mr. Wingate to know that so far as human judgment can discern, the settlement he has made will prove a lasting benefit to the Chief and people of Meywar, by one and all of whom his name will be handed down as that of a real benefactor to the state.

23. The great assistance Mr. Wingate had rendered to the state in the establishment of dispensaries and schools in the districts will also redound to his credit, and will be remembered and spoken of in all future times.

24. Mr. Biddulph submits the following report of the work done by his department during the year :—

"Mention was made in paragraph 17 of last year's report that the new settlement had been introduced in the Rasmi and Sarra zilas, comprising seven parganas, but that in four only of these had the work been finished and copies of their accounts distributed to the Asamis, in the remaining three, the work of hearing complaints and consequent revision of the settlement being as yet incomplete; this has now been completed, and the copies of their accounts have been distributed to the Asamis, the settlement of these two zilas is thus complete in all respects.

(2) During the year the new settlement has been introduced in the Kaparan and Nagauli parganas of the Chitor zila, and the collections of revenue for the present year have been made in accordance with it, the remaining pargana of Chitor will be completed in the course of the current year.

The new settlement has been introduced in the Bhilwara zila, comprising five parganas in three of which it has been announced, *viz.*, Bhilwara, Pur, and Mandal, the hearing of complaints and consequent revision of the rates fixed is now proceeding and will shortly be completed, when copies of their accounts will be distributed to the Asamis, and collections in accordance will be commenced from the next year, the remaining two parganas will be completed in the course of the current year.

(3) The proposals for the settlement of the Akola pargana of the Girwa zila having been made out and having received the sanction of His Highness the Maharana, the work of distributing the rates and introducing the settlement into this pargana will now be proceeded with.

(4) Owing to the late frost in the month of February, some damage accrued to the opium and wheat crops, and numerous applications for remissions of revenue in consequence were received from different villages in the Rasmi and Sarra zilas and the Kapasan and Nagauli parganas of the Chitor zila. I accordingly deputed my assistant to visit and enquire into the extent of damage sustained by the crops in the above localities; from the result of his enquiries, I am of opinion that the damage done was much exaggerated by the villagers, and as I consider that it would constitute a very bad precedent to grant remissions without very serious grounds for doing so in the villages of these zilas, which have been but very recently settled, I shall take some time to enquire into the cases which appear to have any claim to remission for revenue, and then grant this, but very sparingly. As regards this subject it must be taken into

consideration that the total revenue levied according to the new settlement upon any particular village has been based upon the mean revenue realized from the same for the past ten, fifteen, or twenty years according to the statistics available for the calculation; the previous collections of revenue being upon the batai system, when the revenue varied according to the season. This mean of course, including as it does many years of scarcity, as well as of ordinary produce and occasional abundance, shows the amount that the cultivators can pay without difficulty in an ordinary year, and as they are the profiters by the new settlement to a large extent in a year of abundance, they must be prepared to suffer a little from such trifling misfortune as a slight frost, and it is only in cases of great scarcity or very serious injury being sustained that I should be disposed to recommend any remissions, and then only after very careful consideration."

ADMINISTRATION.

25. No change has taken place in the administration during the year under report. The number of the members of the "Mahad Raj Sabha" is now twenty-two, of whom thirteen are nobles of the state and relations of His Highness and nine officials.

26. The whole of the members are seldom all at Udaipur together, but there are always a sufficient number to provide for the proper and efficient carrying out of the work allotted to them.

27. Mahad Raj Sabha is the highest court of appeal, and is presided over by His Highness in person in all important cases. In other cases the members are divided into courts of three and five, and, after hearing such cases as come before them, submit the same with their opinion for the final orders of the Maharana.

28. The decisions arrived at by the members of this appellate court are as a rule correct and just, and it always appears to me that government of this nature in a Native state is the most popular that could be introduced. Those nobles who are members are all men who hold large estates and have therefore a great stake in the country, and in all matters of dispute regarding land, boundaries, or cases which have to be decided according to ancient custom, their decisions are formed with sound judgment.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(1) Criminal Cases.

29. In Appendix D is given a translation of the return of criminal cases furnished by the Darbar. Comparing this statement with that of the preceding year, I find the total number of cases instituted has been 1,494 against 1,445, or a slight increase of 49. The aggregate number of cases, including 988 pending from last year, the courts had to deal with was 2,482. Of these 1,373 were disposed of, convictions being obtained in 1,149 cases, while 224 were dismissed for various causes, leaving a balance of 1,109 at the close of the twelve months, being 121 more than last year.

30. No case of infanticide has occurred.

(2) Civil Litigation.

31. Appendix E is a translation of the Annual Return of Civil Cases furnished by the Darbar. Altogether 695 cases were instituted during the year, being 87 less than last year.

Cases of debt and disputes affecting land and immoveable property have risen from 297 and 141 to 330 and 197 respectively, while on the other hand there has been a general diminution of litigation under each head. The total number of cases for disposal was 1,421. Of these 660, or a little less than half, were disposed of, leaving 761 pending at the close of the year. In the latter number are comprised 292 suits for debt, representing the adjustment of claims to the value of R1,48,212-3-6.

(3) Appeals.

32. Appendix F shows the result of appeals to the "Mahad Raj Sabha," or Chief Court of Meywar, as reported by the Darbar. It will be seen that there were in all 1,045 civil and 622 criminal appeals for disposal, as compared with 872 and 603 respectively last year. The number decided was 655 civil and 417 criminal, leaving 390 and 205 pending at the end of the year.

Of the 655 civil appeals heard, the orders of the lower court were upheld in 493, reversed in 122, and revised in 40.

Of the criminal appeals disposed of, *viz.* 417, the lower courts' decisions were confirmed in 197 cases, upset in 72, and revised in 148.

(4) Court of Vakils.

33. Appendix G is a statement of work performed by the Court of Vakils during the year. The total number of cases for disposal, including a balance of seven from the previous year, was 22, against 29 in 1885-86. Of these 22, 13 cases were decided, leaving nine pending at the close of the year. In 1885-86, 22 cases were decided out of a total of 29, so that the working of the court during the year was below the average. The amount awarded as compensation was Udaipur R373-12-8 and Imperial R476-2-11. Fifteen fresh cases were instituted during the year as shown in Appendix H, but none of them were of any importance. It is satisfactory to note that the more heinous offences, such as murder and highway robbery, with wounding, have no place in the record of the year's crime.

34. There were in all five appeals to the Upper Court, in three of which the Lower Courts' decision was upheld, and two remained pending at the close of the year.

35. A most cruel case of poisoning occurred at Deogarh on the 2nd January 1886. The son of the Rao of Deogarh and his wife retired to rest, as usual, after dinner in good health, but in the morning they were found insensible and shortly afterwards died. This gave rise to the suspicion that they had been poisoned, and accordingly a trustworthy official of the Meywar Darbar was deputed to hold a preliminary investigation into the matter. After making due enquiries, he submitted a report which disclosed facts necessitating the appointment of a special commission. At the earnest request of the Meywar Darbar, Mr. A Wingate, C.S., C.I.E., Settlement Officer, Meywar, was authorized by the Agent to the Governor-General to take part in the commission, which consisted of the members named in the margin, and after a searching investigation they came to the conclusion that the unfortunate couple had been poisoned by the Kamdars Nuthraj and Chooni Lal of Deogarh. These individuals were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life and are now confined in the Udaipur jail.

The Rao of Bedla
„ Raj of Dilwara.
„ Maharaj of Bhindar
Maharaj Guj Sing.
Rai Punna Lal.

TRANSIT OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

36. No instance of mail robbery has occurred during the year. The criminals concerned in the Vana mail robbery, mentioned in paragraph 25 of last year's report, were, through the exertions of the Meywar Darbar, all brought to justice and sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment.

37. A tonga dak for the conveyance of Government mails and passengers has been established between Udaipur and Chitor from the 21st July 1886.

JAIL.

38. The number of convicted prisoners in jail during the year was 326. Of these 117 are under sentence for murder, 56 for dakaiti, and 72 for theft. There were 22 under-trial prisoners in confinement, 15 of whom were charged with murder, and 6 with theft. The above information is supplied by the Darbar, a translation of whose return will be found as Appendix I to this report.

THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.

39. The post of Head Master is still held by Mr. Hazari Lal, who was appointed in May 1884. At the close of the year under review, the number of pupils on the rolls, as compared with the preceding year, was as under—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1886-87	436	130	566
1885-86	429	151	580

40. The decrease in the number of girls attending the school is a matter of regret, but it is chiefly due to the prejudice the people have against female education, a prejudice which it is hoped will gradually wear away.

41. The average number of pupils on the rolls and the daily average attendance are compared below with the past year—

Year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls.	Average daily attendance.
1886-87	598·71	388·47
1885-86	612·23	443·25

The decrease is said to be solely due to the levy of tuition fees, the initiation of which was mentioned in the previous year's report. The average percentage of attendance was 68·67, whilst last year it was 73·0.

42. It will be seen from the particulars noted below that there has been a decrease in the number of students studying Urdu, Sanskrit, and Hindi—

Language.	1885-86.	1886-07.
English	129	134
Sanskrit	26	25
Persian	13	24
Urdu	72	60
Hindi	463	448

43. The girls are taught needlework, in which they are said to be making satisfactory progress.

44. The expenditure during the year amounted to ₹10,480-4, against ₹10,174-8-8. This increase is owing to the opening of a normal class. The average cost of educating each pupil rose slightly from ₹15-6-8 in 1885-86 to ₹15-14-1 this year.

45. Two students of the normal class, started in December 1885, have been appointed as teachers to the village schools at Sahara and Potlan.

46. Scholarships amounting to ₹408 and prizes to the value of ₹60 were awarded to the deserving students in accordance with the result of the annual examination.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

47. Education in the district is making steady and satisfactory progress. In addition to the eight schools already established, four new ones have been added to the number this year. These new schools have been opened in Kuraj, Potlan, Sahara and Arni, and are attended by 222 pupils. This attendance is very encouraging, and shows that there is on the part of the people of the district a growing desire to take advantage of the means of education so liberally provided for them by the Darbar.

BHIL SCHOOLS.

48. The number of the Bhil Schools under the Magra Hakim has not been increased this year. There still exist the four schools at Jawar, Bara Pal, Paduna and Rakabnath. The attendance at these schools is not quite so good as it was last year, showing a ratio of diminution from 90 to 72. It is to be hoped that this decrease is only temporary, and that by more careful supervision these schools will not only regain their former position but even surpass it. The Hakim of the Magra takes a great interest in this movement.

49. It is gratifying to be able to report that His Highness the Maharana, with his usual liberality, has given a very handsome grant of ₹1,000 to the Reverend C. S. Thompson, of the Church Missionary Society, to aid him in carrying on the work of education among the Bhils.

MAYO COLLEGE.

50. At the Mayo College there were five Meywar students at the close of the year as compared with six last year. There were two admissions and three withdrawals during the year. The names of the new boys who joined are—

1. Tej Sing, son of the Rao of Salumbar.
2. Madho Sing, grandson of the Rao of Batera.

The report made of the progress of the boys at the College is satisfactory.

PUBLIC WORKS.

51. As a separate report on this subject has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, particulars are here unnecessary, but it may be noted that a sum of ₹4,15,841 was provided in the current year's budget for expenditure under the following heads :—

	₹
New buildings	92,800
Roads	30,000
Irrigation works	87,000
Gardens	24,440
Miscellaneous	42,239
Repairs to old buildings	84,362
Establishment	40,000
Unforeseen expenses	15,000
Total	4,15,841

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

52. Captain A. P. Thornton was deputed in the month of January 1887 to continue the demarcation of the boundary line in dispute between the states of Meywar and Tonk, and was engaged on this duty until the 24th February, when he was transferred to another appointment, and Mr. L. W. King, C. S., relieved him, continuing work up to the 27th March 1887. Twenty-one cases in all were settled by the above-named officers, particulars of which are noted below :—

By mutual agreement	4
By Panchayat	3
By the Boundary Officer	14
TOTAL	21

53. Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., has also for some months during the year been engaged on the Meywar-Marwar border, but his work, so far, has been confined to thoroughly examining the disputed line and in making preliminary investigations.

FOREST OPERATIONS.

54. There is hardly anything to record under this head.

During the year 812 sissoo trees were planted along the road sides and in the different forests. The net revenue derived from sale proceeds of grass and fuel was R7,844-6-8, besides providing hay and green grass for the State cattle and horses.

INTRODUCTION OF PERSIAN DATE-PALM IN MEYWAR.

55. In the month of September 1886 Mr. Storey, the Superintendent of the Sujjan Niwas gardens, received through the Government Botanical Gardens, Saharanpur, 100 off-sets of Persian date-palm, which reached Udaipur in splendid condition, only three being injured in transit. They were planted in large bamboo baskets and kept well watered under the shade of mango trees, and very soon began to make roots and to throw out healthy young leaves.

56. The Superintendent tried a few plants in the ground, placing a layer of straw at the bottom, then filling in with clay, manure, &c., putting another layer of straw half-way up the hole, but just as he expected the white-ants attacked the straw in the first instance, and then working up destroyed the fresh centre of the plants. Mr. Storey is of opinion that this mode of planting might be successful in Arabia, but would not do for India, where the soil is infested with white-ants.

57. Another batch of 200 plants and 20 lb of seed (5 lb cleaned and 15 lb in pulp) was obtained direct from the Persian Gulf by this Office. Of these only 64 plants reached Udaipur alive, the remaining 136 having died on the way.

58. Almost all the plants are now in the gardens in a large clump and are thriving well. The seeds were carefully sown in the nursery in pots, and germinated freely. There are at present 870 healthy plants. The climate of Meywar is apparently suitable to the growth of this very valuable tree. The Superintendent hopes soon to distribute seedlings to all the favourable saline localities in the districts.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

59. Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, Officiating Resident, spent 28 days on tour and visited Kherwara, Dungarpur, and Chitor, before I returned from furlough early in November 1886. Shortly afterwards I marched through Kapasan, Rashmi, and Bhilwara to Jehazpur, returning to head-quarters on the 22nd December. After a halt of about ten days at Udaipur, I proceeded to Pertabgarh, Banswara, and Dariawad. From Dariawad it had been my intention to March to Jethana *viâ* Bhorai, with the object of settling certain cases which had been pending between Meywar and Dungarpur for some years; but owing to the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee I was obliged to return to Udaipur on the 8th February. My own tour therefore extended over 63 days.

HILLY TRACTS.

60. Colonel Conolly held charge of this district throughout the year. His report and that of Colonel Temple, the second Assistant Resident, are annexed. I was unable, as before remarked, to visit Kherwara during my cold-weather tour.

HEALTH, CROPS, AND PRICES.

61. With the exception of a passing epidemic of pneumonia, the health of the district has been good. Four Bhils who have been instructed as vaccinators were employed in the district, and the people appear to have appreciated their services.

62. Owing primarily to the lateness of the rains and afterwards to the very partial showers which fell, the autumn crop was more or less a failure. The outturn of Indian-corn is stated to have been about 4 annas in the rupee and of rice 12 annas.

63. The spring crops suffered much from frost and is stated to have yielded not more than 6 annas in the rupee. Consequently all grains have been selling at a higher rate than in the previous year; but, judging from the rates quoted at the end of paragraph 3 of the Superintendent's report, prices have not risen in proportion to the estimated failure of the crops, from which it may be inferred that local wants were met by larger imports of grain food than usual.

64. There has been an abundance of pasturage and the cattle are generally in good condition, but immediately after the rains there was a rather sharp epidemic of cow-pox which thinned the herds in the Bhumat chiefships considerably.

CRIME.

65. Four cases of murder are reported to have occurred in the district. In only two of these have the criminals been arrested and brought to punishment. In the two remaining cases the murderers have, in spite of all efforts to trace and arrest them, effected their escape, but the Darbar has been able in one of these latter cases to mete out punishment to the village near which the murder took place, by depriving it of its annual subsidy paid for the protection of the high road on which the village is situated

66. A case of suicide has also been reported.

67. A more efficient system of Police than has hitherto obtained on the Meywar Mahikanta border is under consideration. At present, owing partly to the wild nature of the country, but still more to the ready shelter and assistance given to criminals by their clansmen, it is next to impossible for the present weak Police force on the border to follow up and arrest a criminal. Any such attempt would surely result in failure and discomfiture to the Police party. The subject is one which requires careful consideration, and any system that may be decided on must have true reciprocity of action to render it successful.

BORDER COURTS.

68. No Border Courts have been held this year. The Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts, who is also Commandant of the Meywar-Bhil Corps, being again unable to leave his regiment during the drill season owing to the paucity of officers. This is to be regretted, as the adjustment of their grievances by British officers is looked forward to by these wild tribes, and the regular sitting of these courts tends much towards keeping the border in a peaceful condition.

69. In paragraph 13 the Superintendent reports the formation of a Panchayat, composed of officials of the Meywar and Dungarpur states to dispose of cases pending between suitors of the two states. To this court has been made over the cases which I was unable to settle personally, of claims preferred by Dungarpur against Meywar for losses sustained during the Bhil disturbance of 1881.

DUNGARPUR.

70. The management of this state is, as usual, carried on in a satisfactory manner. The question of the export of opium from the state has been re-opened by the Finance Committee, and it will be a matter of great disappointment to the Maharawal if the arrangement sanctioned by the Government of India is done away with.

PANURWA.

71. The Runna of this estate estimates his loss from failure of the crops at ₹2,000.

72. Mention was made in paragraph 42 of last year's report of steps being taken to bring to justice the murderers of the late Thakur of Umria. Finding the Bhil Pals of Surra and Chikla still persistent in refusing to pay the fine imposed on them for their complicity in the tragedy, the Meywar Darbar in January last proceeded against them in force and took possession of the Pals, the actual murderers however escaped. Arrangements are being made to resettle the Bhils, and the Darbar has undertaken the management of the Thakurate of Umria, the Chief of which is young and unequal to the task of extricating his estate from the heavy debt in which it is involved.

JURA.

73. The finances of this estate having been put in order, the entire control was again made over to the Rao Zorawar Sing in August last.

74. It is gratifying to notice that the Bhils have by common consent resolved to renounce the practice of witch-swinging, and that a memorial stone to that effect has been set up near a small temple. Also that the 18 Grassia Pals of the Bikurni Putta of this estate have

similarly notified their intention of abstaining from this cruel practice, and have accordingly built a memorial stone in the Padul-Wara Pal. Great credit is due to Colonel Temple for the manner in which he has carried through this desirable measure.

75. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Darbar troops at Umria in January last to realize from the Kodurmal Pal a fine of ₹1,500 decreed against it some five years ago in connection with a witch-swinging case.

76. The question of the claim mentioned in paragraph 18 of the Superintendent's Report of the Meywar Bhils to gather Mhowa berries in Edur territory, a right which they state they have enjoyed from time immemorial, but which the Edur Darbar denies, has been judiciously postponed pending a searching enquiry.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH ASSISTANCY.

77. Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey has held charge of this office during the year. I visited both states during the cold season, marching from Pertabgarh to Banswara and from Banswara across to Dariawad of Meywar, accompanied by the Assistant Political Agent. Whilst at Dariawad I was able to dispose of several interstatal cases by means of local Panchayat.

RAINFALL, CROPS, PRICES AND HEALTH.

78. The rainfall at Banswara was 42·45 inches and at Pertabgarh 36·55 inches. Although the fall was in excess of last year's, yet it was not seasonable. Consequently grain has been dearer than it was in 1885-86, the average prices of Indian-corn (the staple food of the country) was respectively 28¾ and 26¼ seers per rupee.

79. With the exception of small-pox no epidemic of any kind occurred, and the general health is said to have been fairly good.

CRIME.

80. It is satisfactory to note that no cases of witch-swinging or of infanticide have been reported during the year.

PERTABGARH.

81. On my arrival at Pertabgarh, the Maharawat again brought a complaint against the Banswara authorities for not carrying out the provisions of the agreement made between the two states in 1882-83 for the mutual surrender of criminals. I have asked Lieutenant Pinhey to thoroughly investigate the matter and his report is still awaited.

82. The management of the state by Mr. Framji Bhikaji, the late Political Assistant, is favourably reported on. I have known him intimately for very many years, and think the Maharawat has acted wisely in selecting him as his adviser.

83. The Jail and Dispensary are well managed, and the services of a really good teacher have been secured for the school. Satisfactory progress is reported in the working of the courts and great activity has been shown in disposing of civil and criminal cases.

84. A son and heir was born to His Highness at Sailana on the 1st March 1887.

BANSWARA.

85. Rai Bahadur Jowala Pershad continues to evince an active interest in the administration of the state, but owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances his efforts have only met with partial success. The system of land revenue collections has however received some attention during the year and a market has been established at Danipipla on the Banswara-Rutlam road to enable the Bhils to purchase the common necessaries of life near their homes.

BORDER COURTS.

86. Lieutenant Pinhey, in conjunction with the Political Agent, Bhopawar, disposed of 50 cases that were pending between Indore, Jhabua, Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Kushalgarh. He also met the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, and settled 125 cases between the states of Sunth, Baria, Kushalgarh, and Banswara.

KUSHALGARH.

87. The administration of this petty state is noticed as "very satisfactory."

STATEMENT A.—*Return of Rainfall registered at Udaipur during the last ten years.*

YEAR.	Inches.	Cents.
1877-78	13	84
1878-79	36	45
1879-80	23	59
1880-81	27	16
1881-82	20	44
1882-83	20	76
1883-84	26	46
1884-85	34	45
1885-86	27	02
1886-87	33	16
AVERAGE	26	33

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.—*Udaipur Price Current for 1886-87.*

MONTHS.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN-CORN.				REMARKS.
	1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
1st to 15th April 1886 . . .	18	5¾	19	2	24	3½	25	...	21	14	23	7	
16th to 30th April 1886 . . .	17	9¼	18	5¾	22	6½	23	7	21	14	22	10½	
1st to 15th May 1886 . . .	16	12¾	17	3	20	11	21	7¾	20	5	21	1½	
16th to 31st May 1886 . . .	15	10	16	6½	17	15½	18	12	17	3	17	15½	
1st to 15th June 1886 . . .	14	10¼	15	¼	17	9¼	18	5¾	16	6½	16	12¾	
16th to 30th June 1886 . . .	15	½	15	6½	17	15½	18	12	16	6½	17	3	
1st to 15th July 1886 . . .	14	4	14	10¼	17	9¼	18	5¾	15	10	16	6½	
16th to 31st July 1886 . . .	14	1	14	13½	18	5¾	19	2¼	16	12¾	17	9¼	
1st to 15th August 1886 . . .	14	7¼	14	13½	18	4¾	19	2¼	17	15¼	18	12	
16th to 31st August 1886 . . .	13	10¾	14	1	19	8½	20	5	17	15½	18	12	
1st to 15th September 1886 . .	13	10¾	14	1	19	8¾	20	5	18	12	19	8½	
16th to 30th September 1886 . .	14	7¼	14	13½	19	8½	20	5	18	12	20	5	

1st to 15th October 1886 . . .	14	1	14	7¼	20	5	21	1½	21	14	22	10½
16th to 31st October 1886 . . .	14	1	14	7¼	21	9¾	21	14	23	7	25	...
1st to 15th November 1886 . .	13	10¾	14	1	21	1½	21	14	25	...	26	9
16th to 30th November 1886 . .	13	4½	13	10¾	20	5	21	1½	25	...	25	12½
1st to 15th December 1886 . .	14	1	14	13½	21	8	21	14	22	10½	24	3½
16th to 31st December 1886 . .	14	1	14	7¼	19	8½	20	5	21	14	22	10½
1st to 15th January 1887 . . .	13	10¾	14	7¼	19	8½	20	5	24	3½	25	12½
16th to 31st January 1887 . . .	12	1¾	12	8	18	12	19	8¾	23	15½	25	12½
1st to 15th February 1887 . . .	11	11½	12	...	18	12	19	8½	23	7	24	3½
16th to 28th February 1887 . .	10	15	11	5¼	18	5¾	18	12	20	5	21	1½
1st to 15th March 1887 . . .	10	15	11	5¼	17	15½	18	12	19	8½	20	5
16th to 31st March 1887 . . .	11	5¼	12	1¾	17	15½	18	12	19	8½	20	5
Average for 1886-87 . . .	14	⅓	14	8	19	4 17/24	20	4¾	20	7 1/6	21	7 5/24
Do. do. 1885-86 . . .	20	1 3/48	20	13¼	27	5 29/48	29	1 57/96	27	10 5/6	28	1 17/96

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.—*Showing the Average Prices of Food-Grains in Udaipur for the last ten years.*

	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN-CORN.			
	1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.		1ST SORT.		2ND SORT.	
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1877-78	7	10	8	2	10	15	11	7	9	6	9	14
1878-79	8	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8	11	11	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	3	13	$4\frac{1}{2}$	13	12
1879-80	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{3}{4}$	18	6	18	12	18	$2\frac{1}{2}$	18	$13\frac{3}{4}$
1880-81	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	14	$\frac{3}{4}$	22	$\frac{1}{2}$	22	$13\frac{3}{4}$	25	$6\frac{1}{4}$	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1881-82	15	15	16	$8\frac{1}{2}$	16	$5\frac{3}{4}$	16	$13\frac{3}{4}$	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	21	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1882-83	14	4	14	$12\frac{1}{2}$	19	14	20	$9\frac{1}{4}$	18	1	19	$4\frac{1}{2}$
1883-84	14	$5\frac{1}{32}$	14	$11\frac{21}{32}$	20	$11\frac{70}{96}$	21	$8\frac{29}{48}$	20	$1\frac{3}{32}$	21	$0\frac{77}{96}$
1884-85	21	$9\frac{3}{4}$	22	5	31	$6\frac{1}{4}$	32	$4\frac{1}{2}$	28	$8\frac{1}{2}$	29	$6\frac{3}{4}$
1885-86	20	$1\frac{33}{48}$	20	$13\frac{1}{4}$	27	$5\frac{29}{48}$	29	$1\frac{57}{96}$	27	$10\frac{5}{6}$	28	$1\frac{17}{96}$
1886-87	14	$\frac{1}{3}$	14	8	19	$4\frac{17}{24}$	20	$4\frac{3}{4}$	20	$7\frac{1}{6}$	21	$7\frac{5}{24}$
AVERAGE	13	$15\frac{1}{2}$	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	19	12	20	11	19	4	20	$10\frac{7}{10}$

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT D.—*Return of Cases in the Criminal Court of Udaipur for the year 1886-87.*

Serial No.	Nature of Offence.	Remaining.		Admitted.		Total.		Cases disposed of.				Pending.		Remarks.
								Proved.		Dismissed.				
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	
			R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p		R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Dacoity	22	4,294 4 0 and 413 head of cattle.	12	3,759 12 0 and 21 head of cattle.	34	8,054 0 0 and 434 head of cattle.	5	348 8 0 and 1 head of cattle.	4	198 0 0	25	7,507 8 0 and 443 head of cattle.	Cases under investigation.
2	Highway robbery	138	8,705 14 9	60	4,903 9 6	198	13,609 8 3	25	1,978 8 9	23	430 6 0	150	11,200 9 6	Ditto ditto.
3	Theft	125	9,918 6 0 and 41 head of cattle.	280	8,419 10 9 and 142 head of cattle.	405	18,338 0 9 and 183 head of cattle.	166	2,169 10 9 and 33 head of cattle.	96	5,333 8 0	143	10,834 14 0 and 150 head of cattle.	Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
4	Murder	93	.....	64	.....	157	.....	16	.....	21	.....	120	.....	Ditto ditto.
5	Wounding	57	.....	33	.....	90	.....	17	.....	4	.....	69	.....	Ditto ditto.
6	Suicide and attempt at suicide	100	.....	100	.....	200	.....	7	.....	59	.....	134	.....	Ditto ditto.
7	Abortion	12	.....	12	.....	24	.....	8	.....	...	.....	16	.....	Ditto ditto.
8	Allowing prisoners to escape	4	.....	11	.....	15	.....	7	.....	...	.....	8	.....	Ditto ditto.
9	Mutilation	4	.....	5	.....	9	.....	5	.....	...	.....	4	.....	Ditto ditto.
10	Attempt to murder	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	.....	Ditto ditto.
11	Bribery and embezzlement	18	.....	7	.....	25	.....	8	.....	4	.....	13	.....	Ditto ditto.
12	Sale of children	3	.....	2	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	Ditto ditto.
13	"Pranch," or mischief	23	.....	13	.....	26	.....	7	.....	...	.....	29	.....	Ditto ditto.
14	Forgery	8	.....	19	.....	27	.....	11	.....	10	.....	6	.....	Ditto ditto.
15	Accidental death	2	.....	71	.....	73	.....	68	.....	...	.....	5	.....	Ditto ditto.
16	Assault	3	.....	3	.....	6	.....	...	.....	...	.....	6	.....	Ditto ditto.
17	Arson	2	.....	9	.....	11	.....	6	.....	2	.....	3	.....	Ditto ditto.
18	Witch-swinging	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	Ditto ditto.
19	Poisoning	...	.....	1	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	1	.....	Ditto ditto.
20	Petty Offences	373	.....	790	.....	1,163	.....	792	.....	...	.....	371	.....	
	Total	988	22,918 8 9 and 454 head of cattle.	1,494	17,083 0 3 and 163 head of cattle.	2,482	40,001 9 0 and 617 head of cattle.	1,149	4,496 11 6 and 34 head of cattle.	224	5,961 14 0	1,109	29,542 15 6 and 583 head of cattle.	

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Officiating Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT E.—*Return of Cases instituted in the Civil Court at Udaipur for the year 1886-87.*

No.	Nature of case.	Pending from last year.		Admitted.		Total.		Transferred to other Courts.		Disposed of						Grand Total of settled cases.		Pending.	
										Proved.		Dismissed.		Total.					
		No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.	No.	Claims.
			R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
1	Debt . . .	185	1,63,239 8 9	330	58,660 14 9	515	2,21,900 7 6	13	1,434 2 6	239	49,831 14 9	40	21,422 2 9	279	71,254 1 6	292	72,688 4 0	223	1,48,212 3 6
2	Immoveable property .	112	.....	197	.....	309	.....	2	.....	...	.....	...	.....	136	.....	138	.....	171	.....
3	Betrothal disputes .	14	.....	17	.....	31	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	18	.....	18	.....	13	.....
4	Adoption . . .	6	.....	5	.....	11	.....	1	.....	...	.....	...	.....	3	.....	4	.....	7	.....
5	Caste disputes . .	5	.....	6	.....	11	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	4	.....	4	.....	7	.....
6	Miscellaneous . .	242	.....	69	.....	311	.....	4	.....	...	.....	...	.....	148	.....	152	.....	159	.....
7	Registration . .	42	.....	32	.....	74	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	19	.....	19	.....	55	.....
8	Trespass on Durbar land.	120	.....	39.	.....	159	.....	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	33	.....	33	.....	126	.....
	Total .	726	1,63,239 8 9	695	58,660 14 9	1,421	2,21,900 7 6	20	1,434 2 6	239	49,831 14 9	40	21,422 2 9	640	71,254 1 6	660	72,688 4 0	761	1,48,212 3 6

S. M. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Resident, Meywar.

STATEMENT F.—*Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1886-87.*

| Serial No. | Description of Cases. | ADMITTED. | | |

| Serial No. | Description of Cases. | DISPOSED OF. | | |

Return of Appeals, Civil and Criminal, to the Mahendraj Sabha during the year 1886-87—concluded.

| Serial No. | Description of Cases. | DISPOSED OF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | PENDING. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

STATEMENT G.—*Showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakils during the year 1886-87.*

RESIDENCY.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Number instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1887.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO UPPER COURT.							REMARKS.
							Pending on 1st April 1886.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
Meywar . . .	7	15	22	13	9	* Udaipur R. a. p. 373 12 8 and Imperial R a. p. 476 2 11	3	2	5	3	...	...	2	* Fines have also been imposed, amounting to Imperial R100.

STATEMENT H.—*Abstract of the Number and Nature of the Cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakils during the year 1886-87.*

OFFENCES.	No.
Against person (murder)	Nil
Dakaiti with wounding	1
Do. without do.	1
Highway robbery with wounding	Nil
Do. without do.	Do.
Theft with wounding	2
Do. without do.	7
Cattle-lifting	4
Miscellaneous	Nil
TOTAL .	15

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Resident, Meywar.

Prisoners under tria.	Prisoners sentenced.	Terms.	Theft.	Gambling.	Abduction.	Rebellion.	Highway robbery.	Wounding.	Fraud.	Murder.	Drowning.	Kine-killing.	Assault.	"Pranch," or mischief.	Poisoning.	Supplying prisoners with arms.	Sale of children.	Dakaiti.	Mutilation.	Witch-swinging.	Embezzlement.	Total.
22	326	1 Month	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
		2 Do.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		3 Do.	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		6 Do.	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		1 Year	5	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
		1½ Do.	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
		2 Do.	20	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	7	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	36
		2½ Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		3 Do.	14	...	...	...	10	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	...	...	52
		4 Do.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
		5 Do.	3	...	...	1	3	4	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	1	...	50
		6 Do.	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	16
		7 Do.	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	26
		8 Do.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		9 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
		10 Do.	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		13 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		14 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	18
		15 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		16 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		17 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		20 Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		For life	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
		Total prisoners sentenced	72	1	2	3	20	22	5	117	2	8	1	3	6	3	1	56	2	1	1	326
		Distribution of prisoners under trial	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

S. B. MILES, *Lieut.-Colonel.*,

Officiating Resident, Meywar.

No. 73-G., dated Kherwara, the 9th April 1887.

From—COLONEL A. CONOLLY, *Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—*The Resident in Meywar.*

I have the honour to submit for the year 1886-87 the Administration Report of this Superintendency, of which I have been in political charge during the period under review.

HEALTH.

1. A statement by Surgeon C. Mactaggart, officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing dispensary returns and statistics of the health of the regiment and station, is appended and marked A. There has been no outbreak of disease worth mentioning, though a certain number of deaths are reported as having occurred in the district towards the end of the cold weather from a passing epidemic of pneumonia. The cattle are, as a rule, in good condition owing to the ample rainfall of last year and consequent abundance of pasturage.

2. Four vaccinators, Bhils, who have been duly instructed in the practice, have recently been appointed to the district, and their services appear to be appreciated by the people who, generally speaking, are beginning to recognise the superiority of this precaution against small-pox over that usually followed by themselves, *viz.*, inoculation.

CROPS.

3. The autumn crops of last year are reported as having been in a measure spoilt, the Indian-corn especially, by the lateness of the rain; the outturn of this grain and rice is stated at 4 and 12 annas in the rupee respectively, but the computed loss in the former would appear to be exaggerated, the rainfall appears to have been partial, some districts receiving considerably more than others. As regards the spring crops of this year, the yield of gram is put down at 6 annas in the rupee, having been largely frost-bitten; wheat and barley have suffered less. A list of prices current in the Kherwara and Dungarpur bazars is appended.

	KHERWARA.		DUNGARPUR.		
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	
Wheat . .	13	0	15	0	per rupees.
Barley . .	23	0	30	0	„
Rice . .	17	0	15	0	„
Indian-corn .	31	0	30	0	„
Gram . .	19	0	20	0	„
Ghee . .	1	10	1	11½	„
Salt . .	12	0	11	4	„

CRIME.

The year has been marked by the occurrence of four cases of murder, in one of which the two criminals, being convicted on their own confession, were awarded long terms of imprisoment at Udaipur, and in the second capital punishment, which was duly carried out. In the two remaining instances the murderers have, in spite of all efforts to trace them, so far escaped detection: the village however within the limits of which one of these latter cases had occurred, being deprived as a punishment of one year's subsidy received from the Meywar Darbar for the protection of the high road passing through it, near which the murder took place. No other instances have occurred of crime, beyond a suicide resulting from a family quarrel, which was duly adjusted by Bhil Panchayat.

5. Some prominence has lately been given to the subject of a more efficient system of police arrangement than has hitherto obtained in the petty estates of the Meywar Bhumat Chiefs bordering on Mahi Kantha, owing to the alleged harbouring to a considerable extent, within Bhumat limits, of criminals who have fled from justice in Edur. The question is by no means a simple one; for the wild and in places inaccessible nature of the country, comparative paucity of men available for, and capable of, the more onerous police duties, such as arrest of dangerous characters, the traditional dislike of the Bhils to surrender their fellows even when guilty of henious offences, and the difficulty of successfully surprising a village either with a handful of men, who would probably meet with resistance, or a larger number whose movements could hardly be kept secret—all combine to render shelter an easy, and capture a

very difficult matter. Arrangements are however under consideration, having for their object a better system of obtaining intelligence and checking the movements of Bhil and other classes possessing wandering, predatory, or savage instincts.

BORDER COURTS.

6. No Border Courts have been held this year: the paucity of officers with the Meywar Bhil Corps, the amount of regimental work required of them, and the uncertainty attending the date of annual inspection rendering it almost impossible for the Commandant, who is *ex officio* Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, to leave the corps during the season in which Border Courts are held. The accumulation, in consequence, of unadjusted cases between the states comprised in this Superintendency and those across the border is annually increasing and calls for the creation of some arrangement by which the services of the officer holding the dual appointment abovementioned can be spared for the discharge during the tour season of his political, as well as military duties.

ROADS.

7. Improvement of the track between Kherwara and Kotra alluded to in the last Administration Report, has engaged attention during the past year; it has been surveyed, and the passes near Kotra, the most difficult portion of the route, closely examined, with a view to ascertaining the practicability or otherwise of utilising them for a partially new route: further action is deferred pending inspection of the line by the Engineer-in-Chief of the Meywar state, which it is hoped will shortly take place.

TANKS.

8. Two tanks of a considerable size are being built in the Jawas and Madri estates. These were commenced in the last summer when the scarcity then prevailing rendered relief works on a small scale advisable.

TOURS.

9. A sketch of the tours undertaken during the year is appended, marked C; the demands of regimental work alluded to in paragraph 6 of this report and the fact of the Meywar-Bhil Corps being again short of its complement of British officers during the past drill season, restricted my movements and prevented the extended tours which would otherwise have taken place.

MEYWAR-BHIL CORPS.

10. The regiment was inspected on the 10th and 11th of January 1887 by Major-General A. Carnegy, Commanding Northern Division, Bombay Army, with satisfactory results. Previous to the inspection the Major-General visited Dungarpur to the keen gratification of the genial and hospitable Chief of that state, who had long wished to do honour to his distinguished guest.

11. There is nothing of interest to report with regard to the experiment in enlisting Moghias, but one is apt to view with distrust any appreciable increase to the numbers of these men, having regard to the conduct of their kinsmen forming a small settlement within cantonments, who, with no ostensible means of subsistence, excite the suspicion of living by means other than honest or laborious, and whose time is often occupied by quarrels (at times drunken ones) requiring repressive measures.

12. The map of the Kherwara cantonment spoken of in the previous report has been supplied by the Survey Department.

PANCHAYAT.

13. A court consisting of members deputed by the Meywar and Dungarpur Darbars respectively assembled on the 22nd ultimo for the disposal of a vast accumulation of cases pending between suitors of the two States concerned: the result of their labours must necessarily be left for communication in next year's report; advantage will be taken before the court dissolves of the presence at this gathering of the principal gometis, or village headmen, of the neighbourhood, to inform them by direction of the Resident in Meywar that in future, murder, of which (*vide* paragraph 4) some instances have lately occurred in the vicinity of Kherwara, will not, as hitherto, be allowed condonation by fine, but be more severely dealt with than in the past; the warning being accentuated by special reference to the recent infliction of capital punishment in one of the cases above referred to.

14. In connection with the subject of interstatal disputes, it may be mentioned that the bulk of claims preferred by Dungarpur on Meywar for loss inflicted in raids by Bhils of the latter on villages of the former during the disturbances of 1881, have lately been disposed of by the Resident, the remainder being made over for adjustment to the Panchayat above referred to.

RESIDENT IN MEYWAR.

15. Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Officiating Resident, visited Kherwara and Dungarpur in October 1886, being accompanied by Major-General T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., a former Political Superintendent of these Tracts and Commandant of the Meywar-Bhil Corps, which he was good enough to review and address in terms commendatory of its appearance and efficiency. These officers were met, not as a matter only of duty, but evident pleasure, by the Bhumat Chiefs of both the Kherwara and Kotra districts.

JUBILEE.

16. The celebration of the attainment of fifty years rule by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, was observed in the capital of the Dungarpur state and the cantonments of Kherwara and Kotra with much manifestation of loyalty and good-will. At the former place a Darbar was held by His Highness the Maharawal, attended by his nobles and retainers at which "kharitas" were formerly exchanged, having been received from and addressed to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, expressive on the one hand of the solicitude and sympathy with which Her Imperial Majesty regarded the welfare of the Chief and the relations of his court with that of Her Government, and, on the other, of the appreciation by the Maharawal and His Highness's subjects of the protection and security enjoyed by them under the ægis of the British Empire, the contrast it afforded with previous times, and their earnest good wishes for the continued prosperity and stability of the paramount power. At Kherwara and Kotra Darbars were held in honour of the occasion by the Political Superintendent and the 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, attended by the Bhumat Chiefs of the Hilly Tracts and the Kotra district respectively: festivities took place, including games, illuminations, fire-works, the distribution of sweetmeats, and dancing. Both the 16th of February and the following day were observed as holidays, which will long be remembered in this part of Meywar.

GEOLOGY.

17. The district was visited in November by Mr. Hacket, of the Geological Department, Government of India.

SUNDRY.

18. A question has arisen, important as materially affecting the interests of parties concerned, and interesting as showing the relations towards each other of Bhils on both sides of the border, affecting the right claimed by Meywar Bhils, but refused by the Edur Darbar (except at its own bidding), to the gathering, within the limits of the latter state, by Bhils of the former, of the berry known as "mhowa," which furnishes both human beings and cattle with food, and from which liquor is distilled. An annual migration of Meywar Bhils has hitherto taken place in large numbers to pick mhowa in Edur territory, payment at stipulated rates being made for the same, in pursuance of custom, which, according to their statement, has prevailed for generations past, the right being, as they say, conceded to them by Edur, or Chiefs subordinate to her, in return for services performed by their forefathers, and one which, considering its contribution towards the yearly maintenance of those enjoying the privilege, they are naturally slow to relinquish. By the good offices of the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, the Edur Darbar has been induced to allow the gathering of the berry by Meywar Bhils to proceed, as usual, this season till opportunity has been afforded for the thorough sifting of the question before a final decision is arrived at.

DUNGARPUR.

19. There is nothing special of note to report on with respect to the finances, public works, or administration of justice. A return of cases heard in the Dungarpur courts for the year 1st of July 1885 to the 30th of June 1886 is appended and marked B.

20. The amount of goods sold at the Baneshar fair was in excess of the average of many years past, with the exception of last year, when the sales were extraordinary.

21. The attention of the Darbar was invited to the abolition of the transit dues in Edur and Meywar, and enquiry made as to whether Dungarpur could not reciprocate, but it states that the diminution in income which has undoubtedly been caused by the diversion of merchandise rom road to railway renders such transit dues as remain to it, and which, till recently, formed one-third of its gross revenue, all the more valuable. While conceding, moreover, the general principle of probable ultimate profit accruing from removal of restrictions which may be in some cases vexatious and even prohibitive, the Darbar clings to the present tangible, though reduced, source of income afforded by the maintenance of the tax in question.

22. A packet of Arabian date-palm seeds has, through the courtesy of the Resident, been lately furnished to the Durbar for experimental purposes.

23. His Highness has, by contributing to the fund inaugurated for the purpose, shown his appreciation of the efforts made by the Collector of Muthra to restore some of the most famous of the bathing-ghâts at that sacred city.

24. A supplementary treaty was executed in December 1886 between the Government and the Dungarpur state rendering the procedure as to extradition of offenders more simple and effective, and at the same time bringing it into harmony with that prescribed by the law in force in British India.

25. The last phase of the question concerning export of Dungarpur opium by the high road to Ahmedabad has taken the form of a reference by the Finance Committee as to the possible risk of loss to the Imperial revenues involved in the special arrangement under which the export is permitted; and the questionable utility of continuing the concession made to the Dungarpur Darbar in view of the insignificant extent to which exporters have availed themselves of the privilege granted. The Darbar maintains that the original closing of the Ahmedabad route has driven former purchasers to other markets, and that this, combined with dulness of trade, accounts for the present poverty of traffic, which however, it is hoped, will revivei n due course. It points out its own responsibility in the matter of enforcing the regulations framed to prevent the chance of smuggling, and solicits a continuance of the privilege on which the prosperity of the state is said largely to depend. A final decision is awaited from Government.

BHUMIA CHIEFS.

26. The liquidation by the Jawas estate of the debts spoken of in previous reports is not progressing so rapidly as had been hoped, owing it is said to difficulty in realising rents in certain quarters, but the Chief is alive to the necessity for economical management of his finances and early discharge of his liabilities.

27. The statistics presented by Chiefs of the remaining states, Para and Madri, and the two petty Thakurates of Chhani and Thana, contain nothing of sufficient interest or importance to be recorded.

KOTRA.

The Administration Report of the Kotra district by Colonel E. Temple, 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, is attached, the chief points of interest being those alluded to in paragraph 9, regarding the punishment of the Bhil Pals of Surra and Chikla for the murder in 1884 of the Umria Thakur, and the assumption of management of that estate by the Meywar Darbar.

Paragraph 10.—The restoration of financial control of Jura to the Chief of that state.

Paragraph 11.—The renunciation by certain Bhil Pals of the practice of witch-swinging as recorded in writing and graven in stone, and the conclusion of a further similar agreement also to be emphasised by a memorial stone.

Paragraph 12.—The realisation of a fine from Kodurmal for a case of witch-swinging recently brought to light.

STATEMENT A.

Kherwara Dispensary.

Total attendance during the year	4,452
Out-patients	4,408
In-patients	44

Principal causes of sickness were as follows:—

Year.	Fevers.	Ophthalmia.	Chest affections.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.
1886-67	912	847	290	169	572	399

Health of the regiment.—Good.

Principal causes of sickness.

Year.	Fevers.	Guinea-worm.	Chest affections.	Boils and ulcers	Injuries.
1886-87	239	100	41	33	45

Health of the station.—Good.

KHERWARA,
The 1st April 1887.

(Sd.) A. CONOLLY, *Colonel,*
Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT B.

Return of cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1942, i.e., from 1st July 1885 to 30th June 1886, showing the number settled and remaining.

Months.	Number of criminal cases.	Number of civil cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total
July 1885	63	22	61	24	
August „	53	39	51	41	
September„	50	25	49	26	
October „	56	23	53	26	
November „	60	29	55	34	
December „	43	24	44	23	
January 1886	44	37	48	33	
February „	59	24	53	30	
March „	41	29	34	36	
April „	56	22	34	44	
May „	54	23	33	44	
June „	57	29	38	48	
Total	636	326	553	409	962

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the tour of the 1st Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1886-87.

Name of Officer.	1886. From	1886. To	Place. From	Place. To	No. of days.	Remarks.
Colonel A. Conolly.	23rd March	27th March	Kherwara.	Kotra	5	On public duty.
	30th do.	31st do.		Udaipur	2	
	1st April	8th April		Udaipur	8	
	19th September	30th September		Do. and Dungarpur	12	
	1st October	8th Octobe.		Do. and Dungarpur	8	
	25th do.	31st do.			7	
	1st November.	8th November		Kotra District.	8	
	18th January 1887.	31st January 1887.		Udaipur	14	
	15th February 1887.	16th February 1887.		Dungarpur	2	To hold a Jubilee Darbar.
			Total		66	

KHERWARA,
The 1st April 1887.

A. CONOLLY, *Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 22-G., dated Kotra (Meywar), the 7th April 1887.

From—COLONEL E. TEMPLE, *Second Assistant Resident, Meywar,*
To—COLONEL A. CONOLLY, *Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

I have the honour to submit the annual Administration Report of the Kotra district for the year 1886-87.

2. The meteorological observations for the year were as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
	May.	January.				
79·42	94·06.	67·31	22·69	37	70	44·29

3. The general health of the station and district has been good during the past year. There were 123 cases treated in the detachment military hospital, with one death, and 464 cases in the so-called dispensary, with 3 deaths.

4. A severe epidemic of cowpox occurred after the rains which appears to have been prevalent in the estates of all three Chiefs and to have carried off in some places a large number of cattle.

5. The rainfall began most unusually early, and was so abundant as to cause serious damage to the crop of Indian-corn, the staple food of the Bhils, which in some places resulted in little more than a 4-anna crop. Great expectations were raised at first as to the rabi crop, but the late frost destroyed fully half of them.

6. The only public work of importance constructed during the year in Kotra has been a new powder magazine with a terraced roof.

7. No border court has been held this year. An abstract of criminal cases brought before the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, will be found in Appendix A, and an abstract of the tours made during the year by the same officer in Appendix B.

PANURWA.

8. The Rana reports a serious loss of revenue owing to the failure of the crops, the amount stated to have been realised being only ₹8,000, which is less by some ₹2,000 than the income usually given, otherwise matters in this state are much as usual.

9. The affairs of Umria have engaged a good deal of attention during the latter part of the year, as, owing to the persistent refusal of the Bhils of the pals of Surra and Chikla to pay the fine imposed on them for the murder of the late Thakur, mention of which will be found in last year's report, it became necessary for the Meywar Darbar in January to employ for their coercion a force of some 250 men, a lesson much needed. The main objects of the expedition having been attained, with the exception of the apprehension of the alleged actual murderer who is unfortunately still at large, arrangements are being made to resettle the inhabitants of these pals, whilst the Darbar has decided to maintain a thana of 20 horse and 40 footmen in their midst to ensure their future good behaviour. In addition to the above arrangements, this little estate being deeply involved in debt, and it being found after more than two years' trial that the present young Thakur is unequal to the task of extracting it from these difficulties, and also having little or no influence with his Bhils, it was considered politic in the best interests of the estate for its management to devolve upon the Darbar for the present, and consequently on the 28th of March, Lala Durgaparsad, the Durbar Manager, formally took over charge, and it is to be hoped that in the course of a few years he may be able by careful and prudent management to liquidate the debts and make the estate a thriving and prosperous one.

JURA.

10. The debt due by this state to the Meywar Darbar having been liquidated, as noted in last year's report, as well as the smaller debt therein referred to, the financial management of the state by this office has ceased, and its entire control was again made over to Rao Zorawar Singh in August last, but the well-known indolent and apathetic nature of the Rao will, I fear, soon land the state in financial difficulties again.

11. At the beginning of the year in April last a gratifying circumstance occurred in this state, the inhabitants of all the Bhil Pals being induced to formally renounce the barbarous practice of witch-swinging. A written agreement on oath on their own behalf and that of their successors was drawn up and signed by them, and afterwards a memorial stone with a verbatim inscription of the agreement was erected in their presence close to a small temple dedicated to Hanuman. A similar agreement was also obtained from the 18 Grassia Pals of the Bikurni Patta of the state, and a memorial stone is about to be erected in one of their Pals in a similar manner.

12. The fine of ₹1,500 imposed on the Pal of Kodurmal in this state for a witch-swinging case of some five years ago to which reference was made in last year's report, being still unpaid and there being evidently no intention of payment, advantage was taken last month of the presence in Umria of Darbar troops to enforce payment of the same by the seizure of their cattle, &c., with the result that the fine has been realised in full; unfortunately in this case also the special culprit and three brothers, who have long been the terror of the more peaceful Grassias in the neighbourhood escaped the hands of justice, but it is hoped that they may yet be apprehended.

OGHNA.

13. The crops in this usually flourishing little state seem to have suffered more than in that of the other states, and the loss of cattle from the epidemic mentioned in paragraph 4 is estimated by the Rao in some places as high as 75 per cent., a calculation which I trust is in excess of the reality.

APPENDIX A.

The following is an abstract of the cases brought before the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1886-87 :—

Description.	Meywar.		Serohi-Meywar.				Mahikanta-Meywar.			
			Meywar Plaintiff.		Serohi Plaintiff.		Meywar Plaintiff.		Mahikanta Plaintiff.	
	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Abduction	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Highway robbery	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4
Theft	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	10	...	14
Miscellaneous	11	9	...	1	...	2	1	4	...	3
Total	14	19	...	4	...	8	1	19	...	24

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the tours made by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1886-87.

Dates. From	Dates. To	No. of days.	Remarks.
7th April	11th April	5	Jaora district.
18th May	21st May	4	To Kherwara.
26th October	8th November	14	Manpur district.
17th November	20th November	4	Kherwara.
14th January	17th January	4	From Kherwara to Kotra.
20th January	14th February	26	Umria district.
18th February	20th March	13	Ditto.
3rd March	15th March	13	Jaora district.
18th March	21st March	4	Ditto.
22nd March	29th March	8	Umria district.
30th March	31st March	2	Jaora district.
	Total	97	

Kotra (Meywar),
The 7th April 1887.

E. TEMPLE, *Colonel,*
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.

No. 166, dated Banswara, the 30th April 1887.

From—Lieut. A. F. Pinhey, *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,*
To—*The Resident, Meywar.*

I have the honour herewith to submit the Administration Report for the year 1886-87 of the states of Banswara and Pertabgarh and the small principality of Kushalgarh.

2. I have held charge of this office throughout the year, besides that of Magistrate and Assistant General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti at Abu, during four months, June to September 1886.

3. The most notable event during the year in these states as elsewhere was the celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee. At Pertabgarh a Darbar was held, at which a kharita from the Viceroy was read and an appropriate speech delivered by the Chief; a salute of 101 guns was fired and the town was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. At Banswara, too, great preparations had been made in honour of the occasion : all the nobles of the state had been summoned to attend at the capital and a public Darbar was to have been held. Unfortunately, however, the death on the 15th February of the heir apparent's wife necessitated the postponement of such rejoicings and festivities as had been arranged for until the last day of the month, when the town was brilliantly illuminated and a public holiday was observed by the people. Similar rejoicing and festivities were also observed throughout the Kushalgarh estate.

CROPS.

4. The reports received under this head from all sides have been of a very disheartening character. The Indian-corn crops on which the large Bhil population of these districts chiefly subsist were almost entirely destroyed by excess of rain. While wheat, gram, and opium were considerably damaged by frost during the months of January and February.

In Pertabgarh the average outturn of the kharif crops is said to have been—India-corn 4 annas in the rupee, jowar and urad 12 annas, moog and til 10 annas, while that of the rabi was—wheat 12 annas in the rupee, gram 8 annas, and opium 10 annas.

The following statement shows the prices of the principal food grains during the year under report :—

Months.		Banswara.						Pertabgarh.					
		Wheat.		Mukki.		Gram.		Wheat.		Mukki.		Gram.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
April	1886	28	2	37	8	41	8	22	8	31	14	34	6
May	,,	27	3	41	7	40	0	20	10	28	4	30	15
June	,,	25	13	33	2	37	8	20	8	24	6	27	13
July	,,	25	9	35	0	31	4	19	9	21	4	20	10
August	,,	24	11	36	4	27	8	17	3	20	0	20	15
September	,,	23	2	36	4	26	12	18	14	26	4	21	4
October	,,	22	8	35	0	39	1	17	10	27	8	20	10
November	,,	22	8	37	8	40	0	17	0	27	13	26	14
December	,,	21	12	33	12	38	2	15	0	29	6	28	2
January	1887	19	6	37	8	35	0	14	1	28	12	25	10
February	,,	15	15	31	4	31	4	12	13	27	8	27	8
March	,,	15	10	28	12	28	12	13	8	26	4	26	14

RAINFALL.

5. Below is given the rainfall registered at Banswara and Pertabgarh during the year :—

Months.		Banswara.	Pertabgarh.
May	1886.	0·37	0·56
June	,,	8·11	2·24
July	,,	10·98	11·64
August	,,	17·22	17·9
September	,,	2·9	0·53
October	,,	3·68	4·39
January	1887	0·0	0·10
	Total	42·45	36·53

GENERAL HEALTH.

6. The health has been fairly good throughout the country, no epidemic having occurred. Small-pox, however, has been prevalent in the principal towns, and has carried off a large number of children, in consequence of which the Chiefs of both Banswara and Pertabgarh have decided to entertain the services of a vaccinator in each state on the recommendation of the Meywar Residency Surgeon from the commencement of the next cold weather.

DISPENSARIES

7. The dispensaries, both at Pertabgarh and Banswara, are well attended, and the services of the Native Doctor, especially at the latter place, are most thoroughly appreciated by the people. At Kushalgarh, I am sorry to say, there is no institution of the kind at present and the want of it is very much felt.

POST OFFICES.

8. Both at Banswara and Pertabgarh have become recognized institutions. I have not, however, yet been able to persuade the Rao to start a post office at Kushalgarh, from which place letters and parcels are still carried by private runners, a distance of 20 miles, to Jhalod in the Panch Mahals.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

9. No mail robberies have been reported during the year under notice.

EDUCATION.

10. At Pertabgarh great improvement is to be noticed in the matter of education. Since last year the services of a really good master, formerly a teacher in the Rutlam school, have been engaged on a suitable salary. English, as well as Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindi,

is now being taught in the school, and the attendance has largely increased. During the year 1886 there were 158 names on the rolls, namely, 40 on that of the English class, 20 of the Persian, 8 of the Sanskrit, and 90 of the Hindi. In January the school was visited by Colonel Walter, who distributed prizes on behalf of the Maharawal and the first annual report was read. At Banswara, I am sorry to say, there is nothing very encouraging or new to report under this head.

JAILS.

11. Both at Pertabgarh and Banswara are in a very satisfactory condition. In the Pertabgarh jail there were 58 prisoners on 1st January 1887, 4 of them being life convicts.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The present condition of the finances of the states under this charge does not allow of much expenditure on public works. A few new wells have, however, been sunk in Banswara, and the short road across the hilly country to Pertabgarh has been much improved. In Pertabgarh a new bridge is to be built in honour of the Jubilee, and a metalled road is being made between the city gate and the Maharawal's hot weather residence outside the town.

INFANTICIDE.

13. No case of infanticide has been reported during the year.

WITCH-SWINGING.

14. No fresh case of witch-swinging has been reported during the year. The accused in the case referred to in paragraph 7 of last year's report remained at large till a few months ago, but was finally captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

15. At Banswara three deaths occurred in the Maharawal's family within a few weeks of each other in February and March. The wife of the heir apparent died on 15th February, and she was followed on 21st March by the Chief's aged mother and by the Kuar's only child, a son aged 1 year, the following day.

At Pertabgarh a son and heir was born to His Highness on the 1st March—an event which has lately been celebrated with the most spontaneous rejoicings throughout the country, and has given an opportunity to all classes of testifying to the great popularity enjoyed by the reigning Chief.

BANSWARA.

16. The administration of affairs is still in the hands of Rai Bahadur Jawala Parshad, who, though he finds himself very much hampered by a want of funds and the incompetency of minor officials, is doing his best to improve things gradually, and continues to enjoy the most complete confidence of the Maharawal. It has been his chief concern lately to introduce improvements in the system of land revenue collections in those parts of the country where the land is good; but the cultivators are entirely Bhils, whose contributions to the revenue of the state have hitherto been most irregular and uncertain. Information with regard to the number of cultivators and the amount of property, ploughs, oxen, &c., in their possession is now being gradually collected and tabulated.

Another good work that has been lately started is the establishment of a market at Danipipla on the Banswara-Rutlam road. The want of suitable markets has been long felt in Banswara, and the Bhils have hitherto been obliged to go long distances across the border, either into Jaora, Rutlam, or Pertabgarh territory, for all trading purposes, and occasionally even to purchase the bare necessaries of life. This new market has only been started a very few months, but it has already attracted thousands of Bhils who used formerly to go to Punia-Kheri in Jaora territory and also traders from Rutlam and Sailana. A thana has also been located on the spot, wells are being sunk, and shops built.

FINANCES.

17. Separate reports have lately been submitted to you on the unsatisfactory condition of the Banswara finances. The want of a sufficient police force for controlling the large Bhil population of the country, the scarcity of good roads for the promotion of traffic, and the absence of any adequate system of irrigation for the improvement of agriculture, and consequently for the increase of the revenue, may all be put down to the want of funds and to the comparatively large amount of debt in proportion to the revenue of the state. The Kamdar has

hitherto, I am sorry to say, been unable to cope at all satisfactorily with this difficulty, but I do not consider that matters have yet reached such a pitch that they cannot be dealt with by careful and judicious management on the part of the Darbar.

THE FEUDATORIES.

18. The Rajput Sirdars of the state have been giving little or no trouble lately, except in the case of the old offender, the Rao of Garhi, whose numerous grievances, however, against the Darbar were at length finally settled by yourself during your recent visit to Banswara, and it is to be hoped he will for the future thoroughly understand his posi tion and give no further cause for anxiety.

The various Bhil Chiefs, on the other hand, along the north-western border of Banswara have not yet been brought under proper control. They are still said to be in the habit of harbouring criminals in their villages and of living rather by plunder than by agriculture, though their depredations are much less frequent and on a much milder scale than formerly, and efforts are now being made by the Darbar to reduce them gradually to a better frame of mind.

THE BHILS.

19. Except on the Banswara-Pertabgarh border, the Bhils have been generally fairly well-behaved. In the district of Chilkari and the whole of the country bordering on the Bombay Presidency, there has been a very marked improvement lately in the conduct of the Bhils themselves and in the supervision exercised by the border officials.

EXTRADITION RULES BETWEEN PERTABGARH AND BANSWARA.

20. In last year's report it was mentioned that these rules were continuing to have a good effect. Since that time, however, several complaints have reached this office from the Pertabgarh side to the effect that the rules framed some three years ago are not working quite so satisfactorily as had been supposed and that border affrays are consequently on the increase. This matter is now being thoroughly investigated and will form the subject of a separate report.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

21. In this matter a certain amount of improvement is being made gradually. The number of cases of crime reported during the year to this office has certainly increased, but this, I think, rather points to the fact that more vigilance is being exercised in the detection and investigation of crime than that the actual amount of it has exceeded the average of former years.

INTERNAL BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

22. The hopes expressed on the subject of the settlement of boundary disputes amongst the Thakurs and between the Thakurs and the Darbar in last year's report, have been, I am sorry to say, only very partially realised: only a very few boundaries have been settled, and those not without a good deal of unnecessary delay and an exhibition of very bad feeling amongst the disputants. The Jagirdars are, as a rule, a very ignorant class in Banswara, and are always very suspicious of anything which savours of innovation or of interference on the part of the Darbar. Knowing that fact, the latter ought to have explained matters more thoroughly and have gone to work much more gradually and cautiously than they apparently did at the first. I hope, however, that some distinct understanding will be arrived at before long in this matter.

GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE.

23. Is being paid regularly, though the first instalment for the current year from Banswara is now some four months overdue. The Darbar has lately petitioned Government that the dates for paying in the half-yearly instalments may be changed from January and July to March and November for reasons specified in a report submitted to you from this office a few months ago.

PERTABGARH.

24. Mr. Framji Bheekaji, whose assumption of the management of the affairs of this state as confidential adviser to His Highness the Maharawal was noticed in last year's report, and who has lately entirely superseded the late Kamdar Muhamedi Beg, has been working very hard throughout the year to improve the administration, and owing partly to his own untiring energy and partly to the complete confidence reposed in his judgment by the Chief, he has met with a very large measure of success. He has worked off all arrears in both criminal and civil cases; has introduced the system of paying the police regularly every three months, having satisfied all claims against the Darbar up to date and has abolished the jamadari system, by which the sepoys have become really servants of the state instead of their respective

Jamadars as previously. He has also foundtime to make a tour through the district and to attempt a gradual improvement in the settlement and collection of the land revenue. I have paid several visits to Pertabgarh during the course of the year, and have been enabled to witness the gradual but sure improvement that is going on in every department of the state.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

25. The total income from all sources during the Sambat year ending 30th June 1885 was R2,72,187-12-9, while the expenditure amounted to R2,75,283-11-3. A debt of R29,306-6-9 was incurred, and R27,701-4-3 were paid towards the liquidation of old debts, while a recoverable balance of R26,210-10-3 remained uncollected. With regard to the general state of the finances, it may be remarked that the revenue has decreased very considerably of late years in consequence, as it is represented, of the prohibition by the Bombay Government of the sale of opium at the Samlaji fair in the Edar territory, and also of the British monopoly of the salt trade, the transit duty on which had to be abandoned. The steady fall, too, in the price of opium, one of the chief products of this part of the country, and the diversion of a good deal of the Guzarat traffic from its old route through Pertabgarh to the new route by the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, may be regarded as additional causes for the impoverishment of this State.

FORESTS.

26. One of the two students sent last year to Dehra Dunto be instructed in forestry has lately been very unfavourably reported on, both in point of health and of application to his studies. The Darbar is, therefore, thinking of removing him, and I have urged upon it the necessity of sending some more promising candidate in his place. The other student is reported to be making fair progress.

KUSHALGARH.

27. There is nothing very special to report with regard to this small principality. I have visited the town of Kushalgarh twice during the year, and have always found things in a very satisfactory condition. The ryots seem contented, and there appears to be very little crime, although nearly the whole of the population is composed of Bhils.

From the following facts may be gathered the condition of the finances, administration of justice and education at Kushalgarh.

The income for the year ending 30th June 1886 was S. S. R57,603-13-0, and the expenditure amounted to R56,069-2, leaving a surplus of R1,538-11-0.

The revenue from the various duties levied on import, export, and transit of merchandise, &c., amounted to R4,767-15-0.

Three hundred and five cases were disposed of by the criminal court, leaving 15 cases pending at the end of the year, and 106 cases by the civil court, involving R2,027-5-6, leaving 14 cases pending.

There were eight prisoners in the jail at the end of the year.

The daily attendance at the school is said to be 45 to 50 boys.

BORDER COURTS.

28. In the beginning of December last a Border Court was held at Thandla in Jhabua, and in conjunction with the Political Agent, Bhopawar, 50 cases in all were disposed of between Indore, Jhabua, Banswara, Kushalgarh, and Pertabgarh, some of which had been pending settlement for upwards of four and twenty years. R3,360-12-0 were awarded on the occasion.

At the end of the same month another Border Court was held at Sunth-Rampur, wherein conjunction with the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 125 cases in all, between Sunth, Baria, Kushalgarh, and Banswara, were settled, and R1,817-8-0 were awarded against the various states cencerned.

I am sorry to say that no meetings could be arranged during the cold weather, either with the Political Agent, Western Malwa, or the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, for the settlement of the various cases pending between the states under their charge in consequence of those officers having been otherwise engaged.

There are some 35 cases pending settlement between Banswara and Kushalgarh, and I intend to hold a Border Court about the beginning of next month for their disposal.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

29. There appear to be some 16 boundary disputes of more or less magnitude between Rutlam and Banswara, Kushalgarh and Rutlam, and Pertabgarh and Meywar. These have been pending settlement for a considerable length of time; and though only one, that between

Rutlam and Kushalgarh, is giving any serious trouble, yet it is very advisable that the whole of them should be settled as soon as possible.

On the Ranga boundary between Rutlam and Kushalgarh, which was settled and demarcated so far back as January 1885 by Mr. Evans-Gordon, no pillars have yet been erected by the Rutlam Darbar, though their appeal against the decision arrived at was rejected nearly a year ago, and though they have been repeatedly ordered to build pillars by the Political Agent for Western Malwa. The Kushalgarh share of the pillars was built some six month ago.

THE RESIDENT, MEYWAR.

30. Made a tour through Pertabgarh and Banswara territories in January last, and spent three days at each of the capitals. The Residency Surgeon also accompanied the Resident and inspected the dispensaries at Pertabgarh and Banswara.

PERIOD SPENT IN CAMP AND PLACES VISITED.

31. A period of 167 days has been spent in camp during the year and the distance travelled was 857 miles.

The following table shows the number of times each important place was visited :—

Pertabgarh	Four times	Chhaja	once
Arnod	once	Bhakea	„
Raipur	twice	Talwara	thrice
Banswara	ten times	Semalia	once
Khandu	twice	Pipalkhunt	twice
Garhi	once	Khania	once
Shergarh	twice	Narwali	twice
Motagam	once	Metwalla	once
Ghantol	„	Bhimsor	„
Arthana	twice	Kushalpara	„
Onwara	once	Sodalpur	„
Kushalgarh	twice	Mowrikhera	„
Tambesra	„		

A. F. PINHEY, *Lieutenant*,
Assistant Political Agent.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 2-P., dated Jodhpur, the 9th April 1887.

From—COLONEL PERCY W. POWLETT, *Resident, Western Rajputana States,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the report on the Western Rajputana states for 1886-87.

2. From April 4th to December 10th I was absent on furlough, and Colonel Peacock acted as Resident. I have been in charge during the rest of the year. Colonel Peacock supported the existing arrangements with persistency.

SEASON.

3. The rainfall at Jodhpur and Sirohi was average. At Jeysalmere and in Malani it was somewhat below the average. Consequently to the west and north-west crops were bad and grass was scanty. No distress was however apparent. The rabi crop has been greatly injured by frost, but before the frost the price of wheat was very high owing to the exports. Other grains are however at moderate prices, so the poor do not suffer, indeed the high price of wheat is certainly a benefit to the country.

4. During the year there was a mild visitation of cholera, which was brought from Pushkar by the pilgrims returning. The previous year it was due to a similar cause. Vaccination has continued to progress under the vigorous direction of Doctor Adams. The successful operations have increased 14 per cent. I consider the successful employment of local vaccinators, instead of the unsympathetic foreigners formerly used, extremely creditable to Dr. Adams. Sanitation has, also, under Dr. Adam's direction made great progress, and has extended beyond the city of Jodhpur to Pali and elsewhere.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. There has been no important change of Native officials during the year in any of the three states of Western Rajputana.

MARWAR.

COURTS.

6. Now that a full annual report is printed by the Darbar, giving all the details of administration, it is unnecessary for me to dwell on them at any length. I will notice the courts very briefly.

7. *The Mahakama khas*, or chief appellate court, disposed of a great deal of business, and left less work pending at the end of the year than there was the year before.

8. *Court of Sirdars* maintains its reputation. I receive few complaints.

9. *Jagirdars' Courts.*—Twenty-one Jagirdars have judicial powers. The greatest anxiety is manifested to obtain these powers, which apparently are not abused, for I rarely get a complaint. Every Jagirdar who exercises powers has a trained official who has passed an examination and seen the working of a regular court. Appeals go to the Sirdars' Court. They are not numerous, although the cases heard by the Jagirdars were more than 2,000.

10. *The Court of Bankruptcy* is a branch of the Sirdars' Court. Its object is to get Jagirdars involved in debt out of their difficulties. One hundred and fifty-two estates are now paying off their liabilities, which amounted to more than 8 lakhs of rupees. During the term of liquidation no fresh debts can be contracted.

11. *The Appellate Court* has diminished the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.

12. *Hakims' Court.*—The Hakims who now correspond with the Tahsildars of British territory, except that they do not collect the land revenue, have settled nearly 10,000 petty civil and criminal cases. Until within a recent period they settled none.

POST OFFICE.

13. The post offices are entirely in the hands of the Imperial Postal Department, according to the agreement reported two years ago. Eighteen additional village post offices were opened during the year, and there are now 55 offices in all. The runners are regularly escorted by the Jagirdar horse, and there have been no losses by dakaiti.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. The financial results of the year are again most satisfactory. The revenue, which amounted to R39,77,059, was in excess of the budget estimate. The expenditure, which was R32,61,260, was below the estimate. In this expenditure was included a lakh remitted to Bombay in anticipation of the expenses of Maharaj Sir Partap Singh's visit to England. The state owes only five lakhs of the twenty-two spent on railway construction, and it has R3,44,176 in the Treasury as cash balance.

15. The salt revenue, now supervised by a young educated Jodhpur official, has increased in his hands from an average of R3,20,000 to R4,17,000 last year. The price is not enhanced, as it used to be, by fraudulent cesses or monopolies, and the increase of revenue is due entirely to improved management.

CUSTOMS.

16. The customs were superintended up to August by the late Mr. Hewson, from then to December by Maharaj Sir Partap Singh, and afterwards by Major Fraser.

17. The net income from customs is estimated at R9,55,000 for the past year. By a revision of the tariff, duties to the annual value of R17,300 were given up last year. From the 1st of April of current year the duty on iron, amounting to R32,000 and R10,000 miscellaneous, were remitted, while the only enhancement was on mowah, used in making spirit. The great improvement in this branch of the revenue is due to the officers, Mr. Hewson and Major Loch, who have had charge of it; the former who organized the department, and whose devotion to duty shortened his life, would not willingly have undertaken the work if not permitted to let the people benefit from the prosperity of the revenue. Mr. Hewson's successor, Major Fraser, I know, will keep this object in view and gradually eliminate everything objectionable from the tariff or the practices of the department.

PUBLIC WORKS.

18. *Railway.*—During the year R6,18,428 has been spent on the Pachbhadra extension. Up to date the total capital sunk on the Marwar Branch Railway amounts to R21,96,215, or close on R22,00,000.

19. The railway has paid 11·93 per cent. during the past year, or all but 12 per cent. on the capital outlay. It is not likely that the Pachbhadra extension will be so profitable. But we may fairly expect 7 per cent. The state thus possesses the very best protection against severe famine, not only through the increased facility of importing grain, but also in possessing a property on which a large loan may at any time be raised.

20. *Other works.*—The State courts and offices is a great work begun during the year. It is to be regarded as a Jubilee work. Its design was furnished by Colonel Jacob of Jaipur. The architecture is of the elegant style common in Rajputana, and will be a great ornament to the suburbs of Jodhpur. Its estimated cost is three and a half lakhs of rupees.

21. The Jodelao canal completed during the year will supply a large increase to the water available for the city and its suburbs. It has been economically constructed at a cost of R30,000.

22. The Paota tank has been made to hold this additional water; for, instead of, as heretofore, the difficulty being to obtain sufficient water for the city, the question now is how to store all the water which can be brought to it. The Paota tank has cost only R30,000, a very moderate sum, considering the amount of water it is expected to hold.

23. Another work deserving special notice is the cleansing of the Phulelao tank, an offensive cess-pool, which, owing to its situation, was difficult to drain. The purification is an immense advantage to the city.

24. Large sums are being spent on gardens at Jodhpur. This, I think, is to be regretted, as the soil is such that the result is not likely to be commensurate with the outlay. Many other minor works have been carried out by Mr. Home during the year. His services to the Darbar are such that I can but regret very much that his pay is not much higher than it is. He is Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the railway, and besides the construction of the latter, costing last year more than 6 lakhs, he has planned or directed and carried out economically work costing 3½ lakhs more.

LAND REVENUE.

25. The land revenue yielded R6,87,000, against R6,55,000 the previous year. A system of granting receipts to payers of revenue, and an improved manner of compiling the rent-roll, have been introduced. The land revenue system introduced under the direction of Major Loch continues to work well. No complaints reach me. Information is being collected, and

records prepared for a regular settlement, but no villages have been assessed. The field survey is completed.

INSPECTION.

26. Inspection of Jagirdar and Pargana courts, of Hakumats and Thanas has been carried out during the year. Compared with what existed not long ago, an astonishing degree of regularity has been attained.

REGULATIONS.

27. I mentioned last year that manuals for five courts or departments had been compiled. Mr. Hardial Singh has prepared three more, *i.e.*—

1. Rules for Thanadars.
2. Rules for Military Department (regarding recruiting, dismissals, punishment, pay, &c.)
3. Code of Criminal Procedure.

BOUNDARY AND LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

28. Before the commencement of the present year the demarcation of jagir and rent-free village boundaries in four parganas was completed. Work is proceeding in five parganas thus:—

	Completed.	In progress.	Remaining.	Total.
Pachbhadra	99	3	...	102
Jalor	93	56	111	260
Sanchor	52	26	130	208
Siwana	30	15	95	140
Shiv-Sankra	30	44	8	82

29. The settlement records are in progress and the field survey complete, except in villages which have lately lapsed to the state.

CRIMINAL TRIBES AND DAKAITI REPRESSION.

30. There has been a serious increase of dakaiti. It occurred in the first three quarters of the year. During the last quarter it was less than usual. This was due to the execution of the famous dakait Padia mentioned in last year's report. He and a noted follower were arrested and hanged in Godwar, where the greater number of cases occurred. Thus—

	Dakaitis.	Highway robberies.	Loss.
			R
Godwar	30	23	3,600
(Elsewhere) Sojat	2	2	1,400
Jálor	2	4	5,200
Pachbhadra	4	5	6,535
Nágore	...	14	2,421
Siwána	1	1	823
Shiv	1	...	254
Shergarh	1	...	1,452
Jaswantpura	...	2	87
Sánchor	...	1	824
Márot	...	4	4,124
Merta	2	2	577
Jodhpur	1	...	800
Phalodi	...	1	226
Náwa	...	1	130
Didwána	...	7	1,157
Parbatsar	...	2	368
Bilára	...	2	182
Jaitáran	...	1	425
Total (Marwar)	44	72	30,585
Malani	5	6	5,941
Sirohi	6	20	1,353
GRAND TOTAL	55	98	37,879

31. In the course of the year 10 dakaits have been convicted by the Court of Vakils and punished, 14 have been convicted and released on security, 28 have been convicted by the Marwar courts. Kishori Lál, the Durbár Superintendent of Dakaiti Suppression, has done

excellently. He has elucidated a number of cases, made many arrests, and recovered a great deal of stolen property. One of the best worked out and most important cases in the year was one which occurred in Malani. The offenders were traced by Malani Police and Thakurs to Jeysalmere territory, and found to belong chiefly to the village of Rajgarh. They were arrested, convicted, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. This is, I think, the first time that a band of Jeysalmere dakaits has been properly punished. It must be attributed to the presence in Malani of Colonel Peacock when the dakaiti occurred.

32. The detail of the dakaits convicted and sentenced and those released on security is as follows:

	Convicted and sentenced.	Convicted but not sentenced.
Rajputs	13	1
Báoris	3	4
Minás	6	...
Bhils	2	1
Játs	2	...
Chárans	1	1
Kaem Khánis	3	7
Náeks	1	..
Chákar	1	...
Mussulman	3	...
Others (Kalal, Dholi, and Brahmin)	3	...
TOTAL	38	14

MALANI.

33. I spent two weeks of the cold weather in Malani. I regret that I am unable to report the completion of the boundary survey. However, only 23 out of 493 villages remain undemarcated. Heinous crime has increased in Malani, while cattle and other thefts have largely diminished. Some dakaitis and thefts were well elucidated, and influential supporters of crime were punished. A criminal statement is attached.

34. The education of young Jágirdárs in Malani goes on progressing. In the Jasol school there are 28 Rajputs and in the Balmere there are 22. Three new schools have been opened at Sindri, Gudha, and Chotan. In these new schools there are 20 Rajputs.

SIROHI.

35. According to the Darbar reports the Sirohi revenue has fallen far short of last year's. But I am not able to check the figures, and I have some reason to believe them under-stated. I cannot account for the large decrease in land revenue, customs, and miscellaneous.

36. Boundary settlement has not prospered well in Sirohi. Doctor Stratton took over the work in the cold weather, but owing to the contumacious behaviour of the Raipur and Magriwara Thakurs little could be effected in spite of his earnest efforts. However, his very full and clear expositions of cases will be very valuable.

37. The introduction of a new customs system into the state caused some complications during the year. Probably the Darbar gave the Thakurs substantial cause for apprehension. Though the main difficulty seems to have been overcome, yet the new system cannot be said to be fairly started, and I reserve comment on it till next year.

38. Abu Road station, which is in village Kharari, has often been difficult to arrange for, owing to the constant quarrels between the Darbar and Sahiban Jamat Singh, within whose Jagir it is situated. During the year Jamat Singh agreed to give up his land for a perpetual pension, and the Darbar has taken possession.

JEYSALMERE.

39. The badness of the season has prevented progress in Jeysalmere. The revenue according to figures furnished has fallen off thus—

	1886.	1885.
Land Revenue	7,200	49,241
Customs and Salt	1,07,178	1,25,394
Courts	1,976	17,858
Miscellaneous	23,000	23,235

The expenditure was Rs. 1,74,300.

TOUR.

40. I was in camp from December 30th to March 4th, or 65 days altogether. I visited Malani, Jeysalmere, Dewalati, and Sirohi. At Jeysalmere I saw many Sirdars and endeavoured to arouse them to the necessity of discouraging theft and robbery in their estates. At Abu I was 20 days occupied with Sirohi business. Colonel Peacock, when Resident, made a tour in Malani, Western Marwar and Sirohi, and spent two weeks at Ajmere in disposing of Court of Vakils' cases.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

41. In September His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur visited Poona, and had interviews with His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. In November His Highness saw His Excellency the Viceroy at Marwar Junction, which Lord Dufferin was passing.

42. In December the Agent to the Governor-General came with his camp and staff to Jodhpur, where the Maharaja entertained a large party including General Keatinge and other visitors for several days.

43. The Jubilee festival was duly observed at the three capitals, and handsome Jubilee grants were made to the Imperial Institute and Lady Dufferin's Fund.

44. At the end of March Maharaj Sir Partap Singh set off for England accompanied by Captain Bruce-Hamilton.

45. Major Fraser arrived in December to take charge of the Maharaj Konwar. He has also undertaken to supervise the land revenue and the customs, and to give assistance in other ways.

46. Major Wyllie has been appointed to demarcate the border between Marwar and Meywar, and began his enquiry in December.

47. The Pachbhadra line of railway exension from the Luni was opened on the 23rd March.

48. Mr. Oldham, of the Geological Survey, made a tour through much of Jeysalmere and Western Marwar in the cold weather in hopes of finding coal. Some very curious fossils and lignite were discovered, but no coal.

49. The tendency to reversion to disorder, which I noticed last year, was slightly manifested in both Marwar and Sirohi. In Dewalati the Thakurs of Karara practically set the Darbar at defiance, and cultivated land in spite of prohibition, and the Thakurs of Magriwara in Sirohi made preparations for going into outlawry on account of a boundary decision. The Karara party has been punished. The Magriwara case has been kept pending, and will not be decided until all appearance of threatening dakaiti has passed away.

50. The death of Mr. Francis Hewson was the event which during the year most affected the interests of Marwar. He first came to Marwar in November 1882 to take charge of and reform the Customs Department. In a very few months the main abuses had been abolished, a single Import or Export duty had taken the place of all the numerous cesses which before prevailed; peculators had been detected and punished; an effectual system of check had been instituted, and the department re-organised. The effect was immediate. The revenue increased by several lakhs, and without disregarding the interests of the Darbar, large reductions in the tariff became possible. This reform will be of permanent benefit to Marwar, and its success has much affected the action of neighbouring states.

51. After about a year and a half's work in Marwar, during which time he aided the Darbar in much besides the customs, Mr. Hewson went on furlough to Europe, and did not return to Marwar till April 1886. Some months of hard work in the Foreign Office had weakened him, and he was little fit for the trying work which he undertook. The supervision of the customs had ceased to be onerous, but Mr. Hewson, in addition to the customs, took charge of the land revenue and the settlement, both land revenue and boundary. He also became guardian to the Maharaj Konwar, and into all his duties he threw his whole energy. His health suffered in consequence, and when in July he was attacked by typhoid fever, he was ill able to contend with the disease. It is thought, however, that he would have recovered if he would have allowed himself perfect rest. But his work was always on his mind, and he could not be kept from it sufficiently. He died at Bombay on the 10th of August. His devotion to work, disregard of emolument and comfort, his activity, courage, and conscientiousness have made an impression in Marwar, which will help to establish a higher standard of official duty in the state—an effect which he would value infinitely more than the respect to his memory which has been shown by giving his name to a hospital and a girls' school.

Comparative Statement showing cases of Dakaitis, &c., in Malani.

Description of cases.	1885.	1886.	Remarks.
Dakaiti	2	5	4 persons convicted and sentenced.
Highway robbery	5	6	
Murder	2	5	11 persons convicted and sentenced.
Cattle-theft	95	70	52 persons convicted and sentenced.
Other „	66	61	
Total .	170	147	

Jodhpur,
The 9th April 1887.

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1887.

Agency.	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees.	Appeals to Higher Court.					
							Remaining at the close of last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
						R a. p.						
Western Rajputana States Residency.	39	66	105	84	21	11,533 5 6	7	14	21	7	3	11

Jodhpur,
The 9th April 1887.

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1887.

Period.	Dakaiti.	Dakaiti with wounding.	Dakaiti with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of stolen cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1886	10	...	1	5	1	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	4	...	6	42
Do. 30th September 1886 . . .	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Do. 31st December 1886 . . .	6	...	2	4	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	28
Do. 31st March 1887	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Total .	22	...	3	12	1	1	15	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	8	...	11	84

Jodhpur,
The 9th April 1887.

P. W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 43 G., dated Jaipur, the 12th April 1887.

From—F. HENVEY, Esq., C.S., *Resident, Eastern Rajputana States,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Eastern Rajputana states of which I held political charge throughout 1886-87.

JAIPUR.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

2. The usual table is given below—

Month.		Rainfall in 1886-87	Average of ten years.
April	1886	...	0·13
May	„	0·34	0·65
June	„	1·61	2·48
July	„	10·37	7·40
August	„	4·83	7·46
September	„	1·08	3·74
October	„	1·01	0·39
November	„	0·02	0·06
December	„	...	0·28
January	1887	0·72	0·46
February	„	...	0·17
March	„	0·01	0·09
	Total	19·99	23·31

Hence the rainfall was below the average and it was very light in the later months of autumn. The crop of *moth* generally failed, and the tanks were insufficiently filled. Again, in the winter the showers were scanty and partial, and excessive frosts did much harm to the growing corn.

The consequence of all this is seen in rising prices—

	1886.		1887.		
	s.	*c.*	*s.*	*c.*	
Wheat	16	8	13	0	per rupee.
Barley	29	0	25	4	„
Jowar	31	8	24	8	„
Gram	30	0	24	0	„

There is, however, no sign or apprehension of anything like distress. Our hopes are staked upon the coming monsoon, for stocks are believed to be low, and, although the granaries of Haraoti, are not far off, we cannot easily get at them for want of good and cheap communications.

PROMINENT EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

3. On the 16th and 17th February 1887 the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress was celebrated with splendour and enthusiasm. The Maharaja gave one lakh of rupees to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the medical relief of women in India, and announced in Darbar that he remitted to the agricultural classes arrears of fines, compensation, and process fees, amounting to not less than twelve lakhs of rupees. His Highness was much gratified by the intimation that his salute had been raised from 17 to 19 guns as a personal distinction, and he also rejoiced to hear that his trusted Councillor, Babu Kanti Chunder Mukerji, had received from the British Government the title of Rao Bahadur.

On the 21st February 1887 Sir Edward Bradford, then Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, opened the Albert Hall. This building was founded by the late Maharaja Ram Singh in 1876 in commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Jaipur. It is intended to serve as a public hall, library and Museum, and it is likely to become an exceedingly popular institution, not only from the interest of the objects displayed to view, but also because of the beauty of the building and its excellent situation in the Ram Nawaz gardens, close to the city of Jaipur.

FEUDATORY CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF JAIPUR.

4. The relations between the Darbar and the subordinate Chieftains of the state continue to be good. In honour of the Jubilee the Maharaja bestowed the title of "Bahadur" on Rao Raja Madho Singh, of Sikar, who possesses a rich and powerful principality in Shekhawati and who is distinguished for the success of his administration. The title of "Bahadur" was also given, in the same way, to Thakur Gobind Singh, of Chomu. This gentleman is the first among the nobles of Jaipur. He is a Councillor and he bears a character which is in every respect worthy of his rank.

The affairs of the Raja of Khetri led to some difficulty during the year. This chief holds of the British Government the pargana of Kot Putli, which was given to his ancestor for services rendered to Lord Lake. Among the zamindars of the pargana there are many Rajputs of the Tuar race, who have held their lands from time immemorial and whose forefathers sat as Hindu Emperors at Delhi. Some of these men complained at the Residency that their rights had been disregarded by the Khetri officials, that their revenue had been unduly raised, and that numerous exactions had been imposed upon them. The British Government, though holding the sovereignty of Kot Putli, looks to Jaipur for the primary control of the pargana, and the remonstrances of the Tuar zamindars were accordingly made over to the Darbar for enquiry and disposal. The investigation was conducted with care and impartiality. The Darbar decided that the zamindars had cause of complaint and the Raja of Khetri was given the choice, either of re-arranging his demands so as to satisfy the ryots, or of reverting to the ancient system of actual division of the crops which had been superseded by leases renewed at short periods and at ever-growing rates. The Raja, who is not without prudence and good intentions, contrived to come to terms with the cultivators; and, for the present, quarrels between the parties have ceased, though it may become necessary at no distant time to undertake a regular settlement of the land revenue of Kot Putli.

The embarrassments of the Rao Raja of Uniara were mentioned in the 37th paragraph of last report. Rao Raja Sangram Singh, head of the Naruka sub-clan, died without issue on the 20th September 1886. He had adopted and nominated as his successor his brother, a child about two years old. This nomination was recognised by the Maharaja; and, as the estate is heavily indebted, it was determined to depute a trustworthy officer as manager and controller of the finances. The yearly income of Uniara is about ₹1,60,000. The expenditure has been cut down to ₹1,07,771, leaving a saving of ₹52,229 per annum for the liquidation of debts. The creditors have been ordered to produce their accounts within a specified time, and, as soon as the accounts are examined and passed, the Darbar will advance money, on mild conditions, to the estate to pay off the debts.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. There has been no alteration in the machinery of Government. The Council is composed of the departments and members named on the margin. One remarkable change for the better requires notice. It has been recognised as one of the duties appertaining to high appointments that the heads of departments should inspect the offices which they control. Hence Pandit Moti Lal made a tour with the view of examining the actual working of the arrangements in force for the assessment and collection of revenue. Pandit Maharaja Kishen visited the provincial courts with results which will be described further on. I induced the chief member of Council, Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji, to meet me at Sambhar, where we looked into some disputes, which, though of a petty kind, had led to never-ending correspondence. Half an hour's discussion on the spot was enough to put matters in train of adjustment.

Foreign, &c., &c.
Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mukerji.
Thakur Govind Singh Bahadur of Chomu.
Judicial.
Thakur Sawant Singh of Bagru.
Pandit Maharaja Kishen.
Revenue.
Thakur Pratab Singh of Diggi.
Pandit Moti Lal.

FINANCE.

6. The revenues of the state are not growing—

		₹
In 1884 the income was		52,27,868
In 1885 it was		56,35,371
For 1886 the figures are	estimated	55,92,778
	actual	53,51,345

Expenditure, however, has been reduced in proportion, the figures for 1886 being—

Estimate	55,93,406 and 120 gold mohurs.
Actuals	52,77,825 and 87 gold mohurs.

I am informed that about six lakhs were handed over to the Maharaja, to be placed in the reserve treasury, but this sum represents the accumulated surplus of former years.

In a country where the revenue is extensively collected in kind, that is by actual division of the crops, it is natural that, when the agricultural season has been poor, the income of the state should not expand.

The figures of the Customs Department for the Sambat year 1942 show some increase. The total was—

In weight	Mds. 9,26,458
In value	₹ 7,83,593
Compared with, in Sambat 1941—	
In Weight	Mds 8,44,755
In Value	₹ 6,82,421

The total increase, including miscellaneous items, called "Sewai Sigha" is shown as ₹1,04,822.

Apparently Jaipur exports, both in weight and value, a little more than it imports. The value of the imports is ₹3,79,064, or at the rate of 2 annas 5 pies per head of a population of, say, 2½ millions.

JUDICIAL.

7. I have already said that Pandit Maharaj Kishen made a tour for the inspection of the provincial courts. He was enabled thereby to enforce obedience to instructions issued for the guidance of Magistrates and Police, and to detect errors needing correction, such for example as the irregular and prolonged detention of prisoners who should have been set free on bail pending appeals, the heavy manacling of prisoners, the detention during holidays of prisoners whose terms had expired, and so forth. Maharaj Kishen has done good work in other directions. He has compiled and re-arranged his circulars, and he has laid before the Council the following draft regulations:—

(1) Rules of civil procedure.
(2) List of offences, with terms of imprisonment.
(3) Regulations as to stamps and court fees.
(4) Law of limitation.

He suggested, and it was ruled on his recommendation that, in order to relieve the Appellate Court of the pressure of business, all decisions by Munsiffs that might be upheld by the Dewani Court, should be appealed direct to the Council, and not to the Appellate Court.

The most remarkable result, however, achieved by Pandit Maharaj Kishen is shown in Appendix I, which gives the civil and criminal statistics of all the courts of the Jaipur State for the year 1886. It will be seen that the civil courts disposed of 12,427, and the criminal courts ₹17,347 cases, and that only 500 civil cases and 310 criminal cases were left pending at the close of the year.

The Police do not appear to have been very successful in the recovery of stolen property' for, in 1,994 cases reported to the Thanas, only ₹4,263 were recovered out of ₹1,09,800 stolen: and in Jaipur city ₹2,400 were recovered out of ₹30,000.

The Appellate Court has been strengthened by the retirement, on pension, of Moulvi Hayat Ali, and by the appointment of Haji Mahomed Ali, who had served with distinction as Nazim of Shekhawati.

HEINOUS OFFENCES.

8. The year has been generally free from offences of a serious or turbulent character. No cases of sati, infanticide, or attacks on the Government mails have been reported. The Darbar return shows only 3 dakaitis and 4 cases of poisoning.

There have been one or two affrays between border villages: and the Uniara estate was lately the scene of an organised dakaiti which is now under investigation.

Robberies of trifling sums are not infrequent, and it is probable that the number of such offences and of cattle thefts on a small scale which reach the ears of the Thanadars is much less than the number of crimes which are really committed. But, speaking generally, there is a notable absence of those occurrences which signify a lax administration and a disorganised society. For this tranquillity we are in a great degree indebted to the excellent distribution of the Frontier Police, which was effected some years ago.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

9. The daily average of prisoners was 986, though the Jail is intended to hold about 500.

It has been my constant object to impress upon the Darbar the necessity for providing more accommodation, and I am glad to say that this is going to be done. The Darbar has undertaken to build a new jail outside the Chandpole gate of the city, at a cost of ₹1,13,000. The new jail is to have three separate enclosures, *i.e.*, one for civil prisoners, one for under-trial prisoners, and the third for short-term prisoners. Notwithstanding the overcrowding, the health of the prisoners is stated to have been good. There were 40 deaths, and out of these 4 were lunatics, 10 came in very ill from the lock-up, and died a few days after admission, and the rest had not been a year in jail.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been affected by the outbreak which took place at the close of the last year (*vide* paragraph 10 of Report for 1885-86), but strict discipline has brought them into better order.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

10. I alluded to the Minas in paragraph 12 of last report. The closer this question is examined, the more thorny it becomes. Though we have Bowreahs and Moghias in easily manageable numbers, we have not to deal in the case of the Minas with professional criminals who are recognised and can be segregated and treated as such, but with a people who were once masters of the country and who now avenge themselves upon society for political degradation and for loss of land. Hence there are good Minas and bad Minas; there are Minas who are honest zamindars and there are Minas who hold land as a screen behind which they can pursue avocations of another kind: there are Minas who serve as useful watchmen and Minas who use their opportunities as watchmen to steal the cattle of their own villages, and then make money by negotiating with confederates for the restoration of the stolen property: lastly, there are Minas who are ready for any dangerous and desperate adventure, and who would lead parties of dakaits into neighbouring states if it were not for the energy and vigilance of the border Police.

The duties of Superintendent Narain Singh are so heavy and multifarious that it has been found practically impossible to charge him with the work of enquiring into the circumstances and providing for the settlement of thousands of people spread all over the state. Accordingly, the Darbar has put the matter into the hands of a *Tazimi* Sardar, named Bahadur Singh. He is now preparing a list of the Mina families dwelling in each village whether *khalsa* or *jagir*: and he has already gone over the Nizamat of Torawati which is one of the principal Mina centres. He has received orders to ascertain, in consultation with Tahsil officers and *jagirdars*, what arrangements can be introduced for giving Minas who have no means, or insufficient means of livelihood, culturable land on indulgent terms, and for making advances of *Takavi* to enable them to start fairly in agriculture. He has also to find out what able-bodied Minas are willing to take service under the Raj.

It may also be prudent to improve the status of chaukidars and to encourage those whose villages are kept free from thefts; since there can be little doubt from what is generally heard that the criminal Minas, being debarred from distant excursions, are now at work nearer home.

These are measures which will take some time to consider and elaborate. But, although interesting from an administrative point of view, they do not press. The difficulty is one confined almost entirely to the internal districts of Jaipur, and it does not at present materially affect the condition of neighbouring states.

SMUGGLING.

11. Opium may not be exported, without special permission, from Jaipur to British territory, and under the orders of the Darbar the prohibition extends even to the Native states of the Punjab. These orders were grossly and fraudulently disregarded by both traders and customs officials. Punjabi traders were allowed to take away as much opium as they required on passes made out for Ulwar whence the goods could be easily run into the Punjab. Information given simultaneously to me and to the Deputy Commissioner of Gurgaon led to the discovery of an extensive system of contraband traffic which had been carried on in this way, especially from the Eastern Nizamat of Hindon. Some seizures of opium were made. The Darbar at once understood the gravity of the case and acted with praiseworthy vigour. Several of the traders were caught and punished for fraud; the Nazim of Hindon and the Head of the Customs Department have been removed from their posts; and an example has been made of a large number of subordinate officials who must have been guilty of either culpable neglect or dishonesty in accepting as *bonâ-fide* merchants of Ulwar men who were notoriously Punjabis, wearing the Punjabi dress, speaking the Punjabi dialect, and trading to and from the Punjab.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

12. In the calendar year 1886, 11 cases were tried by the Resident as District Magistrate. The following is a list of them:—

Criminal breach of trust	1
Theft	1
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace	1
Attempt to receive an illegal gratification as a public servant	1
Voluntarily causing hurt	3
Assault	1
Mischief	1
Quitting a railway carriage while the train was in motion	1
Being drunk on duty	1
TOTAL	11

Fourteen persons were prosecuted, eight were convicted and the rest discharged or acquitted.

Among the accused there were seven European British subjects of whom two were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and two were fined.

The cases in which European British subjects were sentenced to imprisonment were, in both instances, remarkably bad. In one, a man in search of work lodged with a hospitable engine-driver and absconded with all the cash he could lay hands on. He got six months'.

In the other, a carriage examiner at Phalera amused himself by wantonly stabbing and killing a heifer. He had no excuse whatever for his conduct but attempted to prove an *alibi*, which defence entirely failed. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and fine of ₹50. On appeal, the High Court remitted about one-third of the term of imprisonment. To those who know the feelings of the Chiefs and people of Rajputana upon this subject, nothing need be said as to the effect produced by wanton kine killing along the line of railway. It is bad enough that cattle should be accidentally destroyed owing to want of fencing.

COURT OF VAKILS.

13. Appendix II shows the work of the court in dealing with cases prosecuted by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

The total work was as follows:—

Cases from previous year	37
Admitted during the year	60
Cases disposed of	77
Returned to the Thagi Department	4
Cases pending	16
Persons accused	111
„ convicted	38
„ released	63
„ died	2
„ returned to Thagi Department	4
„ awaiting trial	4

It may be necessary to explain the large proportion of men released to men convicted. This arises from the peculiar jurisdiction and procedure of the court. Offences such as dakaiti are carefully prosecuted by the Thagi and Dakaiti Department; and hence in such cases convictions are generally secured and the sentences passed by the court are heavy, *e.g.*—

Imprisonment for life		1
Ditto	14 years	3
Ditto	12 years	1
Ditto	10 years	6
Ditto	7 years	3
Ditto	5 years	17
Ditto	3 years	1
Ditto	1 year	6
	TOTAL	38

But where the charges are brought by the people of one state against the people of another, the court is moved, because the states cannot agree. Prosecutions are laid without much regard to legal proof, and as the evidence often consists of little more than the carrying of a track, which can be as easily disputed as it is easily invented (*vide* para. 13 of last report) acquittals are often the result. In like manner claims for compensation amounted to ₹3,823-4-6 but only ₹1,084-13-4 were awarded.

It is not to be inferred that there is frequently a failure of justice. On the contrary, I am persuaded that the fault lies with those who recklessly accuse their neighbours with the view of diverting blame from themselves. For example, when a cattle-theft is committed in a village of the Dosa Nizamat of Jaipur, nothing is more simple and convenient than to say that the criminals are villagers of Ulwar. The court, however, examines such accusations with close scrutiny and very often rejects them.

The accounts of the Treasurer connected with advances made on behalf of the states under decrees of court were enquired into during the year, and it was found that, contrary to orders, compound interest had in some instances been charged. This has now been put right; arrears have been paid up, and the sums still outstanding against states are in nearly all cases of recent date and all of trifling amount. There is one demand against Dholepur for R85-12-4 principal and interest, on account of an advance made at the end of March 1885. The Darbar has been asked to settle this petty claim at once.

COTTON PRESS.

14. The Press has been successfully and profitably managed. The total capital outlay was R2,36,45

The press began working in December 1885, and the number of bales pressed were as follows:—

	Number of bales.
In December 1885	423
During 1886	27,623

The income amounted to R1,04,361 and the net profit to R58,155, not making any allowance for wear and tear.

About 30 men, women, and boys find employment daily.

The differential duty which was levied on the export of impressed cotton from the state has been abolished and the charge for pressing has been reduced from R4 to R3-8 per bale.

PUBLIC AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

15. As the Executive Engineer submits a separate report, only the main facts will be noticed here with special reference to their bearing upon the financial and administrative management of the state.

Colonel Jacob has controlled an expenditure of R10,81,940, or nearly one-fifth of the whole expenditure of the state. Out of this large sum 7½ lakhs are devoted to works, repairs, improvements, and public buildings, while R2,80,592 have been spent on irrigation. As a mere investment of money, it is evident that this last is a profitable speculation, for the return from water rates and increased share of produce, &c., is estimated at R2,01,600. Comparing this sum with R26,68,544, the total expenditure on irrigation since 1868, we conclude that the tanks and canals of Jaipur yield over 7 per cent. on the aggregate outlay since the foundation of the department. In a dry season, such as we have lately had, the value of irrigation to the cultivator is beyond calculation. The area watered was 85,286 bighas. The Tori Sagar, near Malpura, is in full working order and the Buchara tank has likewise been completed for the advantage of the Kot Putli pargana. I do not rest the claim of these tanks and lakes to appreciation solely upon their value as protective measures against famines, for, although every grain is worth much in seasons of drought, still at such times a populous state must in the main depend for its supplies upon importation, and a railway tapping the grain stores of Kota would do more to fill the markets of Jaipur than any number of canals. But any one who saw or heard of the peasants struggling for water at the close of last rainy season would understand that in a dry country the greater the area irrigated the less is the risk of the villages becoming devastated by the exodus of the cultivators. The Darbar has now learnt that its direct interest lies in the extension of these operations.

The Albert Hall is nearly finished, and the Hindon Road towards Kerauli which has been completed is a line of communication that was much wanted.

FORESTS.

16. Since the departure of Mr. E. MacA. Moir in the spring of 1886, forest operations have been entrusted to Bhai Sadhu Singh, Forest Ranger. Mr. Moir proposed to have 214 square miles, or 1,37,000 acres, as state reserves, and to close some 12,700 acres against all sorts of grazing, 52,000 acres against goats, sheep, and camels, and 72,200 against avoidable damage. He divided the area into four ranges comprising 47 reserves.

The policy of the Darbar is, while approving generally of Mr. Moir's plans, to advance with the caution required in a country where forest rules are not familiar to the people, and where rights are complicated and vaguely defined. The process is naturally slow. It consists

first, of demarcation, and *next*, of enquiry into rights and privileges through the revenue officers, after which the tracts are handed over to the Forest Department. Thus, the Darbar has sanctioned the formation of 18 reserves near Jaipur; but, although 13,885 acres have been marked out, only 2,294 acres have actually come under control.

I attach great importance to this gradual and prudent movement, for, when it is found that forests may be formed without oppressing the people and with advantage to the Darbar, the work will grow rapidly enough, whereas hasty and ill considered steps at the outset would most certainly evoke discontent and bring operations to a stand-still. Sadhu Singh's heart is in his labours, and I consider the fact that not a single complaint of his conduct has reached this office to be sufficient evidence of the sagacity with which he is proceeding under the supervision of Colonel Jacob. Something has been done in the way of sowing jungle seeds, establishing nurseries, and planting *panni* grass in sandy wastes.

Date culture has also occupied attention with fair hopes of eventual success.

The students continue their course at the Dehra school.

EDUCATION.

17. A stimulus has been given to education in Jaipur by the appointment of Babu Haridas, formerly of the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, to succeed Babu Dinanath as Principal of the College and Head of the Department.

Improvement is manifested in several ways:—

(1) Four additional Inspectors have been appointed at a monthly cost of ₹148. Formerly there was only one Inspector, and it was quite impossible for him to do the work satisfactorily.

(2) The classes of the collegiate school have been re-organised and the establishment has been strengthened by the appointment of 3 English and 3 Hindu teachers and 6 Moulvis at an aggregate increased cost of ₹151 per mensem.

(3) The Darbar has sanctioned an additional teacher for each of the ten Nizamat schools at an increased monthly expenditure of ₹178-10.

(4) An attempt is being made to foster and encourage indigenous schools by means of a simple system of grants-in-aid. These schools are rude and elementary, but they fulfil a useful function, for almost all the present staff of patwaris, kanungos, and other village officers get their primary education in the Hindi *Chatsalas*. The policy of the Darbar is to bring the *Chatsalas* and *Maktabs* into line with the primary schools. Hence 120 schools have been chosen and ₹174 per mensem have been allotted for small grants-in-aid varying from one rupee to three rupees per mensem, and at present without any strict terms, except so far as the general character and popularity of the school are concerned. As the Principal remarks, "a steady and gradual improvement of these schools will be aimed at with as little interference with their personnel or curriculum as possible. The chief object in view at present is to get these schools firmly established by grants-in-aid, their improvement and elevation to a higher standard will be an object of subsequent endeavours."

Pains have also been taken to classify the schools upon a methodical plan, *vide* the Appendices Nos. III, IV, and V attached to this report.

Hitherto the practice has been to treat the Maharaja's College as a single institution with the Rajput School and Sanskrit College attached: whereas the College in fact contains within the same four walls the following numerous branches:—

	Department.	No. on rolls.	Cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
			₹ a.	
I. The College proper .	English	7	611 0	The pupils read for the F.A. examination.
	Persian Arabic.	14	45 8	The pupils read for the Munshi and Moulvi examination at the Punjab University.
	Sanskrit College.	115	53 9	
		136		
II. Collegiate School .	English.	480		The higher classes read for the Entrance examination. In this department literature, &c., is taught in Hindi, while English forms the second language.
	Anglo-vern.	234		
	Persian	387	16 11	
	Sanskrit	152		
		1,253		
III. Rajput School .		35	122	

Owing, perhaps, to past defects the College has not hitherto achieved a success in University examinations commensurate with the cost incurred by the state. Two candidates sent up for the First Arts examination passed, and have been granted scholarships of R20 per mensem, but one candidate failed for the Munshi Fazil Examination of the Punjab University: and two out of three failed for the Munshi Alim examination. For the Munshi examination results were better, since seven passed out of eight, but the Collegiate school succeeded in passing only two out of seven candidates for the Entrance examination in Calcutta.

The Rajput School is expensive, and not altogether satisfactory. The average attendance is always poor. The problem is how to get steady work out of boys who are well off and therefore lack the ordinary incentives to exertion. This problem is not quite solved even in Europe: and the pleasure-loving Rajput may, perhaps, plead that he is not singular in preferring his horse, lance, and gun to primers and the rule-of-three.

Certainly the Darbar does what it can to encourage learning, not only by liberal scholarships, but also by apprenticing successful students to the departments of state and employing them as soon as they have shown themselves to be of use.

Provision for educating the masses is supplied by the following institutions:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the roll.	Remarks.
Primary schools in Jaipur and the Nizamats	31	1,175	
Primary schools supported by private persons	22	420	These are maintained by Jagirdars and other rich men.
Indigenous aided schools	120	2.907	These are the schools provided for in the scheme recently sanctioned.
Indigenous unaided schools	144	3,849	
Female schools	9	681	
Total	326	9,032	

The cost of educating a boy in a primary school supported by the state is given as R3-14-11, and the cost of a girl as R8-10-9.

The efficiency of the Nizamat schools depends on the thoroughness of the inspection, and this, it may be hoped, has been secured by the addition of four Inspectors.

Including 149 pupils at the School of Arts, and 175 at a private school kept by the United Presbyterian Mission, there are altogether 10,780 children getting some sort of education in Jaipur territory and of these—

10,099 are males and
681 are females.

But to appreciate properly the efforts of the state, we must exclude from the 10,099 males 3,849 pupils of 144 indigenous schools, which are unaided, and which may, therefore, be inferred to be of no account from an educational point of view. Hence we have 6,250 boys under instruction at schools which are recognised and supported by the Darbar.

Last year I reckoned the school-boy population at 15 per cent. of the whole. It seems that I should have taken the figure at 15 per cent. of the males. The population at Jaipur, *exclusive of Jagirs*, is said to be about 1,683,000, of whom 907,500 are males and 775,500 females. The school boy population is, therefore, 136,125, and, as shown above, 6,250 are actually in school or less than 5 out of every hundred. Evidently there is much room for educational expansion in this state.

Female education does not flourish. I quite agree with the Principal's remark that "the great obstacles to progress are the indifference or opposition of the people, the difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers for girls' schools, and the want of proper supervision and inspection."

The state has spent nearly R70,000 on education, or 1·3 per cent. of the whole expenditure.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

18. Doctor Hendley submits a separate report upon hospitals, dispensaries, vaccination, &c. It will be sufficient for me to remark that—

(1) So far as my observation extends the dispensaries, though well kept, are not numerously resorted to by the public.

(2) Vaccination is unpopular in some parts of Shekhawati.

(3) We narrowly escaped a bad outbreak of cholera after the Pushkar fair, but the Darbar took steps with the utmost vigour and successfully put a stop to the progress of the disease.

(4) The Darbar has experimentally sanctioned Colonel Jacob's scheme for conveying filth from the city by means of tramway cars.

MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

19. The Maharaja, acting with the approbation of his chief nobles, has introduced regulations for the purpose of curtailing expenses on the occasions of marriages and funerals. These expenses lie at the root of much that is evil in Rajputana. The main principle of the rules is that expenses, including "tyag," or gifts to Bhats and Charans, shall be strictly proportioned to the income of the estate. It is likewise provided that Bhats and Charans' shall keep to their proper beats and not swarm from all parts of the state to the scene of plunder.

In the city of Jaipur, "tyag" is forbidden by an old order in force in the time of Maharaja Ram Singh.

Sumptuary laws are more easily made than enforced, especially where public opinion encourages profusion. If, however, the Maharaja himself recognises the fact that example is better than precept and sets the fashion of prudence and frugality, he will have no lack of imitators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. All important boundary disputes have been settled by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph and Captain A. Muir, who were deputed for the purpose.

With the exception of the irritation caused by the cow-killing affair at Phalera, cordial relations have subsisted between the authorities and people of the state and the officers and servants of the British Government.

The Postal Department and the Inland Customs Department work with remarkable smoothness.

The Darbar is perhaps not very keen in increasing the area of postal development, but I think it is greatly to the credit of the state that the Post Office is able to send large remittances of coin long distances through a wild country without loss of any kind.

The Darbar arranged to have an elephant placed at the Banganga river near Mohwa to carry the mails across the river during the monsoon.

The tonk Jaipur tonga dak was abolished in November 1886 and the mails are now carried by runners.

Since the Darbar adopted revised measures for preventing the export of liquor into Ajmere, few remonstrances have been heard.

It was said that liquor was sold within the Diggi estate to subjects of Ajmere: and, as one of the orders directed Nazims to take recognizances from Jagirdars near the border binding them not to sell liquor to strangers, the attention of the Darbar was called to the subject.

KISHENGARH.

SEASON.

21. At Kishengarh the rainfall was between 27 and 28 inches, but it was irregular, in so much that the autumn crops suffered from want of moisture in the early part of the monsoon, and from heavy rain in September. The *rabi* sowings were excellent, but the growing corn was damaged by frost, and the crop is now estimated at three-fourths of the average.

Cholera was imported into Kishengarh from Pushkar fair, but, excepting a few cases, the sickness was confined to pilgrims.

PROMINENT EVENTS.

22. On the 16th and 17th February 1887, the Jubilee of the Queen Empress was celebrated with much demonstration of loyalty and public rejoicing.

In the hot weather the Maharaja went upon a pilgrimage to Kota, and passed through Bundi, where he met the Maharao Raja.

In January 1887 His Highness's eldest sister, the Maji Sahiba Rathorji of Udaipur, came to Kishengarh to be present at the wedding of the Maharaja's fourth and youngest sister with the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar.

REFORMS.

23. The appointment of Babu Syam Sunder Lal has borne fruit in many improvements. These include—

Darbar Office.—Controlling the whole administration. This is presided over by the Maharaja, who regularly conducts business in person daily with the aid of his council, and hear petitions from the people once a week.

Treasury.—A proper method of keeping accounts has been introduced; payments are made upon orders bearing His Highness's signature, and salaries are disbursed at stated periods. A budget of receipts and expenditure is prepared.

Revenue.—The Dewan, or head revenue officer, is now kept to his own business. Formerly there used to be a separate revenue official in each village but arrangements have been made to group the *khalsa* villages gradually into Tahsils of convenient size. Improvements have also been made in the forms of revenue returns and records.

Judicial.—The courts are now reduced to—

(1) The Appellate Court.
(2) The Criminal Court.
(3) The Jagirdars' Civil Court.
(4) The Courts of the Hakims of Parganas.

The staff of these courts has been strengthened and their jurisdiction defined. Special appeals from the appellate court are heard by the Darbar, which exercises supervision over all the courts.

Appeals from the Hakims' courts and from the civil and criminal courts lie to the appellate court.

The working of the courts is shown in Appendices Nos. VI and VII.

A huge mass of arrears is said to have been cleared off, and though the thorough reorganisation of the courts is, perhaps, a work of time, those which are now in operation seem to be gaining the confidence of the people.

Police.—A separate department has been created for the whole state, and the various stations and their staff are placed under one Superintendent. Crimes are few, and steps have been taken to settle in agriculture the Moghias, who are the most troublesome of professional offenders.

The foregoing is a very fair tale of reforms for one year. They have been inaugurated with as little friction as could be expected in a state where many officials had an interest in the maintenance of abuses.

FINANCE.

24. Owing to the confusion which formerly reigned in the Treasury, it appears that figures prior to July 1886, when the new system was set going, are not to be relied upon. The budget, however, for the year ending July 1887 has been drawn up intelligibly. It shows an income of ₹3,47,583, including an opening balance of ₹18,956 and an expenditure of ₹2,76,916, leaving a balance of ₹70,667. The actuals for 8 months ending March 1887 show receipts ₹2,12,004, and expenditure ₹1,99,137, so that the balance then was only ₹12,967: but this expenditure includes ₹73,306 on account of marriage charges which were not provided for in the estimates.

EDUCATION.

25. There is only one Raj school in Kishengarh. The total number on the rolls is 82 and the average attendance 71·47. The teaching staff consisted of 5 English, 1 Hindi, and 1 Urdu Master. But it is said that, in view of the elementary character of the school, instruction in English has been given up as of no practical use.

A suitable school-house is shortly to be built in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

PUBLIC WORKS.

26. The provision in the Budget for Public Works is only ₹5,000, but it appears that extensive projects are in progress or in contemplation. Two new irrigation tanks are under construction, one at Didwana and the other at Saigaon. Work has also begun on a dam to be thrown across the Kuchil stream to divert the water into a tank close by and three other *bunds* are being repaired and enlarged. The Didwana tank is the largest and most important of these works. It is calculated to hold water sufficient for irrigating over 2,000 *bighas* and is estimated to cost about ₹15,000.

ENSILAGE.

27. An experiment on a moderate scale was made in ensilage upon the slow filling system. An old dry well, about 40 feet in circumference and 17 feet deep, was used for the purpose. The silo was filled in ten days with three kinds of grass or fodder: (1) ordinary grass, (2) fragrant *dub*, (3) joar stalks. The silo was covered in on 2nd October 1880 and re-opened on 28th March 1887, when the upper layers, *i.e.*, those of the ordinary grass, were given out to the

bullocks, buffaloes, cows and horses, all of whom seemed to eat it with relish. Milch cows and plough bullocks have been made the special subject of experiment, and the results will be carefully watched.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Among miscellaneous matters the following are worthy of notice:—

Vaccination.—Is being introduced through the means of four Raj servants, chosen from among Rajputs and Brahmins. These men were trained at Jaipur with the kind help of Dr. Hendley.

Abkari.—The manufacture and sale of liquor have been farmed to the Ajmere contractor chiefly for the purpose of stopping the export of contraband liquor into Ajmere territory.

Mint.—A contract for the manufacture of rough copper coins had been given out to a speculating trader, but this gave rise to complaint and was stopped.

Minerals.—A mineral has been found which forms a good black paint. It is undergoing practical test at the Rajputana-Malwa railway workshops, and if the paint is approved, the discovery will be profitable to the Darbar, as well as useful to the public.

There are mica and copper mines scattered over nearly the whole of the southern part of the state. These have been examined and may open a good field for enterprise.

LAWA.

29. This small chiefship is composed of the village of Lawa and a few adjacent villages. Its affairs have been conducted quietly by the Thakur with the help of a Munsarim deputed by this office.

On the 5th May 1886, the Thakur lost his only son, a child of tender age; and, in the following August, he went on a pilgrimage to Gaya, for which purpose he obtained sanction to an expenditure of ₹2,000.

The only other prominent event of the year was the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The brotherhood assembled together and kept holiday with such simple rejoicings as the resources of the chiefship allowed.

FINANCES.

30. The income of Lawa, for the year ending 31st March 1887, was ₹9,129 and the expenditure was ₹5,810, so that the surplus income of the year amounted to ₹3,319. The income includes salt compensation paid at the rate of ₹350 half-yearly and also the interest on ₹10,000, which has been invested for the benefit of the Thakur in Government paper.

The expenditure includes ₹2,000 charges for the Thakur's pilgrimage to Gaya, and ₹125 on account of ceremonies at Uniara. The Thakur of Lawa belongs to the Naruka subclan of Kachwahas, and the Rao Raja of Uniara is one of the principal members of the same subclan.

Excluding the ₹10,000 invested in Government paper, Lawa has a balance as follows:—

	R
At Lawa	4,619
With Residency Treasurer	9,815
TOTAL .	14,434

and the income of the estate is largely in excess of the ordinary expenditure. The Thakur's finances are, therefore, in an extremely flourishing condition, for which he has to thank the circumstances that placed him under the immediate protection of the British Government. There is no need to keep so large a balance in the Residency treasury: and accordingly arrangements are being made to invest a further sum of ₹5,000 in Government promissory notes on behalf of the Thakur.

STATE

JEYPUR.

CIVIL SIDE.

Abstract Statement of Suits for the year 1886.

Names of Courts.	Number of suits pending at the close of the last year.	Number of suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of suits disposed of.	Number pending at the close of the year.	Time for which the suits have been pending.
Tahsil Chaksu	3	97	100	100	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Do. Mahwa	2	121	123	114	9	3 months.
Do. Bonli	4	77	81	75	6	Do.
Do. Lalsot	4	130	134	131	3	Do.
Do. Toda Rai Singh	23	101	124	99	25	Do.
Total	36	526	562	519	43	
Nizamat S. Jaipur	54	1,050	1,104	1,036	68	65 for 3 months, 3 for 6 months.
Do. Malpura	66	399	465	408	57	55 for 3 months, 2 for 6 months.
Do. Hindown	8	137	145	139	6	5 for 3 months, 1 for 6 months.
Do. Sambhar	6	425	431	416	15	3 months.
Do. S. Madhopur	39	431	470	434	36	35 do. 1 for 6 months.
Do. Dausa	56	204	260	260	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Do. Gangapur	8	135	143	142	1	3 months.
Do. Torawati	35	323	358	343	15	14 do. 1 for 6 months.
Do. Shekhawati	1	637	638	638	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Do. Kolkasim	1	38	39	39	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Do. Bandikoi	*Nil.*	18	18	18	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Total	274	3,797	4,071	3,873	198	
Munsiffi	56	4,967	5,023	4,857	166	159 for 3 months, 6 for 6 months.
Adalat Dewani	92	1,824	1,916	1,841	75	74 for 3 months, 1 for 6 months.
Total	148	6,791	6,939	6,698	241	
Appellate Court	79	1,276	1,355	1,337	18	
GRAND TOTAL	537	12,390	12,927	12,427	500	

Eastern Rajputana States Residency,

Jaipur, April, 1887.

MENT I,

COURTS.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

Abstract Statement of Cases for the year 1886.

Names of Courts.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of.	Numbe of cases pending at the close of the year.	Time for which the cases have been pending
	Nil.	38	38	38	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	2	179	181	174	7	3 months.
	3	105	108	107	1	Do.
	7	172	179	178	1	Do.
	2	20	22	20	2	Do.
	14	514	528	517	11	
	32	1,958	1,990	1,925	65	3 months.
	57	674	731	672	59	Do.
	21	805	826	813	13	Do.
	5	720	725	716	9	Do.
	43	1,234	1,277	1,240	37	34 for 3 months, 2 for 6 months, 1 for 1 year.
	77	1,287	1,364	1,361	3	3 months.
	27	447	474	466	8	Do.
	28	1,418	1,446	1,446	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Nil.	944	944	944	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	Nil.	211	211	209	2	3 months.
	3	118	121	121	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
	293	9,816	10,109	9,913	196	
Nayabat Faujdari . . .	61	2,306	2,367	2,330	37	During 3 months.
Faujdari	28	2,284	2,312	2,295	17	For 3 months.
Total .	89	4,590	4,679	4,625	54	
Appellate Court	65	2,266	2,331	2,282	49	
GRAND TOTAL .	461	17,186	17,647	17,337	310	

F. HENVEY,

Resident.

17

STATEMENT II.

Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti during the year 1886.

During the year under report there were 25 cases instituted in the Jaipur Court of Vakils, making a total of 44, inclusive of the 19 cases pending at the close of the last 12 months. Two of these were cases of Thagi and 42 of Dakaiti. Four of the instituted cases, however, were subsequently returned by request of the department in consequence of the insufficiency of the evidence against the accused.

Of the 21 persons brought to trial during the year 12 were residents of Jaipur, 3 of Bikanir, 5 of Patiala, and one of Ulwar.

Of these 7 were arrested in Jaipur, 2 in Bikanir, 2 in Patiala, 1 in Ulwar, 1 in Hissar, and 8 were voluntary surrenders.

Of the 40 persons committed for trial, 24 have been convicted, 11 acquitted, and 2 have died, 3 were undisposed of.

The sentences awarded in the case of convictions were as follows:—

Imprisonment for life	1
Do. for 14 years	2
Do. for 12 years	1
Do. for 10 years	6
Do. for 7 years	2
Do. for 5 years	12
TOTAL	24

There were 18 cases of appeal to the Upper Court of Vakils. The sentences in 15 were confirmed, 1 was amended, and 2 were reversed.

The relations between the Thagi and Dakaiti officials and the authorities of the states under this Residency continue to be satisfactory, the Darbar affording every assistance towards the capture and detention of offenders. In one case, the circumstances of which are known to the General Superintendent, there was some local opposition to the capture of a criminal; and the Darbar marked its sense of these proceedings by inflicting signal punishment upon the persons who were in fault.

APPENDIX III.

Education General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jaipur at the end of the official year 1886-87.

Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population (Approximate).			PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of.		Remarks.
					Collegiate education.			School education, General.			School education, Special.											
					English College.	Sanskrit College.	Persian College.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Indigenous Schools.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Training School.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
		Males . 1,365,000	Institutions	for males .	1	1	1*	4*	31	120	1	1	...	160	1	12	144	157	317	Institutions to number of towns and villages . 5·47		
				for females .	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	9			
				Total .	1	1	1	4	39	120	1	1	1	169	1	12	144	157	326			
14·527	5,964	Females . 1,164,000	Pupils	males .	7	115	14	1,253	1,175	2,907	35	149	...	5,655	175	420	3,849	4,444	10,099	Male pupils to male population of school-going age . .	5†	
				females .	...	...	...	...	663	...	...	...	18	681	...	...	...	...	681			
		Total . 2,529,000		Total .	7	115	14	1,253	1,838	2,907	35	149	18	6,336	175	420	3,849	4,444	10,780	Female pupils to female population of school-going age .	39†	

* In the tables the several departments of the Maharaja's College and the Collegiate School are treated as separate institutions.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. he whole population.

Eastern Rajputana States Residency,
Jaipur, April 1887.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX IV.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jaipur for the official year 1886-87.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						Total expenditure on education.
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			TOTAL.							
	English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Secondary.	Primary.	Rajput School.	School of Arts.	Training School.		Inspection.	Scholarships, prizes, &c.	Furniture Apparatus, &c.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.
I.—Institutions—																
For Males	4,277 0 0	5,062 0 0	637 0 0	14,042 0 0	7,122 0 0	3,716 0 0	9,143 0 0	...	43,999 0 0	638 0 0	4,412 0 0	131 0 0	1,495 0 0	13,101 0 0	19,777 0 0	63,776 0 0
For Females	..	...	...	...	5,754 0 0	...	...	96 0 0	5,850 0 0	...	300 0 0	...	...	...	300 0 0	6,150 0 0
TOTAL	4,277 0 0	5,062 0 0	637 0 0	14,042 0 0	12,876 0 0	3,716 0 0	9,143 0 0	96 0 0	49,849 0 0	638 0 0	4,712 0 0	131 0 0	1,495 0 0	13,101 0 0	20,077 0 0	69,926 0 0
II.—Average annual cost of educating each pupil	611 0 0	44 0 3	45 8 0	11 3 3	7 0 0	106 2 9	61 5 9	5 5 3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY,
Jaipur, April 1887.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX V.

EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE III.

Return of Colleges and Schools and Scholars attending them in Jaipur for the official year 1886-87.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH LEARNING		
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.												
					Supported by individuals.				Unaided.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A Vernacular language.
I. Collegiate Education—																	
English	1	7	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	7	...
Sanskrit	1	115	116	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	115	...	115	...
Persian	1	14	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	14	...
II. Secondary Education—																	
English	1	480	479	352	1	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	655	889	222	433
Anglo-Vernacular	1	234	217	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	234	...	...	234
Persian	1	387	363	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	387	...	223	164
Sanskrit	1	152	134	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	152	...	105	47
III. Primary Education	31	1,175	1,114	795	12	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1,595	...	...	1,175
IV. Indigenous Do.	120	2,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	3,849	...	...	264	6,756	...	...	2,983
V. Female Do.	8	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	663	...	...	...
VI. Special Do.	3	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	202	...	...	...
TOTAL	169	6,336	...	...	13	595	...	...	144	3,849	...	...	326	10,780	896	686	5,036

EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES RESIDENCY,
Jaipur, April 1887.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX VI.

Return of the working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengarh State for the year 1886-87.

Number.	Name of Court.	Number of cases instituted.			Number of cases disposed of.			Pending at the end of the year under report, *i.e.*, on 31st March 1887.			Details of cases disposed of.					Amount of Claim.			Percentage.	
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Ex parte.	Uncontested and decreed.	Contested and decreed.	Dismissed.	Total.	Of cases disposed of.	Of pending cases.	Total.	Proportion of cases disposed of to total number of cases instituted.	Proportion of cases pending to total number of those instituted.
																R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
1	Darbar . . .	...	67	67	...	28	28	...	39	39	...	...	8	20	28	...	...	...	42 p. c.	58 p. c.
2	Appellate Court . .	60	196	256	52	126	178	8	70	78	...	12	127	39	178	9,018 13 3	25,703 14 3	34,722 11 6	78 p. c.	30 p. c.
3	Civil Court . .	456	1,443	1,899	398	1,053	1,451	58	390	448	30	935	133	353	1,451	1,02,195 10 6	33,763 14 6	1,35,959 9 0	76 p. c.	24 p. c.
4	Buxi Jagirdar's Court	132	136	268	70	70	140	62	66	128	17	69	31	23	140	17,440 10 3	8,474 12 9	25,915 7 0	53 p. c.	47 p. c.
5	Faujdari (Court of Small Causes).	753	...	753	648	...	648	105	...	105	104	163	222	159	648	12,272 3 3	3,777 9 0	16,049 12 3	86 p. c.	14 p. c.
6	Courts of the Hakims of the Parganas.	129	1,090	1,219	111	908	1,019	20	180	200	10	650	299	60	1,019	25,550 15 3	24,330 5 6	49,881 4 9	84 p. c.	16 p. c.
	Total .	1,530	2,932	4,462	1,279	2,185	3,464	253	745	998	161	1,829	820	654	3,464	1,66,478 4 6	96,050 8 0	2,62,528 12 6	78 p. c.	22 p. c.

Eastern Rajputana States Residency,
Jaipur, April 1887.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts (both Original and Appellate) of the Kishengarh State for the year 1886-87.

Number.	Name of Courts.	Number of cases instituted.			Number of cases disposed of.			Number of cases pending at the end of the year under report, *i.e.*, on 31st March 1887.			How disposed of.					Percentages.	
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Dismissed.	Imprisonment.	Imprisonment and fine.	Fine.	Otherwise.	Cases disposed of to those instituted.	Cases pending to those instituted.
1	Darbar (Special Appeals) . . .	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	100 p. c.	*Nil.*
2	Appellate Court	21	90	111	17	68	85	4	22	26	38	5	...	15	27	77 p. c.	33 p. c.
3	Criminal Court	75	527	602	67	456	523	8	71	79	138	16	40	115	214	87 p. c.	13 p. c.
4	Kotwali	181	352	533	181	319	500	...	33	33	201	37	26	140	96	92 p. c.	8 p. c.
5	Courts of the Hakims of Parganas	45	471	516	43	395	438	2	76	78	203	7	6	97	125	85 p. c.	15 p. c.
	Total .	322	1,441	1,763	308	1,239	1,547	14	202	216	580	66	72	367	462	88 p. c.	12 p. c.

Eastern Rajputana States Residency,
Jaipur, April 1887.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

BHURTPUR AND KEROWLI REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 1-P., dated Mount Abu, the 26th May 1887.

From—MAJOR N. C. MARTELLI, *Officiating Political Agent, Bhurtpur and Kerowli,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bhurtpur Kerowli, and Dholepur Agency for the official year 1886-87.

2. During the year under report four officers have occupied this Agency. Colonel Euan-Smith, the permanent incumbent, remained in charge until the 29th April 1886. He then went on three months' privilege leave to England, returning to act as Resident in Meywar, which appointment he held until 6th November 1886, resuming charge of the Agency on the 8th November 1886. During the period of his absence, Captain Herbert officiated for him from 30th April to 26th July 1886, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson from 27th July to 7th November 1886. Colonel Euan-Smith finally proceeded on a year's furlough to England on the 8th March 1887, and I took charge of the Agency from him on that date. This report is therefore written from the copious notes kindly left by my predecessor.

BHURTPUR.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

3. The rainfall for the year was not plentiful and was much below the average. The crops were however excellent during the year, though some damage was caused to them by excessive cold during the winter season. The entire rainfall during the year was 22·23 inches, as against 33·54 inches last year. Of this, the heaviest fall took place in the month of July 1886.

HEALTH.

4. The general health of the people has been excellent.

There have been no epidemics of any sort during the year.

GENERAL RETURNS.

5. The usual returns have been received from the Darbar and are attached to this report. This office has however no means whatever of testing their correctness or otherwise, or for forming any opinion as to the results to be gathered therefrom. If taken as correct, they serve to indicate a satisfactory state of the finances, and a vigorous judicial, educational, and general administrative agency. They are forwarded as received from the Native Government, but they are by no means guaranteed as being correct.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of schools now sustained by the State is set down at 161, as compared with 167 returned in last year's report. Six schools have been abolished during the year, and seven students have been employed as teachers and two as candidates in the Darbar court. The total annual expenditure on education throughout the state is set down at ₹21,745-6-6. The total number of teachers is given as 222, and the total number of students 3,442, as against 4,744 shown last year, of whom 2,262 and 840 attend the Halkabundi and Tahsil schools respectively.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

7. There are thirteen dispensaries and hospitals in the state, kept up at an annual cost of ₹12,646-4-6 (including the cost of vaccinating operations) as against ₹11,732-7-3 last year. There were 15,010 cases of vaccination, all of which are reported to have proved successful.

JAIL.

8. The usual Jail return is attached. There were 10 deaths in the jail out of a total number of 665 prisoners, or at the rate of 1·50 per cent. The jail is kept in a fairly clean and good condition.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

9. The usual civil and criminal returns are attached. It will be seen that out of a total number of 8,522 cases brought before the criminal courts during the year, of which 73 were

pending from last year, no less then 8,449 cases were disposed of, leaving 73 only pending enquiry at the close of the year. While on the civil side 1,505 cases were instituted, including 108 pending from last year. Of this, no less than 1,408 cases were disposed of, leaving 97 pending settlement before the court at the close of the year. No capital punishments were inflicted during the year. No information is given as to how many decisions were appealed against successfully or otherwise.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. There were no criminal or civil suits instituted or disposed of during the year. The official intercourse between the Railway officials and the Darbar authorities is carried on amicably.

CRIME.

11. No cases of dakaiti are reported to have occurred during the year under notice. In the month of November 1886 His Highness the Maharaja was however compelled to adopt coercive measures with regard to a body of rebellious Thakurs belonging to the village of Pathena, who shut themselves up in their village, and persistently refused to obey some orders recently issued by the Darbar regarding the appointment of village Patwaris. The Darbar were entirely on their right in issuing the orders in question, and the attitude assumed by the Thakurs, who numbered from 500 to 700, was quite indefensible. The Darbar having given them a month to submit to the terms offered them and obey orders, and the Thakurs having steadily refused to submit, a force consisting of cavalry, infantry, and guns belonging to His Highness the Maharaja was eventually sent against them. The Thakurs fought with considerable gallantry and lost 25 killed and 15 wounded. After the engagement was over, the Maharaja behaved with great leniency to the survivors, and the village is now being rapidly repopulated by its former inhabitants.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

12. The return submitted by the Darbar, and attached to this report, shows that the total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to R27,42,888-11-3 and 145 gold mohurs, as against R27,07,632-5-3 and 168 gold mohurs returned last year, and the expenditure to R25, 73,114-14-3 and 126 gold mohurs, as against R24,87,473-8-3 and 71 gold mohurs shown last year.

AJAN KHURKA BUND.

13. In accordance with a request preferred by the Maharaja, a committee composed as follows assembled in the month of November 1886 at Bhurtpur to enquire into, and report upon, the condition of the bund :—

Members.

Colonel S. S. Jacob.

Major Home.

Mr. C. E. Housden.

The committee sent in an exhaustive report, finally recommending certain improvements and alterations to the bund, calculated to cost R1,60,000. The Darbar have signified their concurrence in the recommendations made by the committee and their willingness to undertake the necessary repairs should this be found really desirable and requisite. Last year the whole of the sluices were kept open and the breaches formerly made in the bund were purposely kept in disrepair, and these measures were very successful in keeping down any risk of inundation. The Darbar propose following the same course this year, and if it should prove equally successful, they will probably not incur any fresh expenditure in altering or strengthening the bund. Their future measures will much depend on the experiences gained in the approaching rainy season.

SALT OPERATIONS.

14. No complaints were received in respect of the working of the Salt agreement, the provisions of which are rigidly observed.

TRADE.

15. From the usual return received from the Darbar and attached to this report, it will be seen that the total income derived from customs during the year amounted to R2,24,517-13-1¾, as against R1,63,525-15-9 returned last year.

BORDER DISPUTES.

16. The mutual exchange of villages reported last year has resulted in a great diminution of disputes between the officials of Ulwar and Bhurtpur.

INFANTICIDE.

17. No cases of infanticide are reported to have occurred during the year.

EXTRADITION RULES.

18. The Extradition Rules are working much more satisfactorily.

POST OFFICES.

19. No new post offices have been opened during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. In January 1887 the Maharaja proceeded to Agra to meet Sir Alfred Lyall.

21. There has been no permanent change in the administrative personnel of the state during the year. His Highness the Maharaja conducts the entire business of the state, and nothing whatever is done without his knowledge. There is no kamdar.

22. There were two sons born to His Highness in the months of November 1886 and January 1887.

23. The Maharaja was absent from his capital for one month during the hot weather with the sanction of the Government of India. His Highness remained at Simla during that time.

24. The Agent to the Governor-General reached Jalalpur in Bhurtpur from the Ulwar border on the 3rd February 1887, and visited Gopalgarh, Kama, Deeg, Bhurtpur, Pura, Halena and Loharu. The Maharaja and the Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General's camp while in Bhurtpur territory.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

25. On the 16th February 1887 the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress was celebrated at Bhurtpur with every possible manifestations of popular rejoicing.

BHURTPUR VAKIL.

26. Pandit Bishunlal has been in attendance on the Political Agent as Vakil of the Bhurtpur state during the year, and has, as usual, always given unqualified and entire satisfaction by the way in which he has performed his duties.

KEROWLI.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

27. The rainfall return is herewith attached. It will be seen that during the year under report there was 18·51 inches of rain, as against 36·95 inches registered last year. Of the entire fall, no less than 8 inches fell in the month of July 1886. The crops were much below the average. The kharif suffered much from want of rain, and the rabi crops were damaged excessively, owing to frost and cold.

HEALTH.

28. The general health of the people was very good. The year under report might be taken as one of comparative healthiness as far as Kerowli state is concerned. One of the epidemics which periodically break out in Indian towns and cities, *viz.*, cholera, was entirely out of the scene No case of this disease occurred during the year. But small-pox among children broke out during the year, and although several deaths occurred in consequence of it, it did not assume any very serious aspect.

MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS.

29. The municipal arrangements initiated two years ago have continued to work admirably. There have been great improvements in the city of Kerowli, which is now clean. The sanitary arrangements are well looked after. The usual return of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the year is attached.

EDUCATION.

30. The usual return received from the Darbar is attached to this report. It will be observed that an average of 144·68 children daily attend the city school. A new Head Master has been procured for the school, who has already succeeded in effecting very great improvements. A proposal has lately been made by the State Council, with the concurrence of myself and the Maharaja, for the establishment of a school at the head-quarters of each of the five tahsils in the state, which is at present much needed.

DISPENSARIES.

31. There are four dispensaries in the Kerowli state. The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

Dispensaries.	Patients.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Kerowli	285	7,759	8,044
Sapotra	...	3,486	3,486
Mondrail	...	3,800	3,800
Machilpur	...	2,746	2,746
Total	285	17,791	18,076

Vaccination is successfully carried on in the state. Of a total number of 1,876 cases, 1,642 proved successful. The dispensaries are most popular institutions and are largely attended by the people.

ADMINISTRATION.

32. The administration of the state has, as usual, been conducted by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The Members of the Council have one and all worked with zeal, energy, and intelligence.

His Highness the Maharaja has joined the State Council, where he sits as President.

REVENUE.

33. Deputy Collector Shaikh Amanat Hossein continues to supervise the Revenue Department with conspicuous success. The revenue has been paid regularly and without difficulty.

STATE DEBT.

34. The annual instalment of ₹30,000, with interest, has been paid to the State banker. The debt has been further decreased by a payment of ₹36,824 made by the present Maharaja from his private treasury towards the liquidation of the State debt. The state should be entirely cleared from liabilities of every description during the approaching year. The whole of the sources of revenue are in an extremely healthy condition.

COURTS.

35. The duties of the Judge of civil and criminal courts are carried on by Pandit Nand Lal, who has worked very satisfactorily. The criminal and civil judicial returns are appended herewith. At the close of the last official year there were 14 criminal cases pending, 684 cases have been instituted during the year, making a total of 698. Of these 693 cases have been decided during the year, leaving five pending settlement.

On the civil side, out of a total number of 72 cases, including four pending from last year, 64 have been decided, leaving eight remaining at the end of this year. Three decrees remained unexecuted out of a total number of 56 brought before the civil court during the year. Of the 64 civil cases decided during the year, 11 cases were appealed against to the State Council, including one appeal pending from last year, with the following results:—

Confirmed	2
Modified	1
Reversed	4
Pending	4
	11

On the criminal side there were four appeals made to the State Council out of a gross total of 693 cases disposed of during the year, of which one case was modified, one confirmed and two remained pending. In the tahsil courts 232 civil cases were instituted during the year, of which 215 have been disposed of, leaving 17 pending.

On the criminal side, out of a total number of 302 cases, 297 have been decided during the year, leaving five remaining at the close of the official year. Two hundred and twenty-four revenue cases were heard before the tahsil courts during the year, of which 216 have been disposed of, leaving eight pending settlement.

In the Revenue Department out of a gross total of 1,488 cases, including 119 pending from last year, no less than 1,391 cases have been disposed of by the Deputy Collector during the year, leaving 97 pending. There were 10 appeals made to the State Council this year, and two were pending from last year, of which one was confirmed, five were reversed and six remained pending settlement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

36. The state has, I greatly regret to say, lost the services of Mr. C. E. Housden, Executive Engineer. It was found impossible in the present state of the finances to retain the services

of that gentleman, who accordingly returned to his duty in the public works Department, Rajputana, in November 1886. The State Council have placed on record their appreciation of Mr. Housden's very valuable services. Mr. Housden has prepared an exhaustive report on the state of Kerowli as regards its capabilities for the development of needful public works, which is now in course of being printed.

CRIME.

37. There were no cases of serious crime during the year.

INFANTICIDE.

38. There have been no cases of infanticide during the year.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.

39. The rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between Kerowli, Dholepur, and Bhurtpur have worked smoothly and satisfactorily during the year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

40. There have been no boundary disputes settled during the year.

FINANCE.

41. As the accounts of the Sambat year 1943 (1886-87), which will end in June 1887, are not made up, it is not possible to give details on this head.

GUMAT DEBTS.

42. Of the R1,260-1-3 due on this head at the end of last year, R996-15-3 have been paid off, leaving a balance of R263-2-0 still to be collected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

43. On the 26th July 1886 the late Maharaja Urjun Pal died. He was succeeded on 14th August 1886 by his nephew the Rao of Hadoti, named Bhonwar Pal, who was seated on the Gaddi by Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson, under the authority of a telegram from the Foreign Department, dated 13th August 1886. The arrangements sanctioned during the time of the late Maharaja for the administration of the state have not, up to the present, been in any way affected by the accession of the present Maharaja, who takes his place in the council as titular President, without however having a casting vote. The Maharaja, it is satisfactory to note, attends to his official duties with great zeal, intelligence and punctuality, and has developed marked capacity for dealing with business matters.

44. Rao Bhum Pal succeeded the present Maharaja as the Rao of Hadoti.

45. On the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, Munshi Muhammad Rashid-ud-in Khan, one of the members of the State Council, received the title of "Khan Bahadur" in acknowledgment of the many valuable services rendered by him to the state.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

46. The Jubilee of the Queen-Empress was celebrated with great éclat at Kerowli. In addition to the ordinary rejoicing, the Council have announced their intention of setting aside a sufficient sum of money to build a bridge over the Panchua river near the city, to be called the Kaiser-i-Hind bridge. This bridge is a very great desideratum and will be a work of great public utility.

47. His Highness the Maharaja of Kerowli went to Dig in February 1887 to meet the Agent to the Governor-General, thence His Highness accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp to Bhurtpur, where the Maharaja also exchanged complimentary visits with His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholepur.

DHOLEPUR.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

48. The usual rainfall return for the year is attached, and shows that the entire rainfall registered at Dholepur was 24·45 inches, as against 30·12 inches last year. The crops were below the average.

HEALTH.

49. The general health of the people was excellent.

EDUCATION.

50. There are seven schools in all kept up in the state at an annual cost of R2,277-0-0. The total daily attendance in all the branches during the year is represented as being 346 only, of whom 21 read English, 108 Persian, and 217 Hindi. The total number of teachers in all the schools is shown as 15.

DISPENSARIES.

51. There are four dispensaries in the state kept up at an annual cost (including salaries, medicines, and the cost of vaccinating operations) of R4,124-9-6. The usual return of dispensaries is attached. Of a total number of 7,270 cases of vaccination, 6,622 proved successful.

COURTS.

52. The usual civil, judicial, and criminal returns are enclosed. It appears that out of a total number of 1,229 criminal cases instituted during the year, of which 73 were pending from last year, no less than 1,128 cases were disposed of by the courts, leaving 101 pending at the close of the year. On the civil side 622 cases were disposed of during the year, out of a total number of 734 cases instituted and brought before the court, leaving 112 pending settlement at the end of the year.

During the year 865 cases were brought before the Revenue courts for disposal, including 202 remaining from last year. Of these 676 were disposed of, leaving 189 still requiring settlement at the close of this year.

JAIL.

53. The usual jail return received from the Darbar is attached. It will be seen that 4 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 4 to imprisonment for 14 years, 1 to 12 years, 4 to 10 years and 3 to 8 years. No information is given as to the number of deaths among the prisoners in the jail during the year.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

54. The balance of R53,000 due to Government last year has been paid with interest, and there is now nothing due on this account by the Dholepur state.

FINANCE.

55. The usual statement showing the actual receipts and expenditure of the state for the year 1886-87, received from the Darbar, together with a list showing the total liabilities of the state on the 31st March 1887, is herewith attached. It will be seen that the total indebtedness of every description, including the private debts of the Maharaj Rana, is set down at R11,81,423-14-6, but the private debts of His Highness are entered at R1,43,040-9-0 only, which is, I have every reason to believe, far below the mark. A special report on the state of the finances is under preparation and will be submitted at an early date.

Proposals were submitted by my predecessor to the Government of India, which provided for the State debts being cleared by a loan offered by the Patiala state, and for the introduction of a very necessary reform in the administration of the state. The question is at present under the consideration of Government.

STATE QUARRIES.

56. Mr. C. E. Housden having left, Mr. L. Dennehy, who was also, with the sanction of the Government of India, appointed Private Secretary to the Maharaj Rana, has been appointed to the charge of the quarries, which are going on excessively well.

MISCELLANEOUS.

57. During the month of November 1886 the Agent to the Governor-General visited Dholepur and remained there two days.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana went to Bhurtpur in February 1887 and exchanged visits with the Agent to the Governor-General and the Bhurtpur and Kerowli Chiefs.

58. The various Darbars under this Agency have accepted the draft supplementary agreement to the existing extradition treaty proposed by the British Government.

59. The Maharaj Rana was absent from Dholepur for about four months during the hot weather with the sanction of the Government of India. His Highness resided in Simla during that time.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

60. The 16th of February 1887, the day of the Queen's Jubilee, was celebrated in Dholepur with all the usual signs of rejoicing.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

61. Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., on leaving this Agency for a time, desired me to place on record his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by Babu Jumna Lal, the head clerk of this Agency, who has, during all the time Colonel Euan-Smith has known him, performed his duties to my predecessor's entire satisfaction with punctuality, care, intelligence, and zeal.

STATEMENT A.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhurtpur for the year 1886-87.

Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1886	88·14	80·80	84·47	...	...
May „	96·45	88·90	92·67	...	34
June „	96·60	91·36	93·98	2	45
July „	91·26	87·30	89·28	11	14
August „	91·29	87·42	89·35	5	47
September „	91·26	85·93	88·59	1	78
October „	85·90	80·26	83·08		30
November „	81·53	72·40	76·96	...	...
December „	72·45	63·16	67·80	...	...
January 1887	65·96	60·87	63·41	...	50
February „	72·78	64·38	68·58	...	...
March „	84·74	76·09	80·41	...	25
Total	84·86	78·24	81·55	22	23

STATEMENT B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1942.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Department and attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.	Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.			
								R a. p.	Six schools were abolished during the year. Seven students were employed as teachers and two employed as candidates in the Ijlas Khas Mohukma.
Bhurtpur College	1	38	103	108	34	283	22	21,745 6 6	
Sewur Cantonment School	1	...	10	47	...	57	3		
Tahsil Schools	12	...	210	630	...	840	42		
Halkabundi Schools	147	...	147	2,115	...	2,262	154		
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Total	161	38	470	2,900	34	3,442	222	21,745 6 6	

STATEMENT C.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1942.

No.	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door Patients.						Annual expenditure, including salaries, medicines, &c.	Remarks.
				Treated.	Relieved.	Reduced.	Dislocated.	Died.	Remaining.		
										R a. p.	
1	Unah Hospital	15	5,457	1,164	797	127	173	26	41		
2	Sewur Jail Hospital	3	...	1,115	1,019	25	32	10	29		
3	Bhurtpur Dispensary	13	14,475	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Dig „	5	8,775	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Kama „	3	6,989	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Pahari „	2	4,135	...	...	...	...	...	...		
7	Gopalgarh „	2	3,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,112 12 6	
8	Akheygarh „	3	1,728	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Bhusawar „	4	4,853	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Weir „	4	4,993	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Bayana „	5	8,667	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Rupbas „	4	3,743	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Uchein „	3	2,845	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total	66	69,824	2,279	1,816	152	205	36	70	12,112 12 6	
	Vaccinating operations	5	15,010	15,010 Successfully.	...	...	...	...	...	533 8 0	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,646 4 6	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT D.

Bhurtpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1942.

Terms of imprisonment.	Hindus.					Muhammadans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
For 17 years	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
For 14 „	2	2	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	6
For 12 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 10 „	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
For 8 „	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
For 7 „	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	4
For 6 „	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
For 5 „	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	15
For 4 „	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
For 3 „	20	1	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	4	25
For 2½ „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 2 „	15	2	...	...	17	3	...	...	...	3	20
For 1 ½ yrs	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	2	8
For 1 year	17	1	...	...	18	2	1	...	...	3	21
For 6 months	44	2	...	...	46	6	...	...	...	6	52
Under	22	8	...	...	30	4	1	...	...	5	35
Total	154	17	...	...	171	31	2	...	...	33	204

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpur State during the Sambat year 1942.

No.	Name of court.	Description of case.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpur	Appeal	6	20	26	20	6
2	Do. Do.	Original	7	1,189	1,196	1,193	3
3	Subordinate Courts	Do.	25	3,088	3,113	3,070	43
4	Magistrate of Dig and Mewat	Appeal	...	17	17	17	...
5	Do. Do.	Original	...	1,608	1,608	1,608	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Do.	35	2,047	2,082	2,061	21
7	Deorhi	Do.	...	480	480	480	...
	Total		73	8,449	8,522	8,449	73

STATEMENT F.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Bhurtpur State during the Sambat year 1942.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of case.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Judge of Bhurtpur	Appeal	5	14	19	15	4
2	Ditto ditto	Original	46	406	452	414	38
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	22	220	242	222	20
4	Judge of Dig and Mewat	Appeal	...	37	37	37	...
5	Ditto ditto	Original	...	214	214	214	...
6	Subordinate Courts.	Ditto	35	461	496	472	24
7	Deorhi	Ditto	...	45	45	34	11
	Total	.....	108	1,397	1,505	1,408	97

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,

Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT G.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1942.

No.	Income.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		R a. p.			*R a. p.*
1	Land revenue	17,45,867 9 0	1	Land revenue, with parganas	1,47,427 15 0
2	Other items of income from other parganas	4,68,305 3 0 and 145 gold mohurs.	2	Customs	20,910 9 9
			3	Administration and Public Departments	64,567 6 0
			4	Road and Irrigation Department	58,109 1 9
			5	Other Darbar Establishment	5,88,718 11 0
3	Saltpetre	5,267 0 0	6	Public Works Department	1,70,249 7 6
			7	Army	6,58,321 14 6
4	Administration and Public Departments	20,579 5 0	8	Civil list	2,05,406 5 0
			9	Religious and charitable grants	1,45,989 11 0
5	Customs	3,01,109 2 6	10	Pensions	35,651 3 6
			11	Police	1,21,916 13 0
6	Public Works Department	8,575 9 9	12	Education	21,745 6 6
			13	Medical services	12,646 4 6
7	Mint	2,581 7 3	14	Stationery	2,342 2 6
			15	Foreign services, vakils	29,623 6 3
			16	Miscellaneous	1,24,715 15 9 and 126 gold mohurs.
	TOTAL	25,52,285 4 6 and 145 gold mohurs.			
				TOTAL	24,08,342 5 6 and 126 gold mohurs.
	Takavi and other loans	1,90,603 6 9		Takavi and other advances	1,64,772 8 9
	GRAND TOTAL	27,42,888 11 3 and 145 gold mohurs.		GRAND TOTAL	25,73,114 14 3 and 126 gold mohurs.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT H.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that branch of revenue derived from Customs in the Bhurtpur State during Sambats 1941 and 1942.

Description of Traffic.	Income for Sambat 1941.	Income for Sambat 1942.	Decrease.	Increase.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imports	49,470 11 3	69,485 8 7	...	20,014 13 4
Exports	51,178 13 11¼	80,767 10 5¼	...	29,588 12 6
Transit	406 11 9	4 8 0	402 3 9	...
Internal Traffic	62,469 10 9¾	74,260 2 1⅓	...	11,790 7 3¾
Total .	1,63,525 15 9	2,24,517 13 1¾	402 3 9	61,394 1 1¾

STATEMENT I.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowli for the year 1886-87.

Months.	Temperatures.			Rainfall.		Remarks.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1886	68	102	90·81	...	...	
May „	86	105	83·86	...	86	
June „	85	104	92·41	3	12	
July „	82	96	88·04	8	21	
August „	80	97	87·53	3	55	
September „	81	94	88·46	1	62	
October „	71	94	85·10	...	86	
November „	60	81	74·09	...	...	
December „	50	75	65·40	...	...	
January 1887	50	72	62·41	...	26	
February „	50	86	66·37	...	...	
March „	70	92	80·54	...	3	
Total .	...	...	...	18	51	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT J.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowli Municipality from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		R a. p.			R a. p.
	Opening Balance from last year .	456 8 10	1	Chungi Committee and Municipality Establishment . . .	2,547 4 9
1	Chungi	7,610 9 9	2	Contingent charges . . .	206 13 9
2	Fines	84 3 2	3	Buildings	3,417 8 0
3	Cattle compound . . .	36 6 9	4	Cattle compound	24 0 0
4	Sale of manure	326 9 0	5	Charity	180 10 6
5	Extraordinary	33 3 0	6	Contribution for pension of Bhawani Singh	158 15 6
			7	Scholarship for a dhai . . .	121 5 6
			8	Unforeseen expenses . . .	1,035 1 6
			9	Miscellaneous	521 5 6
				Total .	8,213 1 0
				Opening Balance .	334 7 6
	Total .	8,547 8 6		Total .	8,547 8 6

STATEMENT K.

Annual average attendance of the Kerowli School from the 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887

Name of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English	21·33	9·79	2·54	·34	
Persian	56·09	12·76	6·05	1·08	
Hindi	67·26	16·02	9·66	1·06	
Total .	144·68	38·57	18·25	2·48	

STATEMENT L.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of cases.		Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Civil side	Original	4	68	72	64	8	
	Execution of decree . .	5	51	56	53	3	
	Appeals from Tahsil courts .	...	8	8	5	3	
Criminal side	Original	14	684	698	693	5	
	Appeals from Tahsil courts .	...	1	1	1	...	
	Total .	23	812	835	816	19	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT M.

Statement showing the execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tahsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of cases.	INSTITUTED.						DISPOSED OF.										PENDING.	
	Arrears.		Current.		Total.		Wholly executed.		Partially executed and balance.			Struck off.		Total.			On 31st March 1887.	
	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Partially executed. Amount.	Balance. Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.	Number of cases.	Amount.		Number of cases.	Amount.
Civil Court.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.			R a. p.
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	3	63,279 7 0	3	63,279 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	2	34,993 8 6	2	34,993 8 6		1	28,285 14 6
Suits exceeding R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000.	...	...	2	3,009 3 3	2	3,009 3 3	1	1,854 6 3	1	...	1,154 13 0	...	...	2	3,009 3 3		...	...
Ditto R500 ditto R1,000	...	...	3	2,132 5 0	3	2,132 5 0	1	756 10 6	1	...	796 1 3	...	...	2	1,552 11 9		1	579 9 3
Ditto R250 ditto R500	1	311 7 0	...	...	1	311 7 0	...	...	1	...	311 7 0	...	...	1	311 7 0		...	...
Ditto R100 ditto R250	2	419 7 9	17	2,891 14 6	19	3,311 6 3	6	889 5 0	7	288 6 0	926 0 9	6	1,207 10 6	19	3,311 6 3		...	...
Ditto R50 ditto R100	1	90 9 0	25	1,637 10 2	26	1,728 3 2	6	424 5 6	11	166 15 9	589 2 6	8	497 8 11	25	1,678 0 8		1	50 2 6
Ditto R1 ditto R50	1	32 14 9	1	14 2 0	2	47 0 9	1	14 2 0	...	...	...	1	32 14 9	2	47 0 9		...	...
	5	854 6 6	51	72,964 9 11	56	73,819 0 5	15	3,938 13 3	21	455 5 9	3,777 8 6	17	36,731 10 8	53	44,903 6 2		3	28,915 10 3
Tahsil Courts.																		
Suits not exceeding R50	16	348 1 3	168	3,151 9 0	184	3,499 10 3	149	2,756 10 0	11	108 11 0	126 13 9	17	316 1 3	177	3,308 4 0		7	191 6 3
Grand Total	21	1,202 7 9	219	76,116 2 11	240	77,318 10 8	164	6,695 7 0	32	564 0 9	3,904 6 3	34	37,047 11 11	230	48,211 10 2		10	29,107 0 6

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,

Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT N.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli State Council from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1887.	Remarks.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
Appeals from Civil Courts	1	10	11	7	4	Confirmed	2
						Modified	1
						Reversed	4
Appeals from Criminal Courts	...	4	4	2	2	Confirmed	1
						Modified	1
Appeals from Revenue Court	2	10	12	6	6	Confirmed	1
						Reversed	5
Miscellaneous cases	13	595	608	600	8		
Total	16	619	635	615	20		

STATEMENT O.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Tahsil Courts from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Tahsils.	Civil.					Criminal.					Revenue.					Total.					Remarks.
	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Curren	Total.			
Huzur Tahsil	4	149	153	145	8	...	120	120	118	2	8	79	87	83	4	12	348	360	346	14	
Jirota Tahsil	...	6	6	6	...	1	24	25	23	2	...	9	9	9	...	1	39	40	38	2	
Machilpur Tahsil	...	26	26	25	1	...	78	78	78	...	2	48	50	49	1	2	152	154	152	2	
Mandrail Tahsil	...	26	26	26	...	1	59	60	59	1	1	60	61	59	2	2	145	147	144	3	
Utgir Tahsil	...	21	21	13	8	...	19	19	19	...	2	15	17	16	1	2	55	57	48	9	
Total	4	228	232	215	17	2	300	302	297	5	13	211	224	216	8	19	739	758	728	30	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT P.

Statement showing the work performed by the Kerowli Revenue Court from the 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Remaining unsettled.	Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Arrears of revenue	5	34	39	30	9	
Complaints concerning revenue	7	81	88	81	7	
Customs	18	506	524	520	4	
Forests	3	38	41	40	1	
Gardens	3	39	42	39	3	
Miscellaneous	83	671	754	681	73	
Total	119	1,369	1,488	1,391	97	

STATEMENT Q.

Statement showing the number of persons admitted into, and released from, the Kerowli State Jail from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Period of Sentence.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.				Admitted during the year.				Total.				Died and released during the year.									Remaining on 31st March 1887.			
		Criminal.				Criminal.				Criminal.			Died.			Released.		Escaped.				Criminal.			
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil	Male.	Female.	Under trial.
Under 6 months	...	11	3	14	8	77	4	81	8	88	7	95	...	..	...	8	83	7	..	...	90	...	5	...	...
Above 6 months and under 1 year	...	6	1	7	...	10	1	11	...	16	2	18	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	12	...	6	...	...
Above 1 year and under 3 years	...	29	...	29	...	24	2	26	...	53	2	55	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	29	...	25	1	...
Above 3 years and do. 5 „	...	4	2	6	...	1	...	1	...	5	2	7	...	..	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	...	3	...	...
Above 5 „ and do. 7 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Above 7 „ and do. 10 „	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
Above 10 „ and do. 14 „	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
For life	...	12	6	18	...	1	.	1	...	13	6	19	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	10	5	...
Mad or insane prisoners	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	4	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	..	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	..
Total	...	69	12	81	8	116	8	124	8	185	20	205	...	...	1	8	134	12	...	...	147	...	51	7	6

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT R.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Court of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Number.	Crime.	Offence Committed.		Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending.	Cases in which conviction obtained.	Number of Accused.				Property stolen or plundered.		Property recovered.		Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.				Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	
											R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Attempt to commit murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Culpable homicide	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Robbery { Dakaiti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Robbery { Other	...	20	20	...	4	13	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Suicide	...	5	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Rape	...	9	9	...	2	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Theft	4	98	102	...	26	75	47	28	...	7,524 14 3	68	2,618 8 3	25	
8	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Causing miscarriage	...	5	5	...	2	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Criminal breach of trust	...	7	7	...	5	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Wrongful confinement	2	11	13	...	1	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Buying or disposing of stolen property	1	6	7	...	1	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Killing kine	...	11	11	...	5	13	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Mischief	1	5	5	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Grievous hurt	3	15	17	1	4	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Extortion	...	5	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Miscellaneous	3	482	483	2	65	242	136	106	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	14	684	693	5	119	442	271	171	...	7,524 14 3	68	2,618 8 3	25	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT S.

Comparative Statement showing the increase and decrease in the income derived from Customs duties in the Kerowli State during Sambat years 1941 and 1942.

Description of Traffic.	Income for Sambat 1941, 1884-85.	Income for Sambat 1942, 1885-86.	Decrea e.	Increase.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Imports	12,673 3 6	14,971 2 9	...	2,297 15 3
Exports	27,604 10 6	32,582 13 0	...	4,978 2 6
Transit	368 1 3	41 13 9	326 3 6	..
Internal traffic	28,432 14 9	29,396 8 3	...	963 9 6
Grand Total .	69,078 14 0	76,992 5 9	326 3 6	8,239 11 3

STATEMENT T.

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Tahsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed or struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Civil Court.								
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Suits exceeding R1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto R500 ditto R1,000	1	5	6	3	...	1	4	2
Ditto R250 ditto R500	...	3	3	2	...	1	3	...
Ditto R100 ditto R250	1	12	13	9	1	1	11	2
Ditto R50 ditto R100	1	26	27	14	5	4	23	4
Ditto R1 ditto R50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1	22	23	16	7	...	23	...
Total .	4	68	72	44	13	7	64	8
Tahsil Courts.								
Suits not exceeding R50	4	228	232	138	30	47	215	17
Grand Total .	8	296	304	182	43	54	279	25

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT U.

Comparative Statement of Price Current of Principal Food Grains in the City of Kerowli during the years 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Months.	1885-86.				1886-87.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April 1886	20 0	28 12	30 0	29 11	19 6	26 4	27 8	27 8
May „	19 6	30 4	18 12	25 10	20 5	27 8	28 2	27 8
June „	19 6	25 0	25 4	26 4	20 10	25 14	28 2	26 4
July „	18 7	18 12	25 0	25 10	21 0	25 10	25 0	26 14
August „	21 4	31 4	33 12	32 8	20 0	28 12	25 0	30 0
September „	21 4	31 4	32 8	35 0	19 6	30 0	31 4	31 4
October „	20 10	31 0	31 4	32 8	18 7	29 6	30 0	28 12
November „	22 8	31 4	30 10	32 8	18 7	28 12	25 0	30 0
December „	23 12	30 0	31 4	32 8	16 4	26 4	16 4	28 12
January 1887	22 8	28 12	30 0	31 4	15 0	23 12	23 12	25 0
February „	22 3	27 8	27 8	28 12	13 0	20 10	20 10	21 14
March „	21 0	30 0	21 12	30 4	13 2	20 0	20 0	20 0

STATEMENT V.

Annual Statement of Rainfall at Dholepur for the year 1886-87.

Months.	Inches.	Cents.	Remarks.
April 1886	...	...	
May „	1	70	
June „	3	6	
July „	12	10	
August „	6	20	
September „	1	8	
October „	0	17	
November „	...	...	
December „	...	...	
January 1887	0	14	
February „	...	...	
March „	...	...	
Total	24	45	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT W.

Return of Dholepur Schools for 1886-87, from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	Heads.	Number of Scholars.				Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.			
							R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Dholepur City School	21	45	32	98	6	96 4 0	1,155 0 0
2	Old Chhaoni Branch School	...	23	22	45	2	30 0 0	360 0 0
3	Rajakhera Tahsili School	...	21	29	50	2	20 8 0	246 0 0
4	Bari do. do.	...	19	50	69	2	22 8 0	270 0 0
5	Baseri do. do.	...	...	21	21	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
6	Kolari do. do.	...	...	21	21	1	6 8 0	78 0 0
7	Angayi do. do.	...	...	42	42	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
	Total	21	108	217	346	15	189 12 0	2,277 0 0

STATEMENT X.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepur State for the year 1886-87.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Number of servants employed.	Out-door patients.	In-door patients.						Annual expenditure, including salaries, medicines, &c.	Remarks.
				Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.		
										R a. p.	
1	Dholepur Dispensary	8	11,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869 3 6	
2	Rajakhera do.	5	5,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	822 14 6	
3	Bari do.	5	6,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	709 15 9	
4	Jail do.	1	...	314	295	...	5	9	4	.....	
	Total	19	22,699	314	295	...	5	9	4	3,402 1 9	
5	Vaccinating Operations	6	7,270	6,622 Successful.	648 Failed.	...	...	...	...	722 7 9	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,124 9 6	

STATEMENT Y.

Dholepur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1943 or 1886-87.

No.	Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	For life	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
2	„ 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	„ 14 „	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	„ 12 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	„ 10 „	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
7	„ 8 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	„ 7 „	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
9	„ 6 „	4	...	..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
10	„ 5 „	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
11	„ 4 „	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
12	„ 3 „	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10
13	„ 2 „	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
14	„ 1½ year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	„ 1 „	10	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	...	2	12
16	„ 6 months	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	4
17	Under 6 „	2	...	...	..	2	...	..	...	...	...	2
	Total	65	3	...	...	68	3	...	...	...	3	71

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT Z.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1943, or A.D. 1886-87.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeals .	25	23	48	25	23
	Ditto ditto	Original .	24	83	107	70	37
2	Magistrate of Dholepur . . .	Appeals .	4	49	53	50	3
	Ditto ditto	Original .	1	32	33	32	1
3	Subordinate courts	„	26	467	493	445	48
	Total . . .	.....	80	654	734	622	112

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Court of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1943, or A.D. 1886-87.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal .	6	24	30	19	11
	Ditto ditto	Original .	24	41	65	33	32
2	Magistrate of Dholepur . . .	Appeal .	...	7	7	6	1
	Ditto ditto . . .	Original .	11	617	628	619	9
3	Subordinate courts	„	32	467	499	451	48
	Total . . .	.....	73	1,156	1,229	1,128	101

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1943, or A.D. 1886-87.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Original .	147	352	499	394	105
2	Settlement	„	55	311	366	282	84
	Total . . .	.....	202	663	865	676	189

Dholepur,
The 16th May 1887.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT CC.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal Food-grains in the City of Dholepur during the year 1885-86 and 1886-87.

Months.	1885-86.								1886-87.							
	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Gram.	
	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.
April 1887	20	14	35	12	34	0	28	1	16	12	24	2	24	0	27	11
May „	20	12	32	8	35	12	31	4	18	6	24	3	22	13	26	1
June „	20	4	30	8	31	12	30	6	18	1	23	8	22	4	25	7
July „	19	8	31	0	30	6	30	0	17	8	23	5	20	3	23	12
August „	20	0	32	8	33	0	33	0	17	9	23	8	21	7	25	3
September „	20	0	33	4	33	4	32	8	17	11	23	13	26	2	26	4
October „	19	10	35	4	31	8	33	0	18	1	25	16	26	14	26	9
November „	20	0	33	14	30	12	32	0	17	12	22	10	24	12	26	7
December „	19	12	32	12	30	6	31	12	18	8	22	8	24	5	25	5
January 1887	19	1	31	6	26	4	30	0	17	5	22	8	23	8	25	0
February „	17	0	28	0	25	8	29	4	16	6	22	7	22	12	22	14
March „	16	6	25	14	24	8	27	14	16	6	21	5	21	6	22	10

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*

Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT DD.

Statement showing the liabilities of the Dholepur State on 31st March 1887, after deduction of items not liable to payment.

Heads.	Liabilities on 31st March 1887, as shown in balance sheet.						Not liable to payment.			Net balance due on 31st March 1887.		
	Arrears.			Current year.			Total.					
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
1 Jebkhurch	1,000	0	0	.....			1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	.....		
2 Pay of establishment	2,752	4	0	1,11,914	14	3	1,14,667	2	3	2,752	4	0	1,11,914	14	3
3 Karkhanas	6,340	7	6	17,428	1	0	23,768	8	6	.....			23,768	8	6
4 Military Miscellaneous expenses	819	10	0	1,469	3	6	2,288	13	6	100	0	0	2,188	13	6
5 Dowra expenses	2,223	11	0	2,400	0	0	4,623	11	0	2,400	0	0	2,223	11	0
6 Salt compensation to Sirmathra	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	.....			6,000	0	0
7 Diet of Jail prisoners	650	11	9	490	15	6	1,141	11	3	650	11	9	490	15	6
8 Huq of Canoongoes and Chowdhries	.....			800	0	0	800	0	0	.....			800	0	0
9 Salabadi	126	1	6	388	1	6	514	3	0	414	3	0	100	0	0
10 Contingencies of Dispensaries.	.....			212	0	0	212	0	0	.....			212	0	0
11 Reward for apprehension of Criminals	150	0	0	165	4	0	315	4	0	150	0	0	165	4	0
12 Stationery allowance	78	13	6	267	5	9	346	3	3	78	13	6	267	5	9
13 Vakil Sirmathra	420	0	0	360	0	0	780	0	0	.....			780	0	0
14 Printing of stamp papers	486	14	9	17	2	9	504	1	6	286	7	6	217	10	0
15 Maafi	86,582	6	6	31,957	13	0	1,18,540	3	6	.....			1,18,540	3	6
16 Public Works	.....			8,762	4	0	8,762	4	0	.....			8,762	4	0
17 Interest to Private Bankers	.....			25,393	12	0	25,393	12	0	.....			25,393	12	0
18 Khasgi Miscellaneous and extra	163	0	0	638	8	6	801	8	6	801	8	6	.....		
19 Deposits	865	3	6	10,000	0	0	10,865	3	6	.....			10,865	3	6
20 Sarad and Dasehra expenses	101	11	9	.....			101	11	9	101	11	9	.....		
21 Settlement Office contingencies	84	0	0	.....			84	0	0	84	0	0	.....		
22 Huq of Lambardars	125	0	0	.....			125	0	0	125	0	0	.....		
23 Private debts of His Highness	1,43,040	9	0	.....			1,43,040	9	0	.....			1,43,040	9	
24 Sanitation and conservancy	705	15	6	432	14	3	1,138	13	9	705	15	6	432	14	3
25 Repair of Roads, &c.	5,839	3	9	.....			5,839	3	9	.....			5,839	3	9
26 Extra	1,814	4	0	.....			1,814	4	0	1,814	4	0	.....		
27 Sri Deorhis	162	12	0	.....			162	12	0	162	12	0	.....		
28 Sett Mulchand	7,55,500	0	0	.....			7,55,500	0	0	.....			7,55,500	0	0
Total	10,13,032	12	0	2,16,098	4	0	12,29,131	0	0	11,627	11	6	12,17,503	4	6
Deduct amount paid out of R71,871-2 in His Highness's account.													36,079	6	0
Net Balance due													11,81,423	14	6

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

STATEMENT EE.

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Receipts of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year.	Amount realised from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.	Balance still due.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Opening balance	12,910 6 10	12,910 6 10	.....
I.—Ordinary Revenue for current year—			
(1) Land revenue	7,05,000 0 0	7,05,000 0 0	.....
Taukedars and Nimrole	25,260 4 0	14,471 0 0	10,798 4 0
Total	7,30,260 4 0	7,19,471 0 0	10,798 4 0
(2) Sewai Jama—			
1. Customs, including Abkari, drugs and Government compensation for Salt and Customs	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....
2. Fines	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	.....
3. Oobari	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
4. Receipts of confiscated land	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....
5. Garden productions	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	.....
6. Stamps	6,500 0 0	6,500 0 0	.....
7. Nazarana	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....
8. Tolls	30 0 0	28 0 9	1 15 3
9. Deductions for absence without leave	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
10. Sale of sarpat grass	2,200 0 0	2,077 14 0	122 2 0
11. Grazing or charrayi	260 0 0	218 5 3	41 10 9
12. Sale of grass	790 0 0	714 12 0	75 4 0
13. Auction of unclaimed property	150 0 0	150 0 0	.....
14. Kasrat commission or discount fees	600 0 0	600 0 0	.....
15. Unclaimed deposits	160 0 0	109 11 6	50 4 6
16. Miscellaneous receipts from tahsils	3,800 0 0	3,800 0 0	.....
17. Sale of horses	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....
18. Hides	500 0 0	426 0 0	74 0 0
Total Sewai Jama	1,10,150 0 0	1,09,784 11 6	365 4 6
Total Ordinary	8,40,410 4 0	8,29,255 11 6	11,154 8 6
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Income for past years—			
1. Land revenue	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....
2. Taukedars	5,000 0 0	866 10 3	4,133 5 9
3. Customs	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	.....
Total	17,000 0 0	12,866 10 3	4,133 5 9
III.—Extraordinary Income—			
1. Deposits	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....
2. Stone quarry	50,000 0 0	35,499 2 3	14,500 13 9
Total	60,000 0 0	45,499 2 3	14,500 13 9

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Receipts of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887—continued.

Revenue and Receipts.	Estimate for the whole year.	Amount realised from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.	Balance still due.
	R a. p.	*R* a. p.	*R* a. p.
IV.—Receipts in excess of last year's estimate—			
1. Land revenue for current year	5,911 14 6	5,911 14 6	.....
2. Ditto for 1887-88	1,51,252 8 6	1,51,252 8 6	.....
3. Customs	2,854 0 3	2,854 0 3	.....
4. Fines	2,223 9 9	2,223 9 9	.....
5. Oobari	45 11 0	45 11 0	.....
6. Garden productions	32 10 9	32 10 9	.....
7. Stamps	2,733 14 0	2,733 14 0	.....
8. Receipts of confiscated land	822 4 0	822 4 0	.....
9. Nazarana	3 13 6	3 13 6	.....
10. Deductions for absence without leave	255 0 9	255 0 9	.....
11. Auction of unclaimed property	105 4 3	105 4 3	.....
12. Kasrat commission or discount fees	204 13 3	204 13 3	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts from tahsils	6,973 14 8	6,973 14 8	.....
14. Sale of horses	27 12 0	27 12 0	.....
15. Refunds	48,066 2 3	48,066 2 3	.....
16. Arrears of land revenue for past years	3,594 14 9	3,594 14 9	.....
17. Ditto of custom collections for ditto	1,094 14 0	1,094 14 0	.....
18. Deposits	863 0 3	863 0 3	.....
Total	2,27,066 2 5	2,27,066 2 5	.....
V.—Loan—			
1. From Sett Mulchand in floating account	1,38,000 0 0	1,38,000 0 0	.....
ABSTRACT.			
I.—Ordinary revenue for current year	8,40,410 4 0	8,29,255 11 6	11,154 8 6
II.—Arrears of ordinary budget income for past years.	17,000 0 0	12,866 10 3	4,133 5 9
III.—Extraordinary income	60,000 0 0	45,499 2 3	14,500 13 9
Total	9,17,410 4 0	8,87,621 8 0	29,788 12 0
IV.—Receipts in excess of last year's estimate	2,27,066 2 5	2,27,066 2 5	.....
V.—Loan	1,38,000 0 0	1,38,000 0 0	.....
Total of both	12,82,476 6 5	12,52,687 10 5	29,788 12 0
Add closing balance	12,910 6 10	12,910 6 10	.....
Grand Total	12,95,386 13 3	12,65,598 1 3	29,788 12 0

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Amount paid from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.			Balance still due to 31st March 1887.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
I—Ordinary Expenditure.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1. Jebkhurch	.....	1,51,800 0 0	1,51,800 0 0	.....	1,51,800 0 0	1,51,800 0 0	.....	.....	.....
2. Dassehra, Sarad and Diwali Pujah	.....	1,411 0 0	1,411 0 0	.....	1,411 0 0	1,411 0 0	.....	.....	.....
3. Telegrams, railway freight and fare	.....	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....
4. Pay of establishment	.....	3,45,127 6 6	3,45,127 6 6	.....	2,33,212 8 3	2,33,212 8 3	.....	1,11,914 14 3	1,11,914 14 3
5. Karkhanas (feed of elephants, &c.)	.....	54,156 0 0	54,156 0 0	.....	36,727 15 0	36,727 15 0	.....	17,428 1 0	17,428 1 0
6. Khasgi miscellaneous expenses	.....	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	.....	3,300 0 0	3,300 0 0	.....	.....	.....
7. Military do. do.	.....	2,390 2 0	2,390 2 0	.....	920 14 6	920 14 6	.....	1,469 3 6	1,469 3 6
8. Dowra expenses	.....	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
9. Compensation for salt to Sirmathra	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
10. Diet of jail prisoners	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....	2,009 0 6	2,009 0 6	.....	490 15 6	490 15 6
11. Huq of Kanungoes and chowdhries	.....	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0	800 0 0
12. Salabadi expenses	.....	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	811 14 6	811 14 6	.....	388 1 6	388 1 6
13. Contingencies of dispensaries	.....	1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0	.....	868 0 0	868 0 0	.....	212 0 0	212 0 0
14. Stationery allowance	.....	660 0 0	660 0 0	.....	392 10 3	392 10 3	.....	267 5 9	267 5 9
15. Reward for apprehension of criminals	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	134 12 0	134 12 0	.....	165 4 0	165 4 0
16. Khorak of Vakil Sirmathra	.....	360 0 0	360 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 0 0	360 0 0
17. Printing charges of stamp papers	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	162 13 3	162 13 3	.....	17 2 9	17 2 9
18. Maafi or charitable allowance	.....	32,400 0 0	32,400 0 0	.....	442 3 0	442 3 0	.....	31,957 13 0	31,957 13 0
19. Public works	.....	18,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	.....	9,237 12 0	9,237 12 0	.....	8,762 4 0	8,762 4 0
20. Interest to private bankers	.....	63,345 0 0	63,345 0 0	.....	37,951 4 0	37,951 4 0	.....	25,393 12 0	25,393 12 0
21. Repayment of loan	.....	1,03,000 0 0	1,03,000 0 0	.....	1,03,000 0 0	1,03,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
22. Shaving ceremony of Young Prince	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
23. Extraordinaries	.....	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	14,361 7 6	14,361 7 6	.....	638 8 6	638 8 6
24. Stone quarry loan	.....	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
25. Deposits	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
Total	.....	8,76,809 8 6	8,76,809 8 6	.....	6,11,144 2 9	6,11,144 2 9	.....	2,65,665 5 9	2,65,665 5 9
II—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Expenditure for past years.									
1. Jebkhurch	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
2. Dassehra, Sarad and Diwali pujah	101 11 9	.....	101 11 9	.....	.....	.....	101 11 9	.....	101 11 9
3. Pay of establishment	1,77,432 11 6	.....	1,77,432 11 6	1,74,680 7 6	.....	1,74,680 7 6	2,752 4 0	.....	2,752 4 0

4. Karkhanas (feed of elephants, &c.,)	30,263 11 0	.....	30,263 11 0	27,250 12 0	.....	27,250 12 0	3,012 15 0	.....	3,012 15 0
5. Khasgi miscellaneous expenses	163 0 0	.....	163 0 0	.....	.....	.....	163 0 0	.....	163 0 0
6. Military do. do.	2,373 15 3	.....	2,373 15 3	1,554 5 3	.....	1,554 5 3	819 10 0	.....	819 10 0
7. Dowra expenses	2,223 11 0	.....	2,223 11 0	.....	.....	.....	2,223 11 0	.....	2,223 11 0
8. Compensation for salt to Sirmathra	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,000 0 0	.....	3,000 0 0
9. Diet of jail prisoners	1,264 0 6	.....	1,264 0 6	613 4 9	.....	613 4 9	650 11 9	.....	650 11 9
10. Huq of Kanungoes and chowdhries	1,600 0 0	.....	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	.....	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	.....
11. Salabadi	1,166 0 0	.....	1,166 0 0	1,039 14 6	.....	1,039 14 6	126 1 6	.....	126 1 6
12. Contingencies of dispensaries	716 6 9	.....	716 6 9	716 6 9	.....	716 6 9	.....	.....	.....
13. Stationery allowance	180 3 6	.....	180 3 6	101 6 0	.....	101 6 0	78 13 6	.....	78 13 6
14. Reward for apprehension of criminals	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0	.....	150 0 0
15. Khorak of Vakil Sirmathra	420 0 0	.....	420 0 0	.....	.....	.....	420 0 0	.....	420 0 0
16. Printing of stamp papers	25 7 6	.....	25 7 6	.....	.....	.....	25 7 6	.....	25 7 6
17. Settlement office contingencies	84 0 0	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0	.....	84 0 0
18. Maafi or charitable allowance	1,24,418 7 0	.....	1,24,418 7 0	37,836 0 6	.....	37,836 0 6	86,582 6 6	.....	86,582 6 6
19. Public works	10,518 15 1	.....	10,518 15 1	10,518 15 1	.....	10,518 15 1	.....	.....	.....
20. Interest to private bankers	17,643 15 3	.....	17,643 15 3	17,643 15 3	.....	17,643 15 3	.....	.....	.....
21. Compensation to Lambardars	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0	.....	.....	.....	125 0 0	.....	125 0 0
TOTAL	3,77,871 4 1	.....	3,77,871 4 1	2,76,555 7 7	.....	2,76,555 7 7	1,01,315 12 6	.....	1,01,315 12 6
III.—Extraordinary Expenditure paid for Expenses not entered in any Budget.									
1. Purchases	1,47,040 9 0	.....	1,47,040 9 0	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	1,43,040 9 0	.....	1,43,040 9 0
2. Deposits	6,158 3 9	.....	6,158 3 9	5,293 0 3	.....	5,293 0 3	865 3 6	.....	865 3 6
3. Karkhanas	3,327 8 6	.....	3,327 8 6	.....	.....	.....	3,327 8 6	.....	3,327 8 6
4. Printing of stamp papers	387 12 0	73 11 3	461 7 3	.....	.....	.....	387 12 0	73 11 3	461 7 3
5. Sanitation and conservancy	900 0 0	720 0 0	1,620 0 0	194 0 6	287 1 9	481 2 3	705 15 6	432 14 3	1,138 13 9
6. Khub Ali and Bahar Ali	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	120 0 0	120 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	.....
7. Expenses incurred in repairing houses, roads, &c., during His Excellency the Viceroy's visit	6,880 9 9	.....	6,880 9 9	1,041 6 0	.....	1,041 6 0	5,839 3 9	.....	5,839 3 9
8. Extra	1,814 4 0	.....	1,814 4 0	.....	.....	.....	1,814 4 0	.....	1,814 4 0
9. Reception of guests	.....	962 0 0	962 0 0	.....	962 0 0	962 0 0	.....	.....	.....
10. Marriage of Diwan Saheb	.....	12,305 2 9	12,305 2 9	.....	12,305 2 9	12,305 2 9	.....	.....	.....
11. Toshakhana	.....	770 8 6	770 8 6	.....	770 8 6	770 8 6	.....	.....	.....
12. Landeau carriage purchased	.....	2,489 6 0	2,489 6 0	.....	2,459 6 0	2,459 6 0	.....	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous purchases	.....	2,612 1 0	2,612 1 0	.....	2,612 1 0	2,612 1 0	.....	.....	.....
14. Diamonds and rubies purchased	.....	5,273 0 0	5,973 0 0	.....	5,973 0 0	5,973 0 0	.....	.....	.....
15. Khasgi miscellaneous expenses	.....	1,394 6 3	1,394 6 3	.....	1,394 6 3	1,394 6 3	.....	.....	.....
16. Sarad and Dassehra expenses	.....	130 8 9	130 8 9	.....	130 8 9	130 8 9	.....	.....	.....
Carried over	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Balance Sheet of the Actual and Estimated Expenditure of the Dholepur State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, also showing the entire liabilities of the State up to the latter date—continued.

Expenditure.	Budget Estimate.			Amount paid from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.			Balance still due to 31st March 1887.		
	Balance of last year.	Estimate for the current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.	Arrears.	Current year.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .									
III.—Extraordinary Expenditure paid for expenses not entered in any Budget—contd.									
17. Extra interest to private bankers	.....	4,146 12 3	4,146 12 3	.....	4,146 12 3	4,146 12 3	.....	.....	.....
18. Public works . . .	.....	3,937 2 8	3,937 2 8	.....	3,937 2 8	3,937 2 8	.....	.....	.....
19. Interest to Bank of Bengal, Agra	.....	1,838 3 3	1,838 3 3	.....	1,838 3 3	1,838 3 3	.....	.....	.....
20. English medicines . . .	.....	90 9 3	90 9 3	.....	90 9 3	90 9 3	.....	.....	.....
21. Discount for sale of stamp papers	.....	191 10 6	191 10 6	.....	191 10 6	191 10 6	.....	.....	.....
22. Miscellaneous . . .	.....	125 13 9	125 13 9	.....	125 13 9	125 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Total .	1,66,628 15 0	37,851 0 2	2,04,479 15 2	10,648 6 9	37,344 6 8	47,992 13 5	1,55,980 8 3	506 9 6	1,56,487 1 9
IV.—Loan.									
1. Sett Mulchand (conditional) .	4,10,000 0 0	.....	4,10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	4,10,000 0 0	.....	4,10,000 0 0
2. Ditto (quarry account)	1,00,000 0 0	.....	1,00,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,00,000 0 0	.....	1,00,000 0 0
3. Ditto (floating account)	1,95 500 0 0	1,38,000 0 0	3,33,500 0 0	.....	1,38,000 0 0	1,38,000 0 0	1,95,500 0 0	.....	1,95,500 0 0
4. Sri Deorhis	22,000 0 0	.....	22,000 0 0	21,837 4 0	.....	21,837 4 0	162 12 0	.....	162 12 0
Total .	7,27,500 0 0	1,38,000 0 0	8,65,500 0 0	21,837 4 0	1,38,000 0 0	1,59,837 4 0	7,05,662 12 0	.....	7,05,662 12 0
V.—Jebkharch for April 1887 paid in advance . . .	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 9 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Inefficient balance . .	.....	68,632 3 6	68,632 3 6	.....	68,632 3 6	68,632 3 6	.....	.....	.....
VII.—Interest to private bankers which was by mistake not entered last year . .	7,749 12 9	.....	7,749 12 9	7,749 12 9	.....	7,749 12 9	.....	.....	.....

ABSTRACT.									
I.—Ordinary Expenditure .	.....	8,76,809 8 6	8,76,809 8 6	.....	6,11,144 2 9	6,11,144 2 9	.....	2,65,665 5 9	2,65,665 5 9
II.—Arrears of Ordinary Budget Expenditure for past years	3,77,871 4 1	.....	3,77,871 4 1	2,76,555 7 7	.....	2,76,555 7 7	1,01,315 12 6	.....	1,01,315 12 6
III.—Extraordinary expenditure paid for expenses not entered in any Budget . .	1,66,628 15 0	37,851 0 2	2,04,479 15 2	10,648 6 9	37,344 6 8	47,992 13 5	1,55,980 8 3	506 9 6	1,56,487 1 9
IV.—Loan	7,27,500 0 0	1,38,000 0 0	8,65,500 0 0	21,837 4 0	1,38,000 0 0	1,59,837 4 0	7,05,662 12 0	.....	7,05,662 12 0
V.—Jebkhurch for April 1877 paid in advance . . .	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Inefficient balance . .	.....	68,632 3 6	68,632 3 6	.....	68,632 3 6	68,632 3 6	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL .	12,72,000 3 1*	11,31,292 12 2	24,03,292 15 3	3,09,041 2 4	8,65,120 12 11	11,74,161 15 3	9,62,959 0 9	2,66,171 15 3	12,29,131 0 0
VII.—Interest to private bankers not entered by mistake last year	7,749 12 9	.....	7,749 12 9	7,749 12 9	.....	7,749 12 9	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL OF BOTH .	12,79,749 15 10	11,31,292 12 2	24,11,042 12 0	3,16,790 15 1	8,65,120 12 11	11,81,911 12 0	9,62,959 0 9	2,66,171 15 3	12,29,131 0 0
Closing balance—									
Paid to account . ₹71,871 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,686 5 3	.....	.....	
Cash in treasury . ₹11,815 3 3									
GRAND TOTAL .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,65,598 1 3	.....	.....	

Deduct amount paid ₹71,871-2 towards liquidation of the private debts of His Highness .	36,079 6 0	
. *Ditto* not liable to payment (*vide* separate sheet attached)	11,627 11 0	
Total deduct . .	.....	47,707 1 6
NET BALANCE DUE . .	...	11,81,423 14 6

* The following items have been transferred from last year's balance to the current year's estimate in this account:—

	R	a.	p.
1. Sett Mulchand's conditonal loan	40,000	0	0
2. Ditto ditto quarry account	50,000	0	0
3. Government loan	53,271	0	0
TOTAL . .	1,43,271	0	0
*Add**	12,72,000	3	1
TOTAL OF BOTH . .	14,15,271	3	1

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Officiating Political Agent.

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 45 P., dated Tonk, the 4th September 1887.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, *Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States of the Haraoti and Tonk Agency for the year 1886-87.

HEALTH.

2. The health of the district throughout the year was exceptionally good. In the beginning a few cases of small-pox and measles occurred but the disease soon disappeared.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

3. The rainfall of the year, as will be seen from the following table, was considerably below the average:—

Months.	Deoli.		Tonk.		Shahpura.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
April 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...
May „	1	86	1	6	2	51
June „	3	...	2	84	6	18
July „	9	94	6	63	3	44
August „	6	4	9	89	10	38
September „	2	52	...	38	...	77
October „	...	30	...	21	...	37
November „	...	...	...	13	...	...
December „	...	...	...	...	...	...
January 1887	...	29	...	39	...	14
February „	...	...	...	...	...	...
March „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	23	95	21	53	23	79

Ploughing operations commenced in June, but, the rainfall being unusually low, sowings were delayed. Subsequently matters improved, and, though more rain was needed, all went well till September, when, owing to the failure of rain in that month, the kharif harvest was a poor one, with the exception of the cotton crop, which appeared to profit by the dry season and was estimated to yield an outturn of 50 per cent. larger than in the previous year. The rabi sowings were restricted owing to the failure of the late rains. In February severe frosts nearly destroyed the gram crop, while wheat, barley, and opium all suffered. The cultivators found some compensation in increased prices, but, this being the second bad season in succession, they have suffered considerably.

4. The grass crop was also everywhere below the average. The result has been a very serious loss in cattle during May and June 1887.

PRICES.

5. The prices of food grain throughout the year are given in Appendix A.

MEENA KHERAR.

6. The Meena Kherar remained quiet during the year. In December, while on my annual tour, the Patels of 20 Mewar Kherar villages waited on me at Jehazpur and petitioned for a relaxation of certain reports of an inquisitorial nature, to which they have hitherto been subject, and to be relieved from daily roll-call, since the existence of these measures, it was alleged, affected their character and caused interruption in their agricultural work. The Hakim of the district supported the application, and since there is reason to suppose that the

practice of infanticide has greatly diminished, the reports which were found to be so distasteful will no longer be called for, and the roll-call will in future be weekly; instead of daily. The Patels have been warned that any apparent increase of infanticide will lead to renewal of the measures complained of.

In the Bundi portion of the Kherar a notice was circulated by the Durbar offering a reward of ₹10 to persons giving reliable information of cases of infanticide.

7. The following table exhibits the number of births and deaths during the year:—

States.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Mewar	72	70	38	39
Jaipur	8	7	5	3
Bundi	33	21	3	6
Total	113	98	46	48

8. In January a dakaiti was committed on the house of one Hira Lâl Mahajan of Newarria in Jaipur territory, 8 miles from Deoli. The dakaits, numbering 40 or 50 men, were subjects of Jaipur, and were armed with guns, swords, and clubs. One of the Mahajan's men was killed and five were wounded, while property to the value of ₹11,320 was carried off. The case is under enquiry in Jaipur.

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

9. The work done by the Haraoti International Court of Vakils is shown in Tables I and II in Appendix B.

DEOLI CIVIL DISPENSARY.

10. Three thousand three hundred and two out-patients, and 112 in-patients were treated during the year against 2,501 out-patients and 93 in-patients of the previous year.

Vaccination operations were carried on both in the station and also within a radius of about 16 miles in the surrounding districts, excepting the Ajmere district. Six hundred and sixteen vaccinations were performed, of which 53 were unsuccessful. Of revaccinations 7 were successful and 5 unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

11. Owing to the scanty rainfall there was a scarcity of water supply.

BUNDI.

GENERAL.

12. The Maharao Raja enjoyed good health during the year. As mentioned in last year's report, the Nagode Maharani died on the 5th May 1886. On 20th September His Highness' youngest son Rugghobar Singh died, aged four years. It was this son, not the heir apparent, as erroneously stated in last year's report, who was betrothed to the Maharaja of Kishengarh's niece. The names of the three remaining sons are as follows:—

Rughobir Sing, heir apparent.
Rungrâj Sing.
Rughorâj Sing.

13. The following changes have taken place during the year. Pandit Ganga Sahae resigned the Kamdarship of the state and was succeeded by Bohora Hurridutt, whose appointment of Bakshi of Jagirs was conferred on his brother Bohora Premdutt. Maharaja Hanwant Sing, Thakur Dhonkal Sing, and Kabia Dabidan were transferred from the Panchayat to the Hukm-i-Niyai, the Court presided over by His Highness, their places on the Panchayat being filled by Rao Gholab Sing, Bohora Sunder Lal, and Bohora Rattan Lal.

14. The charge of backwardness is so frequently brought against the Bundi Administration that it is worth mentioning that during the year two old orders of the state, with regard to witchcraft and infant marriage, were republished. By the former the mere accusation of witchcraft is punishable with a year's imprisonment; while to show the groundlessness

of the belief in witchcraft R500 and a grant of 50 bighas of land are offered to any body who will demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Durbar the existence of ghosts or similar supernatural agencies.

15. The marriage of boys under 16 and of girls under 14 years of age is forbidden, but in the case of girls the law is relaxed by special permission in cases where the parents are of advanced age and not likely to live long: marriages are permitted in such cases of girls over 10 years of age, but in no case is the marriage of girls under 10 years of age permitted. The marriage of girls under 18 to men of advanced age is also forbidden. Special penalties are assigned for the infringement of these laws.

16. The Jubilee celebration of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was observed with due honours on 16th February. As a special mark of the esteem in which His Highness the Maharao Raja is held a kharita, to be delivered by a British officer in person, was transmitted from His Excellency the Viceroy. In consequence of my inability to reach Bundi in time for the occasion, my camp being at the time in Malwa in the outlying pargana of Pirawa of the Tonk State, Captain J. Bell of the Deoli Irregular Force was specially deputed to Bundi to deliver the kharita. A Darbar was held on the occasion and a salute of 101 guns was fired. At night the town was illuminated, and there was a display of fireworks. In commemoration of the event His Highness announced his intention of constructing a house for English visitors, a serai for Native travellers, and a new hospital.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

17. The rainfall was deficient; consequently the rabi sowings were short. Severe frosts in February did much damage, especially to the gram. Taking the crops through the whole state, half the gram crop and one quarter of other rabi crops were calculated to have been lost. There was also a great deficiency of grass.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

18. The general health has been good during the year, there having been no epidemic disease.

DISPENSARY.

19. Six thousand six hundred and forty-three patients were treated during the year at a total cost of R2,487-2-9.

The vaccine operations amounted to 217, of which 71 were unsuccessful, the greater number being on boys.

JAIL.

20. The average monthly number of prisoners was 92. On the 31st March there were 90 prisoners in the jail as follows :—

Crime.	Male.	Female.
Murder and poisoning cases	17	16
Theft, &c.	42	1
Sentenced by the Haraoti Court of Vakils	9	...
Under trial	5	...

CRIME AND POLICE.

21. Three dakaitis occurred during the year, the amount of property carried off being estimated at R1,957-13-0. Two of these were committed on Bunjaras and one on a Mahajan traveller, but in all three cases claim to compensation was dismissed by the Haraoti Court of Vakils on account of the complainants having failed to observe the precautions necessary to entitle them to claim compensation. None of the dakaits concerned were apprehended.

Some improvement was effected in the police arrangements by the entertainment of 102 additional chowkidars. The total police strength on the 31st March amounted to 363 sepoys and 90 sowars. A decrease in the number of complaints by travellers has been the result.

EDUCATION.

22. There were 627 boys on the rolls of the school at the capital and those in the districts. Of these, 27 learn English, 39 Persian, 106 Sanskrit, and 455 Hindi. Babu Bama Churn, former Head Master, having obtained employment elsewhere, arrangements are being made for filling the vacancy. Meanwhile, the school has been placed in charge of the Second Master. A Muhammadan teacher has also been appointed to the Persian class on R10 per mensem.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. The Darbar having expressed a wish to entertain a trained overseer, the services of one Muhammad Hossein were engaged on the recommendation of the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, on R40 per mensem.

The Ghora Pichar causeway, the construction of which was undertaken by Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, Kotah-Jhalawar, was completed during the year at a total cost of R3,062-5-6. Some damage was caused to the causeway over the Mej Nadi on account of the work not being completed before the monsoon. The causeway has now been completed.

The Khawasji-ki-Baori, which has been under construction for some years past between the villages of Hindoli and Deva-ka-Khera, was completed on 1st March 1887. His Highness the Maharao Raja, with his family, proceeded to the spot and carried out the usual opening ceremony with much rejoicing. Some 10,000 persons are said to have joined the feast given by His Highness on the occasion. There being no wells between the villages of Hindoli and Dewa Khera the Baori will be of great convenience to travellers.

MINT.

24. The old Bundi rupee, containing an alloy of $3\frac{1}{3}$ rattis, was superseded in July by a new rupee, containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ rattis alloy. On one side of the new coin are engraved a "Kattar" and the words "Queen Victoria," and on the other the name of His Highness the Maharao Raja. The old rupee weighed 10 mashas 5 rattis, the new rupee weighs 10 mashas and a little over $2\frac{3}{4}$ rattis. Specimens were sent to the Calcutta Mint.

FINANCES.

25. No account of the finances has been rendered this year, but a promise has been made that they shall be rendered in future.

THE KAPRAN CHIEF.

26. The new Kapran Chief is showing an increasing disposition to resist the authority of the Darbar.

TONK.

27. His Highness the Nawab enjoyed good health during the year and had a further increase to his family by the birth of four sons and two daughters. On the other hand, one son and one daughter died. The total number is now nine sons and twelve daughters.

28. In January His Highness made a short tour through his district of Aligarh-Rampura, enquiring into the condition of the people and interesting himself in their behalf by attending to their complaints.

29. During the year I paid four visits to the capital and held several consultations with His Highness the Nawab. Reforms were considered and introduced into the various branches of the state's administration, while measures were taken for the adjustment, on easy terms, of the State debts. An account showing what has been done under this head will be found later on.

30. In the beginning of December, while on my annual tour, I passed through the pargana of Aligarh, where I halted for a day. In January I visited Nimbahera and made a short tour in the interior of the district. Several matters, which were pending for want of enquiry, were taken up and disposed of. In February I arrived at Parawa, where I remained ten days. Complaints as to damage to crops against the Jagirdars, and touching the mismanagement of the pargana generally, were taken up and considered, while measures were suggested for the improvement of the condition of the district and of its people.

JUBILEE.

31. The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated on the 16th February at the capital and in the parganas with much rejoicings.

His Highness held a public Darbar in the Fort, at which a congratulatory address was read by the Prime Minister Sahibzada Mahomed Obeidulla Khan. To commemorate the happy occasion His Highness subscribed R5,000 for the establishment of a Victoria School of Industry, with a permanent endowment of R3,000 for its support, and for building a Victoria Serai for the use of travellers. In addition to the above His Highness presented a sum of R1,000 towards the Imperial Institute in London. A Royal salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts, while the band played the National Anthem, and the town was brilliantly illuminated. A large number of indigent people were fed, and thirteen prisoners were released from jail. His Highness further forwarded a congratulatory telegram to the Foreign Office for transmission to London.

SANITATION.

32. Much has been done during the year towards improving the sanitary condition of the town of Tonk, and the system of conservancy may now be said to be in good working order. The people who formerly considered it a degradation to resort to latrines now freely avail themselves of the same. The income from the tax amounted during the year to ₹6,303 and the expenditure to ₹6,187.

HEALTH.

33. The general health was good throughout the year, no epidemic having occurred either at the capital or in the parganas. In Sironj and Nimbahera, however, fever and small-pox prevailed to some extent.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

34. The rainfall of the year was considerably below the average, particularly in the district of Aligarh, where both the kharif and rabi crops suffered seriously, the estimated average outturn as reported being respectively 4 and 6 annas in the rupee.

In the Tonk pargana the kharif was below the average, while of the rabi crops gram and opium suffered greatly by frost in February, the yield being estimated at only 7 and 10 annas in the rupee respectively.

In the Nimbahera and Perawa parganas the kharif crops were excellent, while in Chabra and Sironj they were below the average, except sugarcane and cotton, which in the latter pargana yielded a full outturn. The rabi crops in all four parganas were below the average, the estimated loss in the former varying from 10 to 14 annas and in the latter from 2 to 10 annas in the rupee. The cotton harvest was, however, exceptionally good.

35. The following table exhibits the quantity of new land brought under the plough during the year:—

Parganas.	Land taken up. — Bighas.	Immigrated.	New ploughs.	Emigrants left the state.
Tonk	1,484	14	12	20
Aligarh	2,846	114	71	...
Nimbahera	2,418	25	74	63
Seronj	2,285	...	65	14
Perawa	200	27	35	25
Chabra	406	11	10	23
Total	9,639	291	267	145

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

36. There are no boundaries in dispute in the Tonk and Aligarh parganas. In Perawa there are three, and in Sironj four, all of which are said to be of long standing. The Perawa ones exist between:—

Tonk.	Foreign Village.
1. Kararia Sherper	Khemaboda of Gwalior.
2. Azampura	Gurwara Sohela and Rajpura of Indore.
3. Kallianpura	Bichekheri of Indore.

While those in Sironj are between—

Tonk.	Foreign Village.
1. Ramnagar	Toria Ram Thak of Gurha.
2. Benarse	Ruttanpura of Gurha.
3. Bansikhera	Kemulpura of Gurha.
4. Nekaun	Bhurna Khera of Gwalior.

In Chabra there are no disputes of recent date but two old ones. One between Piplu of Chabra and Bari of Gwalior said to have been decided in 1848 by Munshi Shumshuddin Ahmad Naib Munshi of the Gwalior Residency, and the other between Faizpura of Chabra and Baragaon of Gwalior, settled in 1822 by Captain Allen of the Central India Horse, are stated to have been re-opened at the instance of the Gwalior Darbar. The Tonk Darbar is preparing to protest against the re-opening of these cases.

In Nimbahera there were 66 disputes pending. Of these, three were decided by Captain A. P. Thornton and 16 by Mr. L. W. King, leaving 47 for settlement at the close of the year.

EXCHANGE OF VILLAGES.

37. The negotiations regarding the exchange of the village of Chanderi in Sironj, with a village in Maxsudangarh mentioned as in progress in last year's report, have not yet been completed.

JUDICIAL.

38. The proposal referred to in last year's report relative to the establishment of Munsiff's courts in the outlying parganas, with a view to relieving the Amils of the duty of hearing civil suits, was carried out during the year by the appointment of Munsiffs on salaries varying from ₹50 to ₹100 per mensem. The appointment of these courts has given great satisfaction to the people. At the capital the scale of the ministerial establishment of the civil and criminal courts was revised, and, although in some instances the salaries of incumbents were raised, the general effect of the measure has been a saving in the expenditure originally incurred.

Mahomed Nujuff Khan, the Judicial Officer, visited Parawa, Chabra, Sironj and Nimbahera during the cold weather, and the proposals he has submitted on various matters requiring reform are receiving due attention.

39. The draft code mentioned in last year's report has not yet been adopted owing to its provisions being considered too intricate for use in a state where no written code has hitherto existed. The matter is, however, under consideration, and a simpler code is in course of preparation.

40. The following table shows the work done in the civil and criminal courts at the capital and in the parganas :—

Name of Court.	Pending on 31st March 1886.			Instituted between 1st April 1886 and 31st March 1887.			Total.			Decided.			Pending on 31st March 1887.		
	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.	Civil.	Criminal.	Total.
Appellate Court .	13	...	13	104	48	152	117	48	165	111	46	157	6	2	8
Sadr Diwani Court . .	24	...	24	1,576	...	1,576	1,600	...	1,600	1,485	...	1,485	115	...	115
Sadr Faujdari Court . .	...	39	39	...	908	908	...	947	947	...	930	930	...	17	17
Sironj . . .	118	655	773	265	676	941	383	1,331	1,714	318	1,306	1,624	65	25	90
Perawa . .	20	33	53	70	327	397	90	360	450	67	340	407	23	20	43
Nimbahera . .	836	377	1,213	81	357	438	917	734	1,651	904	696	1,600	13	38	51
Chabra . .	84	166	250	209	338	547	293	504	797	288	477	765	5	27	32
Aligarh . .	7	9	16	129	89	218	136	98	234	120	90	210	16	8	24
Total .	1,102	1,279	2,381	2,434	2,743	5,177	3,536	4,022	7,558	3,293	3,885	7,178	243	137	380

41. The following table shows the work done by the Niabat, Revenue and the Shara Sharif Courts :—

Niabat and Revenue Courts.

Courts.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Niabat.					
Appeal	9	27	36	28	8
Miscellaneous	26	115	141	113	28
Total .	35	142	177	141	36
Tonk Tahsil	78	495	573	527	46
Aligarh „	2	24	26	21	5
Chabra „	49	123	172	159	13
Perawa „	21	48	69	40	29
Nimbahera „	124	147	271	245	26
Sironj „	20	209	229	215	14
Total .	294	1,046	1,340	1,207	133
GRAND TOTAL .	329	1,188	1,517	1,348	169

Shara Sharif Court.

Court.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Shara Sharif	25	151	176	157	19

CRIME.

42. During the year two cases of dakaiti were reported from Parawa and an equal number from Sironj. Of the total, two were serious ones, in which three men were wounded and one dakait killed, while property to the value of R2,635-12 was carried off.

JAIL.

43. The new Central Jail, which has been under construction for some years past, was completed during the year. On the 1st March the whole of the prisoners confined in the old jail were removed to it. There being no recognised rules for the guidance of the jail authorities, a code was drawn up by a committee specially appointed for the purpose which, having received the sanction of His Highness the Nawab, is now acted upon. The prisoners are employed in various useful labours and instructors have already been entertained for training them to industrial arts.

The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, 139 patients were treated at a cost of R157-15-1.

DISPENSARY.

44. The dispensary continues to do good work under the management of Hospital Assistant Lala Pirbu Lâl. During the year 280 in-door and 14,082 out-door patients were treated at a cost of R2,669-8-1. The average daily attendance was 143·44.

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine vaccination operations were performed, of which 1,220, or about 62 per cent., were successful. The expenditure incurred amounted to R316-14. At present the work of vaccination is confined to the Tonk and Aligarh parganas, but its extension to the four detached parganas is under consideration.

45. In the school founded in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund six women—three Hindus and three Mahomedans—were entertained for preliminary education in reading and writing to fit them for admission into the Agra Medical School. An allowance of R25 monthly was granted them by His Highness the Nawab to encourage them to study. One of the women, a Mahomedan, withdrew after a time. Of the remainder, two women, both Mahomedans, have, since the close of the year under report, been sent to Agra, where, having passed the customary test examination, they have been admitted to the Medical School. His Highness the Nawab has granted them scholarships of 15 and 14 respectively, and it is hoped they will return to Tonk in due time qualified to render useful service in the state.

EDUCATION.

46. The Department of Public Instruction in Tonk continues to make steady progress. The two boys who, as mentioned in last year's report, were sent to Ajmere to be examined, have, however, failed to pass the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class examination held there in April 1886. In February last the names of three students were sent up to the Director, Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the application was refused owing to its having been made after the list had closed.

A vernacular middle class, containing seven students drawing a scholarship of R1 each, was started during the year, and it is intended to send them up for the Vernacular Middle Class examination to be held in Ajmere in April 1888.

In addition to the above, four students are being trained for the Punjab University examination to be held at Lahore in May 1888. Two of these are studying for the degree of "Moulvie," and two for that of "Munshi" of the University.

The four girls' schools continue to be well attended.

In January a boys' school was opened in Aligarh. At the close of the year the number of boys had increased from 50 to 200, of whom 130 were Mahomedans and 70 Hindus. The expenditure amounts to R40 per mensem.

On the last day of the year there were 768 boys and 115 girls on the rolls of the schools and 5 women. Of these, 486 are Mahomedans, 400 Hindus, and 2 Christians. One hundred and thirteen were taught English, and 775 other languages. The daily average attendance was 602.

The total amount expended in the cause of education during the year amounted to R6,165.

Under the directions of His Highness the Nawab, Syud Rashid-ud-din Ahmad, the Principal of the Tonk schools, visited the districts of Nimbahera and Perawa during the cold weather for the purpose of establishing schools. From the Principal's report it appears that there were at the time four indigenous schools, with 135 students in Nimbahera and ten schools with 245 students in Perawa.

MAYO COLLEGE.

47. Of the eleven boys in the Mayo College, two were withdrawn during the year. The heir apparent continues to study in the College.

PUBLIC WORKS.

48. Inspection of accounts has shown that the expenditure on Fasli 1292 was R32,099, instead of R53,059, as was stated in last year's report. The mistake arose from some of the works executed in the beginning of Fasli 1293 having been charged to the preceding year. The total charges under this head for Fasli 1293 amounted to R62,305. The principal items were—

	R
New Jail	17,194
Dâk Bungalow	2,986
Agency Bungalow	4,677
Press House	664
Roads	4,900

The rest of the expenditure was on account of establishment, petty repairs, and miscellaneous charges. Recent changes in the administration of this department will, it is hoped, give the state a better return for the money spent under this head.

CUSTOMS.

49. In consequence of the malpractices in the collection of customs duties, to which allusion was made in paragraph 42 of last year's report, it was deemed expedient to re-organize the department in view to placing it on a satisfactory footing. Mirza Mahomed Akbar Ali Khan was accordingly appointed as Superintendent on a salary of R200 per mensem. Under his management a judicious reduction was effected in the establishment and, where necessary, increase of pay was sanctioned.

Since joining his appointment in December the following reforms have been introduced by the Superintendent:—

I.—A customs tariff and a set of rules to meet local requirements have been drawn up and introduced for guidance into the Tonk and Aligarh Customs Offices.

II.—The system under which the residence of the old town paid higher rates of duties than others has been discontinued, with other similar irregularities, and all have been made subject to the rules introduced.

III.—There being no recognised system for levying duty on grain, which consequently was charged *ad valorem*, it has been ruled that it should be charged according to weight.

IV.—Several small duties, which were the cause of constant complaints, have been abolished, while in others, suitable reductions have been made; but a complete revision of the tariff is required, and will be carried out during the current year.

V.—The practice under which certain import duties were leased to a contractor for R3,500 per annum was discontinued and the duties are now collected direct by the Customs Department.

In addition to above certain Sahibzadas and Ladies of His Highness, who formerly enjoyed exemption from payment of duty when importing grain for sale under sanads granted them by the present and former Chiefs, are now charged import duty at the same rate as is levied from the public. This measure was necessary owing to the abuse that arose from an unfair use of the sanads. Some discontent was naturally caused by their being cancelled, but all just claims will receive consideration as soon as the necessary data are obtained for granting exemptions in a more definite form.

The uniform duty of 2 annas per cart-load, formerly levied from all Sahibzadas on grain imported by them, has now been raised to R1-2-9 per cart-load.

During the last cold weather the Superintendent visited the districts of Nimbahera and Perawa for the purpose of acquainting himself with the system obtaining in the customs offices and posts existing in those parganas. His proposals in regard to Nimbahera have been carried into effect while those in regard to Perawa are under consideration. It being found in the course of enquiry that some of the traders paid only half the customary duty, especially on opium, orders have been issued enforcing payment by all of the full amount of duty.

The introduction of the above measures, it is expected, will secure an increase of nearly ₹30,000 over and above the amount estimated for.

The old Custom House being considered unfit for the purpose, a new building has been constructed on a more suitable site at a cost of ₹2,000.

MINT.

50. During the year silver was coined to the extent of about a lakh of rupees. The bullion was supplied by Rai Seths Samir Mal, Omeid Mal, of Ajmere, who have been appointed Treasurers to the state. As they had no stock of local currency to meet the requirements of the state, and, as the price of silver admitted of coinage at a profit, the necessary permission was accorded by the Darbar.

Since the establishment of the Mint in 1873, nearly 8 lakhs of rupees are stated to have been coined, half of which, it is understood, have been melted at the Jaipur and other Mints owing to the worth of the local rupee having been reduced to less than its intrinsic value.

ARMY.

51. The following table exhibits the strength of the forces maintained during the year:—

Description.	Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Remarks.
	Men.	Salary.	Men.	Salary.	Men.	Salary.	
Regulars.		*R*		*R*		*R*	
Capital	352	68,988	1,708	1,13,151	2,060	1,82,139	
Parganas . . .	103	16,776	125	5,517	228	22,293	
Total .	455	85,764	1,853	1,18,668	2,288	2,04,432	
Contingent charges .	...	...	...	...	...	4,100	
Grand Total .	455	85,764	1,833	1,18,668	2,288	2,08,532	
Nizamia.							
Parganas . . .	55*	...	726	36,939	781	36,939	* These are either paid by Jagirdars or hold maafi lands in lieu of cash payment.
GRAND TOTAL .	510	85,764	2,559	1,55,607	3,069	2,45,471	

DISPLEASURE AGAINST CERTAIN SAHIBZADAS.

52. In August last Sahibzadas Ahmad Khan, Mahomed Khan, Ahmed Ali Khan, Ahmadulla Khan, and Abdool Raoof Khan having incurred the displeasure of His Highness the Nawab by their insubordinate conduct, the following punishments were inflicted on them:—

Sahibzadas Ahmad Khan and Mahomed Khan were ordered to leave the capital and reside on their jagirs till pardoned. Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan was ordered not to return to the capital for six months, while Sahibzadas Ahmadulla Khan, Abdul Rohim Khan and Abdul Rao of Khan were refused admission to the Fort. The action of the Darbar in this matter put an end to an agitation that threatened to become serious.

Since the end of the year under report, all of them, having made their submission to the Darbar, have been pardoned and restored to favour with the exception of Sahibzada Ahmad Khan, who has not yet made his submission.

NIMBAHERA.

MOGHIAS.

53. There were 126 Moghias in Nimbahera on the close of the previous year. Ten immigrated during the year, which, with two births, raised the total to 138. Of these, six died, three absconded, and one was allowed to leave the pargana. The present number, therefore, is 128.

A new well was sunk, while three Moghias cultivated 421 bighas of land in both crops, the outturn being 1,200 maunds of grain and 25 seers of opium. At the suggestion of the Superintendent half the usual rates are taken from the Moghias.

Thirty-nine criminal cases were instituted against the Moghias during the year, *viz.*, thirteen of theft, three of absence without leave, four of absconding, one of assault and seventeen petty cases.

The following table gives the distribution, &c., of the Moghias in the pargana :—

No.	Village.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Khera	10	12	4	11	37
2	Kuchrakheria	5	9	5	5	24
3	Pind	14	11	10	9	44
4	Morvan	2	2	4	3	11
5	Bharipura	2	1	1	1	5
6	Jhajulwas	1	1	...	2	4
7	Padampura	1	2	...	...	3
	Total	35	38	24	31	128

CASE OF HUMAN SACRIFICE.

54. In October particulars of a case of "Johar," or human sacrifice, which took place at Girawla in the Nimbahera pargana on the 27th September last, and in which two women were burned alive, were reported by the Darbar. As the circumstances necessitated an enquiry by officials not connected with the district, the Darbar appointed a special Commission headed by Sahibzada Abdul Rahim Khan, brother to His Highness the Nawab, and Nazim of the Tonk Criminal Court, with Sahibzada Mahomed Khan, Nujuff Khan and Moulvie Rashid-ud-din Ahmad, Principal of the Tonk Educational Department, as members, to conduct a careful enquiry into all the circumstances of the case and into the acts in which it had originated. At the special request of His Highness an Agency official was sent to assist in the investigation.

Girawla is a small village of sixteen or seventeen houses, principally of Brahmins. A full report having already been submitted, it is unnecessary to do more than refer briefly to the facts of the case.

From the enquiry held by the Commission it was ascertained that the village had been inhabited by Brahmins for many generations. The present occupants, though alleging that they were in possession of a copper sanad from one of the old Mewar Princes granting them the village rent-free, were unable to produce the plate when called upon to do so. They further stated that village traditions bore witness to nine similar "Johars," while under Mewar rule, the localities of three of which are still marked by masonry platforms. Had they held a genuine sanad they would not have resorted frequently to such extreme expedients. On the contrary, it appears probable that, by constantly resorting to "Johar," they had succeeded in coercing the Mewar Darbar to forego its rights. Setting aside this point, it was proved, that they had paid rent to the Tonk state ever since its formation. At first the amount was a nominal one, but was gradually increased. In A.D. 1853 the village was leased to one Rangu Bai for twenty years, and afterwards to Seths Uttum Chund Moolchand of Jawad for nine years with a quit rental of ₹484 and ₹489 respectively. During the three years' occupation of the pargana by the Mewar Darbar, 1857 to 1860, the assessment was paid to the Darbar. In 1883 the village was assessed by the late Amil at a lump sum of ₹1,902, but the villagers resisting the demand the sum was not realized and the lands were left uncultivated. In 1885 the present Amil granted a patta at a quit rent of ₹535 and cultivation was resumed. The Darbar, however, refused to ratify the agreement and directed the Amil to measure and assess the land, as in other villages, and it was as a protest against this measure that the "Johar" was performed.

The Brahmins of the village are divided into four clans, as marginally noted. The heads of these four clans were among the five prisoners who had acted as ringleaders in the business and on whom the severest sentences have been pronounced. They first convened a meeting at which it was agreed that the four heads of the clans should perform the "Johar." On this being announced, the mothers of two of the clans offered to substitute themselves for their sons. In the case of the other two clans a woman from each clan nearly related to its head also offered herself. The four women having agreed to the sacrifice were given opium and prepared themselves by abstaining from food and per-

1. Tilorthan.
2. Dhamarthan.
3. Sikarthan.
4. Hirarthan.

forming religious ceremonies. The whole village also abstained from food and from business during two days. On the third day the whole village carrying wood and cotton stalks arrived at the appointed place and were there met by the residents of neighbouring villages. The five ringleaders helped to prepare the pile, and when all was ready the two women of clans Nos. 1 and 2, turning their faces towards the sun placed themselves in an enclosure made in the pile. The leaders of clans Nos. 3 and 4 then wounded themselves and sprinkled their blood on the pile, which was then lighted. When the women were dead, their hands were cut off. One of the hands, however, owing to the fierceness of the flames, could not be severed. The other two women of the remaining clans (3 and 4) seeing the sacrifice of the first two women, refused to allow themelves to be burned and were allowed to escape. It appears probable from the fact of the heads of their clans sprinkling their blood on the pile that the sacrifice of these two women was not seriously contemplated. On the completion of the sacrifice the village drum was beaten and the people dispersed.

In apportioning punishment the Darbar could not but be sensible that it was in some measure responsible for what had happened. The five ringleaders were sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment, the eight persons next to them most concerned were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and five others who had taken a subordinate part to three months' imprisonment. The Thanadar and Police belonging to the Dungla thana, in the jurisdiction of which the village of Girwala lies, were dismissed the service of the state, the former being further fined ₹100.

FINANCES.

55. The finances of the state have received careful attention during the past year. As mentioned in the report for 1885-86 a kharita was addressed by His Highness the Nawab on 28th March 1886 to the Agent to the Governor-General asking for assistance from the Government of India. His Highness having been informed in reply that more definite guarantees for the improvement of the administration and the supervision of the finances than those previously given must be given by him before any assistance in his financial embarrassments could be afforded, addressed a second kharita on 30th August 1886 to the Agent to the Governor-General, in which he engaged himself to be guided by the advice of the Political Agent in the conduct of the administration. In pursuance of this intention the current accounts of the state, which had been irregularly kept were submitted to me. The accounts for Fasli 1292, being receipts from 9th June 1884 to 28th June 1885, and expenditure from 7th August 1884 to August 1885, which have been given in a previous report, were recast in consequence of some errors that were detected in them. The accounts for Fasli 1293 were made out, bringing both receipts and expenditure down to 31st August 1886, and in order to simplify accounts it was ordered in future that the financial year of the state shall commence on 1st September and close on 31st August. The accounts for Fasli 1293 therefore show receipts for twelve months against expenditure for fifteen. The estimates for Fasli 1294—1st September 1886 to 31st August 1887—were based on the accounts of the two previous years. The figures are given in Appendix C The total estimate of receipts has been fairly maintained, and had the spring harvest of 1887 been more favourable would have been exceeded. The extensive failure of the opium crop has disastrously affected the land revenue and customs receipts. The expenditure has also been kept within the estimate, leaving a sufficient balance to liquidate a portion of the debts and leave a good cash balance after paying the current charges for interest. As the details of the year's accounts belong properly to next year's report, it is unnecessary to treat them more fully at present.

It is due to His Highness the Nawab to say that he has actively co-operated in checking extravagant expenditure both in his own establishment and in the administration. The labours of Babu Vinayek Rao, whose services have been lent to the state by the Government of India, have been successful in establishing a sound system of accounts, and in placing a check on many unauthorised out-goings. My attention was next devoted to the debts. The chief creditors were the three firms of bankers who for some years past have formed a syndicate to finance the state. Their joint claims on 31st August 1886 were as follow :—

Amount.	Rate of interest per cent.	Total yearly interest.
₹		₹
43,468	15	2,178
1,25,740	12	15,089
10,63,115	9	95,679
12,32,323	...	1,12,936

The arrangements entered into with them have been fully related in my letter No. 36 P., dated 21st May 1887. The result has been the conversion of their claims into the following :—

Amount.	Rate of interest per cent.	Total yearly interest.
₹		₹
4,30,000	5½	23,650
4,95,954	7	34,720
9,25,954	...	58,370

The claims of two out of the three firms have been discharged, partly out of cash balances and partly out of a loan taken from Messrs. Somir Mal Omeid Mal of Ajmere at 7 per cent. A further sum will be taken at the end of the year at the same rate to replace so much of the treasury cash balance as may be found necessary, but this is not likely to exceed one lakh and a half.

The remaining debts on 31st August 1886 were as follows :—

Pargana treasury debts, ₹54,011, bearing interest at 9 per cent. The accounts of these claims extend over several years and are very intricate. There is reason to suppose that they will be capable of liquidation for a smaller amount.

Debts to small traders and bankers, ₹14,981, bearing interest at 9 per cent. These will be paid out of cash balances before the end of the present financial year (Fasli 1294).

Miscellaneous debts to traders, ₹22,127, not bearing interest. Of this, one claim for ₹3,000 has been paid off.

Miscellaneous debts due previous to present Nawab's accession, ₹1,76,605, not bearing interest.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

56. His Highness the Nawab having long entertained a wish for a complete survey and settlement of the Tonk lands, the services of Captain T. C. Pears were placed at the disposal of the state in November last. Some time was occupied in getting together a competent staff, and work was fairly commenced by the middle of January. The pargana of Nimbahera was the first to be taken in hand, and good progress is being made. The work cannot fail to be of great ultimate benefit both to the Darbar and the cultivators.

STATE COUNCIL.

57. The establishment of a Council, after much consideration during the year under report, was not completed till after its close. The details of its composition and the powers entrusted to it belong therefore to the report for the current year. It is sufficient for the present to say that it is working well.

SHAHPURA.

GENERAL REMARKS.

58. The affairs of the chiefship have been prosperous during the year. In April 1886 the Raja Dhiraj visited his brother-in-law, the Chief of Maxudangarh in the Bhopal Agency. On the way he was entertained for three days by the Raja of Rutlam. In March he visited Abu to bid farewell to Sir Edward Bradford on his departure for England.

59. The elder Maharaj Kunwar is now of an age to join the Mayo College, but his going there is postponed till his younger brother is of an age to accompany him. Meanwhile he reads English at home. His progress, however, is slow, and his intellect appears to be somewhat dull; his younger brother shows indications of a more active mind.

60. The Kamdar Ram Jiwan continues to work well, and the general administration is well conducted. The Raja Dhiraj interests himself in the work of administration, tries important civil and criminal cases, and gives full access to all petitioners. There exists however a party in the state who make it their business to cause trouble and to discredit the Raj. The leaders in this movement are the adherents of the former Kamdar, who, being of the Mahajan class, are able to bring pressure on the cultivators to follow their advice. These people ferret out every grievance, however old or imaginary, and incite the aggrieved persons to petition against the Raj and the Kamdar. In this way numerous petitions have been sent during the past year to the Secretary of State in London, to the Viceroy, to the Agent to the Governor-General, and to this office. In no case has any act of gross injustice on the part of

the Raj come to light. In about one per cent. only of the petitions has there been any foundation of fact on which the complaint was built. Scores of petitioners have come to me unable to state their grievance or to say to what the written petitions in their hands referred. In the winter two men were discovered procuring signatures on blank paper, on which afterwards imaginary complaints were written for transmission to this office. Later, on my visit to Shahpura in January, some Mahajans headed by one Sobhag Mal, a nephew of the old Kamdar, presented a petition containing thirty-six specific demands purporting to be in the name of the people of the state. Many of these were subversive of the authority of the Raj and aimed against the Chief and the present Kamdar. Acting on my advice the Chief ordered Sobhag Mal to leave the state, since which, in spite of his efforts to make the cultivators abandon their land, matters have considerably improved.

61. In August Thakur Nathu Sing of Khamore, who lately gave so much trouble to the Raj, died. His brother Zorawar Sing who succeeded to the Thakurat is showing a better spirit, and the general relations between the Raj and the Thakurs have greatly improved since Nathu Sing's death. The Thakurs, however, with a few exceptions, still refuse to perform the "chakri" prescribed in the sanads under which they hold lands.

62. The celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee on 16th February was duly observed in Shahpura. A Darbar was held at which all the State Jagirdars, principal officials and persons of importance in the state were present; an address was read in which the Chief expressed his pleasure on the occasion and his loyalty toward the British Government; an imperial salute was fired; twelve per cent. of the prisoners then in the jail were released; and food was distributed to the poor. In the evening the city was illuminated, and a display of fireworks took place. In the following month the Raja Dhiraj entertained a select party of English gentlemen for three days with some excellent pig-sticking in the Raj preserves. The guests were much impressed with the Chief's bearing in this manly sport, in which he is an adept. A panther that happened to be in one of the beats, fell to the spear of the Chief, who showed in his management of horse and weapon that he is in no way deficient in the traditional qualities of a Rajput gentleman.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

63. The rainfall was below the average. The kharif crops suffered much damage and the rabi sowings were short. The rabi crops were also injured by frosts in February, so that the gram crop was almost entirely lost. Opium, wheat, and barley also suffered severely.

HEALTH.

64. The general health was good during the year, there having been no cholera and very little smallpox in the chiefship.

DISPENSARY.

65. Twenty-six thousand one hundred and forty-five patients were treated at the dispensary during the year; the average daily attendance having been—

In-door patients	5·50
Out-door patients	62·55
Jail patients	3·58

The vaccination operations amounted to 938 during the year, of which 79 were unsuccessful. More than half of the operations were on girls.

JAIL.

66. The following table exhibits the number of prisoners during the year:—

Terms of Imprisonment.	In prison on 1st April 1886.	Imprisoned during year.	Released during year.	In prison on 31st March 1887.
Life	1	...	...	1
From 5 to 14 years	3	...	2	1
From 1 to 5 years	7	22	11	18
One year	6	10	7	9
Less than one year	11	76	70	17
Total	28	108	90	46

The average daily number was 50 against 41 of last year. There were no deaths from epidemic diseases, only one prisoner having died from fever.

CRIME AND POLICE.

67. One case of dakaiti occurred near Saugria, in which property amounting to R50 was carried off. The dakaits were of the Sansia caste, and one of their number was wounded.

CIVIL.

68. The following tables show the work done by the civil courts during the year :—

Original Suits.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Over R1,000 in value	4	1	5
From R500 to R1,000	4	2	4
From R100 to R500	43	52	63
Below R100	322	571	393
Total	373	626	465

Civil Appellate Court.

Description.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted during the year.	Disposal.			Pending on 31st March 1887.
			Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
Appeals	6	6	3	...	...	9
Review of judgment	13	14	2	...	5	20
Total	19	20	5	...	5	29

JUDICIAL.

Lower Criminal Court.

69. The cases tried during the year were as follow :—

Crime.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Dakaiti	...	1	1	...
Theft	15	215	210	20
Robbery	...	2	2	...
Grievous hurt	...	2	2	...
Causing abortion	...	2	2	...
Suicide	1	...	1	...
Attempting suicide	1	7	8	...
Miscellaneous	47	638	622	63
Total	64	867	848	83

70. The following statement shows the work done by the Mahakma Khas Court :—

Description.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1887.
Revenue	98	288	250	136
Criminal (Original)	15	46	48	13
Criminal (Appeals)	1	73	73	1
Civil (Original)	2	2	3	1
Civil (Appeals)	1	5	3	3
Objection cases	...	1	1	...
Review of judgment	2	...	2	...
Execution of decrees	6	7	10	3
Total	15	422	390	157

The case of unclaimed property shown as pending last year has been transferred to the criminal court under head "Miscellaneous."

EDUCATION.

71. The new school opened last year in Sangria was closed in September on account of insufficient attendance. The rest of the institutions, including the girls' school, are reported to be doing well. The Chief's elder daughter is also said to be able to read and write Hindi fluently.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

72. The panchayat appointed for the settlement of internal boundary disputes has worked well, having disposed of seven cases during the year to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. As none of the members are able to draw a map of the lines as now laid down, the work has been postponed pending the entertainment of a special surveyor for the purpose. Of the six disputes with Mewar, two were amicably settled in the previous, and one during the present year by Mr. Wingate, leaving three for settlement.

JAGIRDARS' DEBTS.

73. Of the debts remaining unsettled last year, those of the Thakurs of Sarrans, Nathuryus and Suntokpura were adjusted during the year, leaving the Amli and Ranikhera ones only to be arranged for. It is, however, to be regretted that, with the exception of Kajaria and Nibhera, the other Jagirdars have intentionally evaded payment of the instalments appointed, while Sarsonda Kannichan (Khurd) and Hanotia are trying to induce the Raj to modify the awards given against them.

THE FINANCES.

74. Appendix D gives the actuals for Sambat 1942, ending with 16th July 1886, and the budget estimate for the subsequent year. Summarized they are as follow :—

Actuals.

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Opening balance on Asar Sudh 15th, Sambat 1941 A.D., 26th July 1885, excluding arrears	...			61,408	0	0
Receipts during the year	...			2,27,575	0	0
Total	...			2,88,983	0	0
Expenditure during the year	2,18,351	0	0			
Transferred to Khas Treasury	27,212	0	0			
				2,45,563	0	0
Balance in hand on Asar Sudh 15th, Sambat 1942 A.D., 16th July 1886, excluding arrears	...			43,420	0	0

Budget Estimate.

Receipts including opening balance	...			2,68,790	0	0
Expenditure including allotment for tanks	2,00,000	0	0			
Expected balance on Asar Sudh 15th, Sambat 1943 A.D., 4th July 1887, including arrears for current year	68,790	0	0			
				2,68,790	0	0

DEBTS.

75. A sum of ₹10,100 was held in deposit in the State treasury for the past twenty years for payment to certain plaintiffs of Ajmere, Nimach, Shahpura, &c. Owing to the several claimants persistently failing to appear simultaneously, the share to which each was entitled could not be determined. It was not till November last that the principal creditors were got together, and satisfactorily settled with. A small sum of ₹875 still remains to be paid, the parties to whom it has been awarded refusing to accept it.

PUBLIC WORKS.

76. The wise provision by which a fixed sum is assigned yearly for repairing old tank and constructing new ones promises to make the chiefship one of the best irrigated districts in Rajputana. During the year eight new tanks were constructed, and seventeen old ones repaired at an aggregate cost of ₹21,635. Rupees 11,625 were further spent on public buildings principally on the new "kothi" and the zenana garden attached to it. In addition, a sum of ₹1,000 has been sanctioned by the Raja Dhiraj this year for repairs to the tahsil building.

CUSTOMS.

77. The income realized during the year under this head amounted to ₹18,171 against ₹17,125 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of ₹1,046, which is ascribed to the exportation in large quantities of til seed and cotton. The Mewar Darbar having remitted transit duties on all articles except opium, it is expected that for the future there will be some improvement in the trade with Bombay and other places in British territories. There being great scarcity of fodder and fuel, the duties usually levied on these articles have been remitted by the Raja Dhiraj.

BAORIS.

78. The Baoris located in the chiefship have given no trouble and are gradually settling down to agricultural pursuits. They do not now commit dakaitis at long distances from their villages, but their old habit of stealing has not been wholly eradicated, as they still continue to rob their neighbours of the produce of their fields. The terms on which they hold land, and which have been agreed upon in consultation with Captain Meade, the Superintendent of Moghia Operations, are as follow:—For culturable land not previously cultivated no rent is charged for three years. For the fourth and fifth years half, and for the sixth and seventh years three quarters of the rent are taken, while in the eighth year and thereafter, the full rent taken from other cultivators is charged. Such of the Baoris, however, as have already commenced cultivation are charged three quarters of the rent paid by the former holder.

NEW VILLAGES.

79. A new village was founded during the year within the limits of Kunnichan Kalan, and is reported to contain thirty families already.

POST OFFICE.

80. The Post Office opened at Lamia in June 1885, as mentioned in last year's report, was closed during the year, and a new one opened at Mandel. The change has made no difference in the time of delivery of letters.

STATEMENT A.

Return of Prices of Food-grains current in the undermentioned places during the year 1886-87.

		April 1886.	May 1886.	June 1886.	July 1886.	August 1886.	September 1886.	October 1886.	November 1886.	December 1886.	January 1887.	February 1887.	March 1887.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
BUNDI	Wheat	0 27 6	0 26 8	0 25 0	0 25 0	0 25 8	0 23 0	0 23 8	0 23 0	0 21 8	0 17 8	0 15 2	0 15 0
	Barley	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 37 4	0 35 4	0 35 12	0 36 8	0 36 8	0 36 8	0 32 14	0 31 4	0 29 4	0 25 8
	Gram	1 0 0	0 39 4	0 38 8	0 36 12	0 36 8	0 37 8	0 38 4	0 38 8	0 36 8	0 33 8	0 29 12	0 25 8
	Jowar	0 39 4	0 34 8	0 37 8	0 33 8	0 36 8	0 37 8	0 37 4	0 34 8	0 31 4	0 31 14	0 28 4	0 24 8
	Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 37 8	0 37 8	0 33 0	0 32 8	0 32 8	....
TONK	Wheat	0 23 0	0 23 0	0 19 0	0 17 7	0 17 12½	0 18 8½	0 19 3	0 19 8	0 18 3	0 15 4	0 13 4	0 14 4
	Barley	0 33 12	0 33 5	0 29 14	0 28 8	0 28 14	0 33 0	0 31 0	0 30 8	0 32 8	0 27 14	0 24 0	0 24 12
	Gram	0 34 9	0 35 4	0 32 12½	0 32 2	0 33 6	0 38 6	0 36 12	0 36 12	0 32 8	0 30 8	0 26 0	0 27 8
	Jowar	0 37 5	0 37 10	0 34 12	0 33 10	0 34 6	0 37 10	0 37 0	0 37 6	0 35 9	0 31 0	0 26 0	0 27 8
	Indian-corn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 32 2	0 30 4	0 29 0	...	...
SHAHPURA	Wheat	0 22 8	0 23 8	0 22 6	0 21 14	0 21 8	0 21 6	0 21 0	0 19 10	0 17 4	0 14 14	0 13 8	0 13 8
	Barley	0 32 2	0 30 15	0 28 10	0 27 0	0 28 9	0 30 11	0 31 2½	0 30 12	0 27 3	0 26 2	0 21 4	0 20 12
	Gram	0 28 0	0 28 8	0 24 0	0 25 4	0 24 8	0 27 12	0 27 1	0 27 6	0 26 0	0 24 0	0 25 12	0 25 6
	Jowar	0 32 12	0 32 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 28 9	0 29 14	0 29 2	0 30 0	0 29 0	0 32 4	0 30 8	0 30 0
	Indian-corn	0 34 13	0 31 12	0 30 0	...	0 28 6	0 30 12	0 31 10	0 30 12	0 31 8	...	...	...
DEOLI	Wheat	...	0 24 0	0 21 14	0 20 12	0 21 8	0 21 8	0 21 4	0 20 4	0 18 12	0 16 8	0 14 0	0 13 14
	Barley	...	0 35 0	0 30 0	0 30 4	0 31 0	0 33 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 32 0	0 28 4	0 26 0	0 23 10
	Gram	...	0 37 0	0 29 4	0 28 3½	0 30 12	0 32 8	0 33 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 27 8	0 28 0	0 25 4
	Jowar	...	0 35 0	0 30 8	0 36 4	...	0 35 0	0 37 0	0 37 0	0 32 12	0 29 10	0 26 12	0 24 4
	Indian-corn	...	...	...	0 30 8	...	0 36 8	0 37 0	0 36 0	0 34 0	0 32 0	0 27 0	0 26 4

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY,
The 4th September 1887.

JOHN BIDDULPH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Haraoti International Court of Vakils during the year 1886-87.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.							
Haraoti and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.	11	41	52	49	3	10,321 10 9	2,633 14 8	8	16	24	16	4	1	3	Stolen property recovered valued at R439.

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Haraoti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1886-87.

CRIMES.	Number of cases from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.	REMARKS.
Against persons.		
Murder	3	
Assault with wounding	1	
Against property.		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	6	
Do. do. without do.	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	
Do. without do.	9	
Cattle-lifting	8	
Premeditated dakaiti	10	
Arson	...	
Burglary	2	
Counterfeit coining	...	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	8	
TOTAL	49	

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY,
The 4th September 1887.

JOHN BIDDULPH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT C.

ESTIMATES OF THE RECEIPTS OF THE TONK STATE.

Abstract of Revenues and Receipts.

No.	HEADS.	Actuals, Fasli year 1292.	Actuals, Fasli year 1293.	Estimate, Fasli year 1294.
		₹	₹	₹
I	Land Revenue	8,78,005	8,56,593	8,65,000
II	Assessed Taxes	16,357	14,119	13,760
III	Customs	1,26,600	1,25,167	1,42,370
IV	Stamps	11,214	12,185	11,700
V	Law and Justice	19,329	14,961	16,270
VI	Mint	93	321	400
VII	Nazarâṇâ	43,644	41,276	51,000
VIII	Abkârî	4,800	4,828	5,300
IX	Salt Compensation	21,000	21,125	21,000
X	Miscellaneous	1,11,553	64,694	46,000
XI	Public Debt	6,907	...	...
	TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS .	12,39,502	...	11,72,800
	OPENING CASH BALANCE .	6,322	...	5,120
		12,45,824	11,55,269	11,77,920

ESTIMATE OF THE DISBURSEMENTS OF THE TONK STATE.

Abstract.

No.	HEADS.	Actuals, Fasli year 1292.	Actuals, Fasli year 1293.	Estimate, Fasli year 1294.
		₹	₹	₹
I	Allowances	2,83,628	3,19,275	2,55,258
II	Army	2,59,712	3,01,151	2,43,771
III	State Expenses	3,01,873	2,50,562	1,73,481
IV	Civil Service	2,00,287	2,54,520	2,18,919
V	Public Works	32,099	62,305	48,500
	TOTAL .	10,77,599	11,87,813	9,39,929

HARAOTI AND TONK AGENCY,
The 4th September 1887.

JOHN BIDDULPH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT D.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Shahpura State for the Sambat 1942 and 1943.

Revenue.	Sambat 1942.	Sambat 1943.	Expenditure.	Sambat 1942.	Sambat 1943.
	R	R		R	R
Treasury balance in hand .	61,408	43,420	Tribute	15,704	16,000
			Personal and Family Expense	20,017	21,000
Land Revenue . . .	1,50,009	1,56,000	Stable and Elephants . .	30,808	25,200
„ „ arrears . .	5,948	...	Grass	4,902	4,000
			Gardens	3,053	2,500
Customs	18,171	17,000	Civil Establishment . .	23,303	23,563
			Troops and Police . . .	26,121	26,200
Abkari	5,121	5,200	Buildings and Roads . .	11,625	8,000
Jagirdars	14,532	14,532	Tanks	19,821	20,000
			Jail	1,248	1,500
Patel and Patwari Cess .	3,633	3,651	Education	1,381	1,800
			Dispensary	1,972	2,000
Chowkidari Cess . .	2,262	2,275	Charity and Pension . .	6,780	6,900
Judicial	11,452	12,000	Grants	2,877	2,500
			Guests and Festivals . .	5,573	6,250
Salt Compensation . .	5,439	5,400	Furniture and Ornaments .	6,267	7,000
			Travelling	12,630	9,000
Miscellaneous . . .	11,008	9,312	Famine Insurance Fund .	2,000	2,000
			Miscellaneous . . .	22,269	14,587
			Transferred to Khas Treasury .	27,212	...
			Balance in Treasury . .	43,420	68,790
Total .	2,88,983	2,68,790		2,88,983	2,68,790

Harauti and Tonk Agency,
The 4th September 1887.

JOHN BIDDULPH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

ULWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 259-P., dated Ulwar, the 30th April 1887.

From—COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, *Political Agent, Ulwar,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1886-87.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts held charge of the Agency for eight months during the year under notice, and was relieved by me in December last.

2. The notable events of the year were—

i. the delivery to His Highness the Maharao Raja of Ulwar of the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. The ceremony was performed at Mount Abu at a special Darbar convened by the Agent to the Governor-General (Sir Edward Bradford).

ii. the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The following programme, which was fully carried out, will show how this memorable event was celebrated in Ulwar.

PROGRAMME.

16th February 1887.—An imperial salute of 101 guns will be fired at sunrise from the fort and from all forts throughout the state.

His Highness the Maharao Raja will hold a Darbar in his city palace.

During the day the site for the hospital for women will be inspected.

There will be a money distribution to the poor and some 20 prisoners will be released from the jail.

In the evening the city and all buildings will be illuminated, and also all the railway stations in His Highness's territory; and there will be a display of fireworks and an entertainment at the city palace.

At the tahsil towns in the state there will be illuminations and fireworks, and the principal men of all villages will be presented with pagris.

17th February 1887.—A parade of His Highness's troops.

18th February 1887.—Military and athletic sports.

In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee His Highness has—

i. made a Jubilee offering of ₹50,000 to the National Association for supplying female medical aid to the women of India.

ii. founded a hospital for women in the capital of Ulwar.

iii. given orders for the construction of three dispensaries in the Ulwar territory outside the capital.

iv. dedicated the beautiful marble tank now under construction in Ulwar.

A full report has already been submitted of the great enthusiasm and earnestness manifested by His Highness and people to mark this joyful occasion in a befitting manner.

3. The death in December last of Lala Sri Ram, M.A., Diwan of Ulwar, is deeply mourned by all well-wishers of the state, and is a loss which only those who knew his worth can fully realise. His great administrative abilities and devotion to the true interests of his Chief have marked the period of his connection with the state as one of steady improvement in administration and prosperity. It is not too much to say that it will be most difficult to find another man so eminently qualified in every way to fill the position he held. The late Diwan was not quite forty years of age, and one cannot but regret that a career so full of promise and usefulness should have been thus early cut short.

COUNCIL.

4. The vacancy in Council caused by the death of the Diwan has not been filled up, although eventually it will, I think, be found necessary to appoint another member. So far the business of the Council has not been allowed to stand still, for the present members, stimulated by the example set them by His Highness, have worked well. It has been gratifying to see the ready way in which His Highness has given that increased attention to the affairs of the state which the death of his trusted adviser has necessitated.

JUDICIAL.

Civil.

(*Vide* Statement A.)

5. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 4,657 involving R2,47,030 against 4,893 involving R1,92,262 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,555 were decided by the Civil Judge and 2,102 by Tahsildars.

There were 99 appeals from decisions of the Civil Judge, and 162 from those of Tahsildars.

Criminal.

(*Vide* Statement B.)

The number of cases investigated was 4,419 involving 5,215 persons against 4,456 involving 5,259 persons of last year Of the 5,215 persons brought to trial, 2,449 were acquitted and discharged, 6 were transferred, 65 remained under trial at the end of the year, and 2,695 were convicted and punished as follows :—

Imprisoned	278
Fined	1,733
Whipped	71
Expelled from the state	6
Security	607
TOTAL	2,655

Two cases of murder involving four persons were tried during the year. Three of the accused were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment, and the fourth was discharged. The following table gives the number of thefts and the amount of property stolen and recovered during the last three years :—

YEAR.	THEFT OF PROPERTY.			THEFT OF CATTLE.		
	Number of cases.	Value stolen.	Value recovered.	Number of cases.	Value stolen.	Value recovered.
		R			R	
1884	1,333	17,740	1,732	1,020	13,331	8,742
1885	1,030	14,065	4,057	990	15,169	10,712
1886	1,096	16,469	5,670	1,016	17,117	14,785

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

Strict watch continues to be exercised by the Darbar over the criminal tribes. There are no cases of infanticide nor are there any cases of mail robberies to report.

6. The Eastern Rajputana Agency of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department was transferred from Ulwar to Ajmere in March 1887. There were no cases of dakaiti in the Ulwar State during the year.

A full report of the work of this Agency to the date of transfer, as above mentioned, has been submitted to the General Superintendent.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

7. The following is the list of cases (four in all) tried—

Theft	2
Travelling in carriage reserved for females	1
Obstructing a railway servant	1
	4

Of the five persons concerned, two were fined, one was imprisoned and two were acquitted.

EDUCATION.

(*Vide* Statement C.)

8. There are now 115 schools in the state, *viz.*, 100 for boys and 15 for girls, as compared with 100 for boys and 14 for girls of last report. There has been an increase of 295 (boys 188

and girls 107) students, and the total number of students is 5,505 (boys 5,079 and girls 426) The percentage of scholars to population of a school-going age is 10·36, and that of institutions to towns and villages 6·59.

Three students from the High School appeared for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination in April 1886, but were unsuccessful. Five students appeared for the Munshi Examination of the Punjab University and all passed. Two students appeared for this year's Calcutta University Entrance Examination, but the result of the examination is not yet known.

Three girls from Ulwar were sent in June last to Agra to study medicine, and good reports are received of their progress. They each receive a scholarship of R14 a month, and medical books, &c., from the state.

All schools were visited by the Inspector, who reports general progress. During my annual tour I visit all schools that I come across and am, as a rule, well satisfied with the result of examinations.

The tabular statements attached give useful information and have been prepared with care.

There are 52 indigenous schools in the state instructing some 500 boys. The education given in these schools is very elementary. The branch in Ulwar of the Rajputana Mission has 10 schools in the state (4 in Ulwar and 6 in the districts), giving education to some 511 pupils. The Mission Anglo-Vernacular School in Ulwar is a very popular institution and numbers 337 pupils.

Sir Edward Bradford during his tour in Ulwar this last cold weather expressed himself much pleased with his visit to the Pertabgarh and Thana Ghazi schools. At the request of His Highness, the Agent to the Governor-General distributed the prizes to the Ulwar High School and Thakur's School. Lady Bradford distributed prizes to the girls' schools, the pupils having been collected in the Maharao Raja's Moti Dungri palace for this purpose. Thanks to the encouragement given them by His Highness the Maharao Raja. The Ulwar boys show much enthusiasm in cricket, and during the season four matches were played.

MAYO COLLEGE.

There were five Ulwar boys at the College during the year, including the Raja of Nimrana, a boy of eleven years of age.

His Highness sent the Principal of the College a donation to enable the Ulwar house being illuminated on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

PUBLIC WORKS.

9. The total expenditure upon Public Works was R1,42,881 and was divided upon Buildings, Roads, Bunds, Workshops and Establishments. Full particulars will be found in the report to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, in the Public Works Department.

SANITATION.

10. The sanitary condition of villages is improving, although progress in this direction is very slow, and there is still much room for improvement. Interest and constant attention on the part of officials will do much for this cause, but beyond this, so long as the health of the people is good, it would be impolitic to force the measure too rapidly.

ARMY.

11. The expenditure on the army was R5,34,658, being a small increase on that of last year. His Highness has of late been taking some interest in the drill and equipment of his cavalry and infantry, as borne out by the appearance of the Ulwar troops at the parade in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

His Highness has employed a pensioned Resaldar named Jamaluddin Beg of the 1st Bombay Lancers, a man of great energy for his age. He is a Sardar Bahadur and a native of a village of the Khetri State on the south-west border of the Ulwar territory. His Highness, being a Lieutenant-Colonel, is anxious to obtain some knowledge of drill.

HARVESTS, CULTIVATION, &c.

12. *The rabi of 1885-86*, (the prospects of which were so excellent) was owing to frost and high winds much below the average.

Kharif of 1886.—The rains broke about the third week in June, and extensive sowings were made, but owing to a long break in the rains and the high winds that prevailed during the whole

of August, the crops suffered much, and would have altogether failed, but for the rain which fell in September and October. This rain benefited the cotton crop much, and the state demand was in a great measure met by this crop. Cotton cultivation has greatly increased since the establishment in Ulwar of the cotton press.

Rabi of 1886-87.—Frost and high winds injured the prospects of this crop, which will, it is feared, be much below the average.

NEW SETTLERS.

Cultivators still continue to settle in Ulwar, and for the year under report the number of new settlers is reported to be 2,478. Of this number some 584 are people who left Ulwar during the famine of 1877-78.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

Rupees 72,437 were advanced by the state to cultivators, and by the aid of this some 132 new wells and seven bunds were constructed.

PRICES CURRENT.

(*Vide* Statement D.)

13. The prices of food-grains ruled somewhat higher than in the preceding year, as will be seen from the comparative statement.

SALT.

14. The average retail price of salt was $13\frac{2}{16}$ seers per rupee.

TOURS.

15. I spent 52 days on tour and visited every district in the state. His Highness the Maharao Raja was with me for some part of my tour. Sir Edward Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General, entered the Ulwar territory from Jaipur in January last, and marched through Pertabgarh, Thana Ghazi, Khushalgarh, Ulwar and Baroda.

FINANCE.

(*Vide* Statement E.)

16. This statement gives the Actuals of 1884-85, the Estimates and Actuals for 1885-86, and the Estimates for 1886-87, which will close on the 31st August 1887.

The subjoined abstract shows the financial position of the state to be very satisfactory—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	R	R	R
Income	25,61,100	25,07,727	25,77,550
Expenditure, ordinary	19,47,023	18,86,970	19,68,349
Surplus	6,14,077	6,20,757	6,09,201
Expenditure, extraordinary	7,524	5,690	8,500
Net Surplus	6,06,553	6,15,067	6,00,701
Cash Balance	26,45,290	32,68,816	38,69,517

17. The success of the steam hydraulic cotton press continues to be maintained. During the year 22,430 bales were pressed.

RAILWAY FENCE.

18. The Darbar are anxious that the line through their territory should be fenced, and consider this the only effectual remedy against cattle trespass. A separate communication has already been made on this subject.

HEALTH.

19. There was no epidemic during the year; and the general health was good, with the exception of fever and a few fatal cases of cholera.

Surgeon-Major T. Ffrench-Mullen proceeded on furlough in January, Surgeon Pank from Bikanir has been appointed in his place, but has not yet joined.

Miss Smith, the Lady Doctor, has done much good work, and her services are greatly appreciated.

JAIL.

20. The daily average number of prisoners was 276, and the daily average number of sick 6·28. There were 9 deaths, or 32·60 per 1,000 of daily average strength. The jail is kept in excellent order and does great credit to the Superintendent, Mr. George Heatherly.

NIMRANA.

21. The rainfall was 16 inches 6 cents, or 4 inches 13 cents below that of the previous year.

HARVESTS.

The rabi of 1885 was very good. The kharif of 1886—the Juar, Bajra, and pulse crops—felt the want of rain in August, and the yield was bad; the cotton outturn was however very good.

TAKAVI.

Rupees 786 were given in Takavi advances.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Under this head R987 were expended upon the new tahsil under construction, and upon repairs to houses, wells, and tank. The tahsil building is estimated to cost R2,589.

FINANCE.

The following is an abstract of the Financial Statement (Appendix F) showing the receipts and disbursements for 1885-86 and estimates for 1886-87.

	1885-86.						1886-87.		
	Estimates.			Actuals.			Estimates.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Income	30,550	0	0	31,993	6	0	31,931	0	0
Expenditure, ordinary	19,892	0	0	19,949	5	6	22,499	0	0
Surplus	10,658	0	0	12,044	0	6	9,432	0	0
Expenditure, extraordinary	...			26,000	0	0	...		
Deficit	...			13.955	15	6	...		
CASH BALANCE	31,063	5	8	17,107	6	2	26,539	6	2

The estimated expenditure is higher than usual on account chiefly of Public Works; a new tahsil building being under construction.

The extraordinary expenditure of R26,000 is on account of Nazarana to Ulwar on succession to the gadi of Nimrana.

R20,000 have been lately invested in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes from the cash balance, which amounted to R17,107 on the first of September last, the commencement of the financial year.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.—Fifty-seven cases and 72 persons were disposed of as follows:—

Imprisoned	4
Fined	37
Dismissed from the service	1
Acquitted	30

Four petty civil cases were disposed of out of five instituted.

HEALTH.

Fever and pneumonia were prevalent.

Cattle disease caused some loss during the year.

SCHOOL.

The number attending the school is 44. Of this number 11 are the sons of cultivators.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year the Rani of the late Raja Pirthe Singh died. The present Raja Janak Singh is being educated at the Mayo College, and is giving hopes of turning out well.

Jugal Singh of Runsi, North-Western Provinces, has given some trouble in pressing his claims to Nimrana, and in consequence Colonel Roberts had to remain some weeks at Nimrana. Should Jugal Singh again visit Nimrana he will not be allowed to remain there, as the Government of India have duly sanctioned the succession of Janak Singh, and as his presence there only unsettles the state of affairs.

LIST OF STATEMENTS ATTACHED TO THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1886-87.

A. Civil Statement.
B. Criminal Statement.
C. Educational Statements, 7.
D. Comparative Statement of Prices Current.
E. Financial Statement, Ulwar.
F. Ditto, Nimrana.

STATEMENT A.

Statement of Civil Cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1886.

	Pending at the close of 1885.		Instituted during 1886.		Total.		Disposed of during 1886.		Pending at the close of 1886.	
	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.
		₹		₹		₹		₹		₹
Civil Court	435	56,543	2,397	1,89,413	2,832	2,45,956	2,555	1,89,820	277	56,136
Tahsildar's Court	47	1,574	2,146	59,381	2,193	60,955	2,102	57,210	91	3,745
Total	482	58,117	4,543	2,48,794	5,025	3,06,911	4,657	2,47,030	368	59,881

Statement of Cases appealed from Tahsildars' and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at close of 1885.	Instituted during 1886.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Settled by Punchayet.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at close of 1886.
Civil Court	20	162	182	111	15	15	6	7	6	22
State Council	17	99	116	64	16	8	...	7	...	21
Total	37	261	298	175	31	23	6	14	6	43

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*

Political Agent.

STATEMENT B.

General Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to 31st December 1886.

Serial No.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PERSONS.																						PROPERTY.			
													Sentenced to																						
													Imprisonment.						Fine.				Other punishment.												
		Pending at end of last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Number dismissed after trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Total.	Number pending at end of last year.	Number arrested during the year.	Number received by transfer.	Total.	One year and under.	Above 1 year to 3 years.	Above 3 years to 7 years.	Above 7 years to 14 years.	For life.	Total.	₹100 and under.	Above ₹100 to ₹500.	Above ₹500.	Total.	To be executed.	Whipping.	To be expelled from the state.	To be dismissed from service.	Ordered to give security.	Total number punished.	Number to whom more than one kind of punishment has been awarded.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Transferred.	Died or escaped during trial.	Pending trial at end of year.		Cases.		Value.	
																																	In custody.	On bail.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
1	Offences relating to Coin	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Murder	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	3	3	2	1	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	...	4	4	3	1	...	4	...	5	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Causing death by neglect	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
6	Rape	...	8	8	3	3	2	8	...	12	...	12	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
7	Attempt to commit rape	...	4	4	3	1	...	4	...	7	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Unnatural offences	...	5	5	1	4	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Causing miscarriage	...	6	6	2	4	...	6	...	10	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Attempt to commit suicide	...	8	8	4	3	1	8	...	9	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Causing grievous hurt	...	6	6	5	...	1	6	...	18	...	18	7	3	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	Administering poison	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Robbery	...	3	3	1	2	...	3	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	85	...
14	Wrongful confinement	...	7	7	5	2	...	7	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Assault	21	1,701	1,722	1,160	547	15	1,722	20	3,384	...	3,404	42	...	...	...	...	42	1,280	...	...	1,280	...	9	...	...	486	1,817	55	709	853	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
16	Cruelty to animals	1	32	33	15	18	...	33	1	45	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	3	17	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	House-breaking	1	20	21	11	10	...	21	1	5	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	21	...	105	...
18	Extortion	3	21	24	17	5	2	24	..	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	8	2	...	...	...	24	...	515	...
19	Theft — Property	21	1,096	1,117	795	290	32	1,117	21	649	1	672	73	...	2	...	...	75	125	...	...	125	...	32	1	...	36	269	77	336	50	...	...	3	13	1,117	236	16,469	5,670
	Theft — Cattle	17	1,016	1,033	882	128	23	1,033	4	311	3	318	62	...	...	...	...	62	24	...	...	24	...	7	...	...	26	119	31	130	63	...	...	1	5	1,033	362	17,117	14,785
	Carried over																																						

General Statement of Crime showing the result of operations in the detection, prosecution, and punishment of crime and recovery of property stolen from 1st January to 31st December 1886—contd.

Serial No.	Description of Crime.	CASES.							PERSONS.																				PROPERTY.			
													Sentenced to																			
													Imprisonment.						Fine.				Other punishment.									
		Pending at end of last year.	Reported during the year.	Total.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Number dismissed after trial.	Number pending at end of year.	Total.	Number pending at end of last year.	Number arrested during the year.	Number received by transfer.	Total.	One year and under.	Above 1 year to 3 years.	Above 3 years to 7 years.	Above 7 years to 14 years.	For life.	Total.	Rs100 and under.	Above Rs100 to Rs500.	Above Rs500.	Total.	To be executed.	Whipping.	To be expelled from the state.	To be dismissed from service.	Ordered to give security.	Total number punished.	Number to whom more than one kind of punishment has been awarded.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Transferred.	Died or escaped during trial.	Pending trial at end of year.		Cases.		Value.	
																																	In custody.	On bail.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
	Brought forward																																						
20	Attempt to commit theft	...	32	32	21	7	4	32	...	37	...	37	16	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	22	6	5	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...
21	Receiving stolen property	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Cheating	1	4	5	4	1	...	5	1	4	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Adulteration of food intended for sale.	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Vagrancy and bad livelihood	1	110	111	84	26	1	111	4	179	...	183	15	...	...	...	...	15	89	...	...	89	...	19	5	...	13	141	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Escaping from lawful custody	...	7	7	7	...	...	7	...	9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gambling	...	8	8	7	1	...	8	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Furnishing false information	...	87	87	81	5	1	87	...	119	...	119	2	...	...	...	...	2	84	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	10	96	7	22	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
28	Disobedience of order	5	38	43	33	7	3	43	5	77	...	82	3	...	...	...	...	3	37	...	...	37	...	1	...	...	19	60	...	13	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
29	Giving short weight	...	5	5	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Causing damage to property	...	14	14	11	3	...	14	...	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	False personation	...	4	4	2	2	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Adultery	...	16	16	6	9	1	16	...	20	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Abduction of a woman	...	44	44	18	24	2	44	...	76	...	76	10	2	1	...	...	13	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	2	20	5	41	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
34	Incendiarism	1	14	15	3	11	1	15	...	22	...	22	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bribery	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
36	Misappropriation of property	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Mischief	...	6	6	6	...	...	6	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Breach of contract	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	73	4,346	4,419	3,212	1,116	91	4,419	59	5,152	4	5,215	248	19	8	...	3	278	1,733	...	...	1,733	...	71	6	...	607	2,695	186	1,435	1,014	5	1	11	54	2,198	598	34,291	20,454

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwar.

STATEMENT C 1.

Educational General Table No. I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State during the official year 1886-87.

[For details see General Table No. III.]

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						Total of Public Institutions.	Private Institutions.		Grand Total.	Percentage of
				University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Institutions { For Males	...	...	20	80	...	...	100	...	...	100	Institutions to number of towns, and villages. 5·78
			Institutions { For Females	...	...	4	11	...	...	15	...	...	15	0·81
			Total	...	...	24	91	...	...	115	...	...	115	6·59
3,024	Towns, 7 Villages 1,721 Total 1,728	Males 3,57,023 Females 3,19,517 Total 6,76,540												
			Scholars { Males	...	...	2,185	2,894	...	...	...	...	...	5,079	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 9·48
			Scholars { Females	...	...	212	214	...	...	...	...	...	426	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 0·88
			Total	...	...	2,397	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	5,505	10·36

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

Ulwar,
The 11th April 1887.

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT C 2.

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1886-87.

.....	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Building.	Special grants for furniture apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Males	...	...	18,439	7,420	...	...	25,859	...	...	4,764	2,613	383	...	2,965	10,725	36,584
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Females	...	...	1,317	902	...	...	2,219	...	...	204	125	9	...	276	614	2,833
TOTAL	...	...	19,756	8,322	...	...	28,078	...	...	4,968	2,738	392	...	3,241	11,339	39,417
2. (*a*) * PERCENTAGES of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) PERCENTAGES of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) PERCENTAGES of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) PERCENTAGES of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	50	21	...	...	71	...	...	13	7	1	...	8	29	100
3. † AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTION — Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
3. † AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTION — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									

* The Percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7(*a*), 7(*b*), 7(*c*) respectively of General Table IV.

† The Annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

LOCAL FUND SCHOOLS ‡	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS IN NATIVE STATES	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	2 14 0	0 2 8	...	...	3 0 8
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 13 4	1 6 4	...	...	2 3 8
	TOTAL COST	...	...	3 11 4	1 9 0	...	...	5 4 4
AIDED INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL INSTITUTIONS	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL COST	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

‡ The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

The R3-0-8 has been borne by the State and R2-3-8 calculated on local or village cess, which is realized from the villages at 1 per cent. on the jumma.

ULWAR,
The 11th April 1887.

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT C 3.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the official year 1886-87.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																										REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	28
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																																	
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Department of Colleges for professional training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...?	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

School Education, General.	Secondary Schools.																															
	For boys	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	786	789	598·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	786	256	80	450	...	...	677	109	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,399	1,358	1116·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1,399	...	...	1,399	...	...	1,196	203	...	...	...	...
	For girls	English	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	212	166	126·17	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	212	...	...	212	...	...	130	82	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,397	2,313	1840·81	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2,397	256	80	2,061	...	...	2,003	394	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools.																																	
	For boys		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	2,894	2,801	2270·50	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	80	2,894	...	52	2,842	...	...	2,653	241	...	...	...	...
	For girls		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	214	207	178·25	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11	214	...	...	214	...	..	188	26	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	3,108	3,008	2448 75	..	...	...	...	...	...			91	3,108	...	52	3,056	...	..	2,841	267	...	...	...	...
	Schools for special instruction		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for masters		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of arts		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and surveying schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	5,505	5,321	4289 56	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	5,505	256	132	5,117	...	...	4,844	661	...	...	...	Girls in Boys' Schools, and Boys in Girls' Schools.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE III—*concluded.*

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the official year 1886-87.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.											
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls Monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	28
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.	1. Advanced teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian, (*b*) Sanskrit, (*c*) Any other Oriental classic.																																
	2. Elementary teaching or Vernacular only or mainly — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2. Elementary teaching or Vernacular only or mainly — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental standard. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental standard. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standard. — For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standard. — For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Girls in Boys' Schools, and Boys in Girls' Schools.
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I. The term "classical language" in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
II. Mixed School should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.
III. Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and number of boys in girls' schools.
IV. The sub-division of column 27 regarding race or creed will vary according to circumstances.

ULWAR,
The 11th April 1887.

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT C 4.

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1886-87.

| OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | |

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1886-87—contd.

Objects of Expenditure.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																																		Total Expenditure from					
	Under Public Management.																				Under Private Management.																			
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by the Local Fund and Municipal Board.							Maintained by Native States.							Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.							Unaided.													
	Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Board.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenue.	Local rates or cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Fund raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	All other Sources.	GRAND TOTAL.
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
School Education—*concld.* — Primary Schools.																																						
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,420	...	...	...	...	7,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,420	7,420
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	...	...	...	...	...	902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	902
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	7,420	...	...	...	...	8,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,322	8,322
School Education, Special. — Schools for special instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

STATEMENT C 5.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE NO. V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Ulwar State at the end of the official year 1886-87.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
														Reading Printed books.			Not reading Printed books.						
					1			2			3			4			5						
					Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS—																							
For boys	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	4	786	32	...	32	225	...	225	286	...	286	222	...	222	293	...	293	1,058	...	1,058	
		Vernacular	16	1,399	...	...	...	90	...	90	339	...	339	390	...	390	719	...	719	1,538	...	1,538	
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		20	2,185	32	...	32	315	...	315	625	...	625	612	...	612	1,012	...	1,012	2,596	...	2,596	
For Girls	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	4	212	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	25	25	...	39	39	...	141	141	...	212	212
Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		4	212	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	25	25	...	39	39	...	141	141	...	212	212
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		24	2,397	32	...	32	315	7	322	625	25	650	612	39	651	1,012	141	1,153	2,596	212	2,808
PRIMARY SCHOOLS—																					
For Boys — Departmental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States		80	2,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	...	609	613	...	613	1,895	...	1,895	3,117	...	3,117
Aided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		80	2,894	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	...	609	613	...	613	1,895	...	1,895	3,117	...	3,117
For Girls — Departmental		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local Fund		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States		11	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	48	48	...	118	118	...	214	214
Aided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		11	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	48	...	48	48	...	118	118	...	214	214
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		91	3,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	609	48	657	613	48	661	1,895	118	2,013	3,117	214	3,331
GRAND TOTAL		115	5,505	32	...	32	315	7	322	1,234	73	1,307	1,225	87	1,312	2,907	259	3,166	5,713	426	6,139

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this Table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.
Mixed Schools should be entered as Boys' Schools or Girls' Schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.

ULWAR,
The 11th April 1887.

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT C 6.

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. VI.

Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the Ulwar State during the official year 1886-87.

NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINERS.				NUMBER OF EXAMINERS.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	16F
ARTS COLLEGES.																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																				
Law.																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.																				
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.																				
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																				
Matriculation — Boys	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public service certificate examination — English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public service certificate examination — Vernacular	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	...	...
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																				
1. Training School examination for Masters, — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School examination for Masters, — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School examination for Mistresses — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School examination for Mistresses — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of art examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial school examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Any other special examination, such as the Intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University, should be added to this list.

ULWAR,
The 11th April 1887.

KUNJ BEHARI LALL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT C 7.

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ulwar State for the Official year 1886-87.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															REMARKS.
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.	
	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.		No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	The Department.	Local Fund Board.	Private persons or associations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English „	...	...	...	—	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or department of colleges for professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																															
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. For boys English	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																															
For boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ulwar State for the Official year 188 .

Objects of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Board on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
	In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.											In Institutions maintained by			In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions maintained by					
	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department	Local Fund Board.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools for Mistresses	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering and Surveying Schools	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Inspection	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships held in — Arts Colleges	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	...		.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Schools other than Training Schools	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Furniture and apparatus (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I. The sum of the Expenditure in columns 12 and 27 should agree with the expenditure shown in column 3 of General Table IV.

II. The sum of the Expenditure in columns 16 and 31 should agree with the expenditure shown in 7b and 7c respectively of General Table IV, and the Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure of Native States should be excluded.

STATEMENT D.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal food-grains in the town of Ulwar for the years 1884-85, 1885-86, and 1886-87.

Month.	1884-85.				1885-86.				1886-87.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.
April	18 9	24 7	22 0	22 14	21 7	32 2½	37 0	33 4	21 10	31 6	25 9	31 4
May	18 2	23 10	22 0	22 14	22 5	30 7½	36 0	30 10	21 10	29 11½	24 6	29 1
June	17 15	23 0	21 12	22 8	22 2	29 ½	31 10½	28 10½	20 7	28 2½	23 0	28 3
July	18 2	23 0	19 12	21 15	20 10½	28 2½	29 3	28 7½	20 7	27 14	23 0	27 12½
August	19 4	26 5	20 8	23 1	22 11	32 2½	34 2	32 1½	20 10½	30 2	23 0	30 4
September	20 0	27 5	23 7	25 2	23 4½	34 9	36 4	34 6½	20 1½	30 0	28 11½	30 1½
October	19 7	26 8	26 7	25 11	23 12	35 11	34 5½	33 8	19 0½	28 4½	27 6	28 9
November	19 10	27 14	29 1	27 11	22 6	32 2	31 10½	31 10	18 9	27 0½	27 14½	27 6½
December	19 4	28 8	30 15	28 11	22 11	32 9	28 8	32 9½	17 7	26 0	26 6	27 3
January	19 6	30 3	34 5	30 14	22 8½	32 9½	27 4½	33 6	15 11	24 10	25 14½	25 2½
February	19 6½	30 3	34 5	30 14	21 6½	31 2½	25 4	33 0	14 6½	22 8½	20 12½	23 8
March	19 15½	31 6	34 5	31 2½	20 11½	30 14½	26 0	32 14	14 13½	22 8½	20 8	23 9
Average of 12 months	19 1	26 12	26 9	26 1	22 2¼	31 12½	31 7	32 0½	18 11¾	27 5½	24 11¼	27 12½

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

APPEN

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1941 and

	1884-85.		1885-86.				1886-87.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
I.—LAND REVENUE.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1. Arrears	28,500		20,000		10,865		10,000	
Current Revenue	19,58,577		19,00,000		19,46,277		19,97,000	
	19,87,077		19,20,000		19,57,142		20,07,000	
2. Gardens	15,278		15,000		13,619		15,000	
3. Camels	17,752		18,000		20,468		20,000	
4. Forest Dues—								
Camel-grazing	1,418		1,500		1,299		1,300	
Bamboos	2,023		2,100		2,286		2,300	
Gurhkaptani	5,214		6,000		5,352		5,500	
	8,655		9,600		8,937		9,100	
5. Tribute	18,804		18,000		18,224		18,000	
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi	11,244		12,000		13,593		13,000	
Bagarbach	291		200		265		250	
	11,535		12,200		13,858		13,250	
7. Stone quarries	1,268		2,000		1,495		1,600	
8. Miscellaneous—								
Salbana	2,322		2,200		2,069		2,100	
Miscellaneous	7,433		8,000		7,757		8,000	
	9,755	20,70,124	10,200	20,05,000	9,226	20,43,569	10,100	20,94,050
II.—SEWAI JAMMA.								
9. Customs	1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10. Abkari	5,433		4,500		5,196		5,300	
11. Copper Mines	120		200		235		200	
12. Judicial—								
Fines	14,967		12,000		12,600		13,000	
Fees, Civil Court	17,511		15,000		14,872		15,000	
Stamp	6,894		6,000		7,639		7,000	
	39,372		33,000		35,111		35,000	
13. Iron Furnaces	3,721		4,000		3,082		4,300	
14. Interest, &c.	71,427		1,00,000		88,522		1,10,000	
15. Savings of pay	14,612		15,000		40,050		16,000	
16. Nazul	3,437		4,000		2,967		3,500	
17. Advances recovered—								
Takavi	48,899		25,000		31,217		30,000	
Miscellaneous	1,04,037		80,000		60,583		80,000	
	1,52,936		1,05,000		91,800		1,10,000	
18. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office	1,838		2,000		2,337		2,000	
Jail	2,850		3,000		2,675		3,000	
Cattle Farms	3,494		4,000		4,231		4,200	
Miscellaneous	27,273		20,000		23,226		21,000	
	35,455	4,51,512	29,000	4,19,700	32,469	4,24,432	30,200	4,39,500
Carried over		25,21,636		24,24,700		24,68,001		25,33,550

DIX E.

1942 (A.D. 1884-85 and 1885-86) and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1943 (A.D. 1886-87).

	1884-85.		1885-86.				1886-87.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. PALACE EXPENDITURE—								
Khawas Chelas	39,264		39,000		38,434		35,735	
Kitchen	29,866		30,000		27,051		27,500	
Mahi Sigha	17,208		18,000		16,748		16,000	
Shikarkhana	14,941		15,000		14,625		15,000	
Toshakhana	85,442		75,000		85,208		80,000	
Palkikhana	3,437		3,400		3,252		3,300	
Sillahkhana	2,330		3,000		3,813		4,000	
Mashalkhana	1,337		1,200		1,092		1,200	
Wrestlers	1,282		1,300		1,282		1,282	
Bartankhana	542		500		975		600	
Icepits	2,151		2,200		2,203		2,300	
Harkaradeohri	7,361		7,400		7,394		7,400	
Gunijankhana	1,368		1,300		1,450		1,686	
		2,06,529		1,97,300		2,03,527		1,94,003
2. STABLES—								
Riding	53,792		60,000		43,160		60,000	
Carriage	23,265		24,000		20,520		22,000	
Breeding Stud	21,896		24,000		20,591		21,000	
		98,953		1,08,000		84,271		1,03,000
3. ELEPHANT ESTABLISHMENT	...	24,929	...	30,000	...	38,996	...	33,706
4. BULLOCKS—								
Ruthkhana	22,122		21,000		21,553		22,000	
Garikhana	9,455		10,000		9,318		9,500	
		31,577		31,000		30,871		31,500
5. CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT		16,471		16,000		18,628		19,675
6. CATTLE FARMS		4,973		5,000		5,039		5,000
7. ADMINISTRATIVE ESTALISHMENT—								
Hazoori	12,419		12,000		13,708		5,000	
State Council	17,533		18,000		17,903		16,000	
Munshikhana	2,881		3,000		3,108		3 200	
		32,833		33,000		34,719		26,200
8. REVENUE AND FINANCE—								
Land Revenue Office	12,283		12,000		11,562		12,000	
Tahsils	54,310		55,000		53,494		54,000	
Lambardars 3 per cent. on Land Revenue	56,724		55,000		56,632		57,000	
Kanoongo Huqs	9,442		10,000		9,276		9,500	
Patwari Huqs	31,680		32,000		32,340		32,500	
Remissions	4,409		5,000		1,828		2,000	
Audit Office	8,715		9,000		7,916		8,000	
Treasury	3,693		3,600		3,694		3,700	
Commissariat	8,757		9,000		8,706		9,000	
Nazul	2,292		2,200		2,384		2,350	
Copper Mines	70		100		79		80	
Iron Works	399		400		296		300	
Quarries	873		900		835		840	
		1,93,647		1,94,200		1,89,042		1,91,270
9. JUDICIAL—								
Court of Appeal	6,240		6,240		6,180		6,180	
Civil Court	6,784		7,000		6,947		7,000	
Criminal Court	12,198		13,000		11,247		12,000	
Establishment of Superintendent of Police	1,721		1,800		1,693		1,700	
Thanas, &c.	50,959		51,000		50,187		51,000	
		77,902		79,040		76,254		77,880
10. ARMY—								
War Office	8,113		8,000		8,208		8,300	
Artillery	29,112		30,000		27,726		28,000	
Fort garrisons	1,19,836		1,20,000		1,15,904		1,16,000	
Cavalry	2,00,509		2,00,000		1,86,779		2,25,000	
Khas Chauki	20,553		21,000		20,079		19,515	
Futteh Pultan	54,399		56,000		77,098		55,000	
Khas Pultan	20,738		20,000		20,233		20,500	
Bakhtawar Pultan	21,481		20,000		20,349		20,500	
Resalah Nagdi	23,197		24,000		23,081		24,000	
Camel guns	4,378		4,000		3,980		4,000	
Irregular Companies	30,019		30,000		31,221		31,000	
		5,32,335		5,33 000		5,34,658		5,51,815
11. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Imtiazees	20,606		20,000		21,106		21,200	
Kabeshwars	1,179		1,200		1,089		1,200	
Khush Navees	1,284		1,200		1,343		1,400	
Postal Establishment	2,398		2,400		2,395		2,400	
Miscellaneous employés	2,219		3,000		2,187		2,200	
		27,686		27,800		28,120		28,400
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1941 and 1942

	1884-85.		1885-86.				1886-87.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward		25,21,636		24,24,700		24,68,001		25,33,550
School Fund	19,833		19,500		19,987		19,500	
Dispensary	19,631	39,464	19,500	39,000	19,739	39,726	19,500	39,000
Total Income		25,61,100		24,63,700		25,07,727		25,72,550
Refunded by Tahsils		5,213				8,459		5,000
		25,66,313		24,63,700		25,16,186		25,77,550
Cash balance at commencement of year		20,33,524		26,45,290		26,45,290		32,68,816
GRAND TOTAL		45,99,837		51,08,990		51,61,476		58,46,366

(A.D. 1884-85 and 1885-86) and the Budget Estimate for Sambat 1943 (A.D. 1886-87)—contd.

	1884-85.		1885-86.				1886-87.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. TENT AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT	20,205		20,000		12,791		15,000	
Farashkhana	25,117	45,322	20,000	40,000	21,368	34,159	20,000	35,000
13. PUBLIC WORKS—								
Buildings	1,11,923		1,00,000		70,992		1,00,000	
Roads	44,761		40,000		25,921		30,000	
Bunds	27,282		25,000		17,961		22,000	
Workshops	32,943		25,000		18,691		20,000	
Establishments	7,676		8,000		7,650		8,000	
Miscellaneous	1,606	2,26,191	2,000	2,00,000	1,666	1,42,881	2,000	1,82,000
14. WORKSHOPS—								
Mistrikhana	...		...		...		...	
Chapperbundi	9,396		9,000		6,650		7,000	
Gurhkaptani	2,503		2,500		2,509		2,500	
Baghar	5,753	17,652	6,000	17,500	6,498	15,657	7,000	16,500
15. JAIL	18,162		20,000		23,680		22,000	
Jail Printing Press	764	18,926	800	20,800	363	24,043	500	22,500
16. GARDENS	23,204		22,000		23,232		23,000	
Canals	1,573	24,777	2,000	24,000	1,690	24,922	1,800	24,800
17. POLITICAL AGENCY		26,075		27,000		27,638		28,000
18. VAKILS		8,916		10,000		8,590		9,000
19. CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS	85,705		85,000		84,440		85,000	
Festivals	569	86,274	600	85,600	591	85,031	600	85,600
20. GIFTS, REWARDS, &C—								
On marriages	170		5,000		4,006		4,000	
On deaths	599		2,000		58		1,500	
Miscellaneous	11,078		10,000		15,126		80,000	
Guests	21,049	32,896	10,000	27,000	9,047	28,237	10,000	95,500
21. ADVANCES—								
Takavi	60,343		50,000		71,527		50,000	
Miscellaneous	72,716	1,33,059	75,000	1,25,000	97,417	1,68,944	80,000	1,30,000
22. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Carriage hire, &c.	428		500		253		500	
Batta	429		1,000		103		400	
Books, &c.	567		1,000		1,077		1,100	
Miscellaneous	8,836	10,323	10,000	12,500	12,837	14,270	15,000	17,000
23. SCHOOL	40,260		42,000		38,644		40,000	
Dispensaries	28,517	68,777	30,000	72,000	29,775	68,419	20,000	60,000
Total ordinary expenditure		19,47,023		19,15,740		18,86,970		19,68,349
Adjustment of accounts with Tahsils		7,524		...		5,690		8,500
		19,54,547		19,15,740		18,92,660		19,76,849
Cash balance		26,45,290		31,93,250		32,68,816		38,69,517
GRAND TOTAL		45,99,837		51,08,990		51,61,476		58,46,366

H. P. PEACOCK, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT F.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimrana Estate showing the Estimates and Actuals for 1885-86 and Estimates for 1886-87.

Receipts.	1885-86. Estimates. ₹ a. p.	1885-86. Actuals. ₹ a. p.	1886-87. Estimates. ₹ a. p.
1. Arrears of previous years	400 0 0	234 5 6	200 0 0
Land Revenue	26,746 0 0	27,319 13 0	28,286 0 0
	27,146 0 0	27,554 2 6	28,486 0 0
2. Takavi advances	350 0 0	394 7 6	400 0 0
3. Cess on wells	66 0 0	42 0 0	36 0 0
4. „ goats	80 0 0	88 12 0	60 0 0
5. „ camels	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
6. „ turbands	30 0 0	31 11 0	30 0 0
7. „ khad (weavers)	6 0 0	6 5 6	6 0 0
8. „ oilmen	25 0 0	21 13 9	25 0 0
9. „ mahajans	6 0 0	8 5 6	6 0 0
10. „ gharwasa	30 0 0	7 9 9	20 0 0
11. „ marriages	20 0 0	49 14 9	20 0 0
12. „ charsa	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
13. „ chowkidara	150 0 0	150 6 0	150 0 0
14. Padao or camping ground	5 0 0	4 2 0	5 0 0
15. Nazul or hire of shops	9 0 0	13 14 6	16 0 0
16. Gardens	400 0 0	422 1 9	400 0 0
17. Fines	40 0 0	48 14 0	40 0 0
18. Fees Civil Court	20 0 0	6 15 0	20 0 0
19. Talbana	7 0 0	6 10 0	7 0 0
20. Ghami Sigha	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0
21. Sale of unclaimed property	20 0 0	71 10 0	20 0 0
22. Nazars	170 0 0	230 7 0	160 0 0
23. Dunni	400 0 0	400 11 0	...
24. Miscellaneous	100 0 0	549 5 9	50 0 0
25. Interest on Promissory Notes	900 0 0	483 6 3	...
26. Advances	500 0 0	1,257 12 6	700 0 0
Total Ordinary Receipts	30,550 0 0	31,993 6 0	30,727 0 0
Extraordinary.			
27. Nazrana Musnid Nashini Duanni	...	...	800 0 0
Ditto from Sardaran Mahal	...	...	404 0 0
Total Receipts	30,550 0 0	31,993 6 0	31,931 0 0
Cash balance at commencement of year	31,063 5 8	31,063 5 8	17,107 6 2
GRAND TOTAL	61,613 5 8	63,056 11 8	49,038 6 2

Expenditure.	1885-86. Estimates. ₹ a. p.	1885-86. Actuals. ₹ a. p.	1886-87. Estimates. ₹ a. p.
1. Raja Sahib's expenses	2,210 0 0	1,619 0 0	1,600 0 0
2. Oil for palace, &c.	100 0 0	77 14 6	73 0 0
3. Stationery	80 0 0	77 0 0	80 0 0
4. Pay of employés	5,324 8 0	5,210 1 0	5,264 0 0
5. Pensioners	646 8 0	658 0 6	1,188 0 0
6. Pun mandars (monthly)	450 0 0	447 5 9	480 0 0
7. Ditto (annual)	398 0 0	341 10 9	398 0 0
8. Festivals	500 0 0	434 6 3	500 0 0
9. Allowance to Thakur Kundun Singh	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
10. Gifts on marriages and deaths	100 0 0	2,353 1 0	100 0 0
11. Guests	200 0 0	195 1 6	200 0 0
12. Commissariat—			
1. Stables	570 0 0	567 14 3	595 0 0
2. Shutarkhana	65 0 0	47 2 3	65 0 0
3. Gowshala	490 0 0	482 14 0	450 0 0
4. Miscellaneous	100 0 0	109 11 3	100 0 0
	1,225 0 0	1,207 9 9	1,210 0 0
13. Public Works	2,000 0 0	641 3 3	6,000 0 0
14. School	210 0 0	206 13 0	210 0 0
15. Dispensary	312 0 0	304 14 0	312 0 0
16. Chowkidars	486 0 0	484 13 0	486 0 0
17. Garden	100 0 0	61 8 0	100 0 0
18. Faujdari	50 0 0	74 2 0	50 0 0
19. Takavi	400 0 0	715 15 6	500 0 0
20. Tribute to Ulwar	3,000 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
21. Huq Lambardari	800 0 0	555 15 3	848 0 0
22. Miscellaneous	300 0 0	832 0 6	300 0 0
23. Advances	400 0 0	1,350 14 0	500 0 0
Total Ordinary Expenditure	19,892 0 0	19,949 5 6	22,499 0 0
Extraordinary.			
24. Nazrana Musnid Nashini	...	26,000 0 0	...
Total Expenditure	19,892 0 0	45,949 5 6	22,499 0 0
Cash balance	41,721 5 8	17,107 6 2	26,539 6 2
GRAND TOTAL	61,613 5 8	63,056 11 8	49,038 6 2

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel*,
Political Agent.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 4-P., dated Kotah, 25th April 1887.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL C. A. BAYLAY, *Political Agent, Kotah,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1886-87.

During the year under notice Major W. H. C. Wyllie held charge of the Agency from 1st April till 24th November 1886, on which latter date I resumed charge on my return from furlough.

2. There has been no change during the year in the constitution of the Council, the members of which have carried on their work satisfactorily, and have, as hitherto, afforded me valuable aid in the administration of the state.

FINANCE.

3. The following figures show the ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for 1885-86 :—

	Estimate.	Actuals.
	₹	₹
Revenue	22,88,375	20,55,728
Expenditure	19,88,623	19,72,825

The actuals therefore of income and expenditure fell short of the estimates by ₹2,32,647 and ₹15,798 respectively.

The heavy deficit in revenue receipts is almost entirely due to the continued depression in the opium trade and the low selling price of cereals in the district which left the cultivators only a small margin of profit.

The estimate for the current year which ends on 31st July, is—

	₹
Ordinary Revenue	21,74,475
Ditto Expenditure	20,25,415

This shows that the estimated receipts for the current year have been reduced by ₹1,13,900 and the estimated expenditure increased by ₹36,792.

The estimate of revenue has been fixed at a low figure, having been framed on the average of the actual receipts for the past three years, and owing to the brisk export and rising price of grain there is every reason to expect that the amount will be fully realized.

The estimated increase in the expenditure is mainly owing to a fresh item in the shape of an allowance to village Patels styled " Huq Pateli," which was sanctioned in August last.

The total amount under this head is calculated at ₹32,000, being 2 per cent. on the year's estimated land revenue collection of ₹16,00,000.

The object aimed at in making this allowance is to give the Patels a direct interest in the extension of cultivation and the collection of Land Revenue, as explained by Major W. H. C. Wyllie in the Administration Report for last year under the head of Land Settlement.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

4. The re-assessment of the Nizamats of Digod and Barod, referred to in last year's report, has now been completed and the settlement has been practically brought to a conclusion.

The district revenue officials and the patwaris are being gradually and steadily trained in revenue and survey work; and if under careful supervision the revenue records are kept up to date, the settlement will continue to prove of great benefit to the cultivators in shielding them from the unjust demands to which they were formerly liable. In a financial point of view the settlement has not as yet proved very satisfactory, for, owing to the great fall in price of agricultural produce of all kinds, it has been impossible to realize the full amount of land revenue, but with a return to better times, I doubt not that the state will reap the anticipated benefits of the settlement, and it is already doing so partly in the shape of improved revenue administration.

I have much pleasure in endorsing the favourable remarks in last year's report on Munshi Durga Pershad, the Superintendent of the Settlement, who is now head of the Revenue Department. The Assistant Superintendent of Revenue, Chobe Raghunath Das, is also a very able official and has held the post with credit for many years.

COURTS.

5. The working of civil, criminal, and appellate courts, which were presided over by the same officials as last year, do not call for any special remarks. I inspected a number of files in the Nazim's courts when on tour in the district, and found the work fairly well done, but there is a tendency to shelve cases when any difficulty occurs in obtaining the attendance of the parties and witnesses.

POLICE.

Attempt to commit culpable homicide		1
Culpable homicide		3
Attempt of murder		4
Robbery	Dakaity	1
	Other	15
Theft	Cattle	86
	Other	333
Attempt to commit suicide		16
Poisoning	Thagi	...
	Other	3
Grevious hurt		9
Abduction		34
Causing miscarriage		1
Rape		4
Escape from custody		3
Buying or disposing of stolen property		10
Arson		10
Counterfeiting coin		7
Other crimes		787
	TOTAL	1,327

6. The statement in the margin of offences committed during the year 1886-87, shows a small increase in crime, but not such as to call for any remark, and there is an improvement in regard to the recovery of stolen property, it being 50 per cent., as compared with 37 per cent. in the previous year.

I am also glad to bring to notice that only one dakaiti occurred during the year under report; this was committed in a village of the Indergarh Kotri, in an outlying part of the district, by five or six Bhils and Minas and the value of the property carried off was estimated at under R20.

INFANTICIDE.

7. No cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

8. From the statement annexed it will be seen that only three cases were left undecided at the end of the last year, and that 1,327 new cases have since come before the courts. Of these 1,330 cases 1,324 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 6. Of 1,006 persons arrested, only 579 were convicted, and out of R25,627-10-0 worth of property stolen, only R12,755-14-6 worth was recovered.

CIVIL CASES.

9. The returns from the civil courts show 94 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 688 instituted during the year, 671 have been disposed of, leaving 111 still to be dealt with. Ninety-five executions of decree cases were pending on 31st March 1886, and 542 applications for execution have since been filed, 521 have been disposed of, and 116 are still on the roll.

JAIL.

10. The Kotah Jail continues to be well and carefully managed by the Daroga Madho Pershad under the superintendence of Syud Jaafar Husen and is a very creditable institution. The health of the prisoners was good. The total number was 494 in 1886-87, as compared with 483 in the previous year, the death-rate being 13·01, against 13·89 in 1885-86. There were no escapes and no epidemic outbreak occurred.

STUD STABLES.

11. The stud stables are carefully looked after. The young stock, on the whole, look very promising and the experiment promises to be a success.

The stud consists of the three stallions mentioned in last year's report, and 14 country-bred mares have been added to the stables, making a total of 42 brood mares, of which 22 are walers and 20 country-breds; during the year 11 colts and 8 fillies were dropped, and there were no deaths among the young stock, the total number of foals in the stud stables is now 36, the maintenance charges for the year amounted to R4,151.

EDUCATION.

12. In addition to the six district schools already established two new ones have been opened during the year, and the number will be gradually added to.

The daily average attendance at the schools, including that at the Kotah City School, was 662.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

13. Surgeon J. Crofts held medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies until 21st June 1886, when he was appointed Civil Surgeon at Ajmere. He was replaced by Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, who assumed charge of his duty on 31st August 1886. Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six children were vaccinated during the cold season with a percentage of successful cases of 95·90 at the cost of 1 anna and 1 pie per head. The services of an additional Hospital Assistant have been procured for the new dispensary at Etawah in the northern part of the district, which will now be opened.

HEALTH.

14. The general health of the people in the city of Kotah and the district has been good, and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease during the year. The sanitary arrangements of the Kotah City have been much improved under the supervision of Chobe Raghunath Das, the vice-President of the Municipal Committee, who has given much care and attention to the matter.

THE KOTRIS.

INDARGARH.

15. The young Maharaja Sher Singh has continued at the Mayo College during the year and is well reported on. Arrangements are being made for his betrothal to the daughter of the Rao of Bhainsrorgarh in Meywar, on the understanding that the marriage is not to take place for some years. The financial affairs of this Kotri have not, I regret to say, been well managed during the last two years, and little or no progress has been made towards the liquidation of the debt, but the matter is receiving careful attention now, and I hope better arrangements may shortly be made.

KHATOLI.

The affairs of this Kotri are in an unsatisfactory condition, and the reconciliation alluded to in last year's report, which was apparently effected between the Maharaja and his eldest son, came to nothing. The Maharaja, from his great age and failing strength, is incapable of managing his affairs properly; the heavy debts of the Kotri are said to be steadily increasing, and as His Highness the Maharao was unwilling that the eldest son should be placed in power during the lifetime of the old chief, it has been decided, with the approval and consent of the Agent to the Governor-General to take all power out of the hands of the chief, make him a suitable allowance, and place the management of the Kotri in the hands of an efficient Kamdar. I have endeavoured for many years to stave off this severe measure by trying to induce the Maharaja to place the real power in the hands of his eldest son, Bhopal Singh, who is himself getting an old man, but the bitter feeling between the two has prevented any permanent reconciliation.

The debts of this Kotri are said to exceed a lakh of rupees, and the yearly revenue is placed at only ₹38,000, but until the estate has been brought under management and the accounts examined, it is impossible to report definitely on these points.

BULWUN.

Since the unfavourable account of this Kotri recorded in last year's report, the Maharaja has been employing a good Kamdar, who has done much towards putting affairs on a better footing, but I regret to hear he has lately quarelled with his Kamdar and dismissed him, and the affairs of the Kotri will therefore probably soon relapse into the same unsatisfactory condition as before.

GAINTA.

Maharaja Madho Singh, the Chief of this Kotri, was married in February last to a daughter of the Mejwar Thakur in Meywar. The expenses of the marriage have thrown the estate into debt to a small amount, but the sum will, I doubt not, be liquidated within a moderate period, as the Kotri is well managed.

I have nothing special to report in regard to the remaining Kotris.

MAYO COLLEGE.

16. There were seven boys from the Kotah state at the Mayo College during the year. Rupees 5,314 were sanctioned for further additions and improvements to the Kotah house during the year.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

17. The fall of rain was fairly good, being 31 inches, as compared with 30½ inches in previous year, but it was not timely, so that the kharif crops were not good, and it did not come in sufficient flushes to fill the tanks, which dried very early in the season; the later falls were also insufficient, and there was no cold weather rain, consequently the rabi crop has proved light and below the average. Much damage was also caused to the opium and gram crops by the frosts early in February and the linseed suffered from disease, which nearly destroyed it in places. The area under cotton is increasing; the crop was fairly good, and there has been a much larger export than usual.

There has also been a brisk export of cereals during the last six months owing to the high prices prevailing all round, and the price of grain is already more than double what it was last year.

IRRIGATION.

18. There are no new works of importance to record under this head, but the extension of the Parbatti canal northward, to a part of the district where the soil is lighter, seems likely to be a success. The Eklera tank promises well, and all cultivable land below the tank, which can be irrigated, will probably be taken up in a short time.

In the Shergarh Nizamat certain old irrigation ducts from the Andheri river were repaired last year, and rice land is now being brought under cultivation; the scheme is also about to be extended, as it seems likely to prove profitable to the state.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

19. The work of preserving the forests from destruction has now been carried on since 1880, much good work has been done, and several tracts almost denuded of wood have now become reclothed with jungle trees, but there is undoubtedly a want of good timber in the forests, almost all trees of value having been cut and removed under the old contract system, and this want can only be supplied by planting young trees of good kinds in favourable spots and protecting them till grown up. A beginning will, I hope, now be made and the number of plantations gradually increased.

Babu Sahib Roy, the trained Forest Superintendent who was appointed last year, seems likely to do good work, as he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the large forest tracts of the state, but forest conservancy in Kotah is up-hill work, for so many of the officials participated in the profits under the old contract system that there is a great amount of negative opposition to any reforms, and my endeavours to protect the forests have caused me more trouble than any other portion of the Kotah Administration work.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

20. My tour in the Kotah state was somewhat curtailed this year, as I did not resume charge of the administration till the 24th November 1886, and was detained at Kotah by the serious illness of the Maharao till the 14th December, when I proceeded on tour and marched through the Ladpura, Kunwas, and Khanpur Nizamats to Jhalrapatan, where I halted for Christmas and visited the adjacent Kotah forests. Proceeding thence to the Ghatali Nizamat, I visited the Amli Choki on the Kotah-Bhainsrorgarh border which is under dispute. I then returned to Kotah for a short time *viâ* Girdharpura and Boraba, and set out again on 17th January visiting the Anta, Sangode, and Kunjer Nizamats, and while at Atru I made a flying trip to a disputed island in the Dobraj river on the Kotah-Gwalior border. From Atru I marched northward *viâ* the Baran, Mangrol, Barod, and Digod Nizamats, whence I had to return to Kotah on the 8th February 1887 to make preparations for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. My tour, therefore, since I resumed charge of the Agency, extended over 50 days in the district, and I visited 11 out of the 15 Nizamats.

GENERAL REMARKS.

21. The principal event of the year was the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, the rejoicings in connection with which were entered into most heartily by the Maharao, his Sirdars and officials, and by the people generally at Kotah.

His Highness the Maharao suffered much from fever and cough during last cold season, and I regret to say he has not yet fully recovered his health and strength.

In conclusion, I regret to record the death of Her Highness the Maji Mansingothji, one of the widows of the late Maharao of Kotah, who died of fever on 16th June 1886.

Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during the Sambat 1942 (from 1st August 1885 to 31st July 1886) with the columns of the Estimate of 1885-86 and Budget Estimate for 1886-87.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1885-86.	Actual Income of 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
	Income.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Land Revenue . . { Current	17,00,000 0 0	15,07,624 9 10	16,00,000 0 0
	{ Arrears	50,000 0 0	51,629 7 6	50,000 0 0
2	Compensation from British Government for abolition of dues on salt	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
3	Chhut	40,000 0 0	27,502 12 4	35,000 0 0
4	Kanungo Haks	13,000 0 0	10,093 10 10	10,000 0 0
5	Gardens	5,000 0 0	3,780 5 9	4,000 0 0
6	Forest . . { Grass	10,000 0 0	9,482 14 0	34,000 0 0
	{ Wood	17,000 0 0	14,247 7 1	
7	Tribute	55,000 0 0	70,845 12 6	55,000 0 0
8	Tulbana	1,200 0 0	1,149 6 7	1,200 0 0
9	Customs	2,75,000 0 0	2,22,413 14 3	2,50,000 0 0
10	Abkari	17,000 0 0	16,153 3 0	17,000 0 0
11	Mint	4,000 0 0	3,196 2 10	3,000 0 0
12	Judicial . . { Fines	7,000 0 0	10,921 3 7	7,000 0 0
	{ Fees	1,000 9 0	1,326 12 1	1,000 0 0
	{ Stamps	17,000 0 0	15,249 14 0	16,000 0 0
13	Advances recovered . { Takavi	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
	{ Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	6,237 2 0	2,000 0 0
14	Postal	500 0 0	647 7 6	600 0 0
15	Jail	2,000 0 0	1,936 2 1	2,000 0 0
16	Savings of pay, &c.	15,000 0 0	18,909 1 0	15,000 0 0
17	Exchange and Interest	12,000 0 0	16,124 0 3	12,000 0 0
18	Miscellaneous	25,000 0 0	27,081 5 5	40,000 0 0
	Total	22,88,375 0 0	20,55,727 10 5	21,74,475 0 0
	To balance of 31st July 1885	...	5,06,001 0 7	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	25,61,728 11 0	...

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1885-86.	Actual Expenditure of 1885-86.	Budget Estimate for 1886-87.
	Expenditure.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0
4	Political Agency	29,088 0 0	28,702 4 11	29,088 0 0
5	Council . . { Pay of Members	17,400 0 0	16,800 0 0	19,160 0 0
	{ Establishment	4,853 0 0	4,746 0 0	4,853 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges. { Stables	39,070 0 0	32,093 13 5	39,070 0 0
	{ Elephants	14,835 8 0	14,069 10 10	14,835 8 0
	{ Bullocks	9,971 0 0	8,581 3 6	9,251 0 0
	{ Camels	11,653 0 0	10,092 1 10	11,955 0 0
	{ Farashkhana	6,495 0 0	6,221 9 6	6,495 0 0
	{ Wood and grass establishment	831 8 0	8-8 12 3	831 8 0
	{ Other establishments	7,975 2 0	7,979 4 0	7,975 0 0
7	Revenue . . { Malsadar	20,155 11 0	20,034 0 6	19,496 0 0
	{ Nizamats	1,13,768 0 0	1,07,825 7 4	1,17,560 0 0
	{ Forest conservancy	10,590 0 0	9,633 3 0	14,868 0 0
	{ Chhut	40,000 0 0	28,001 4 7	35,000 0 0
	{ Kanungo Haks	6,000 0 0	3,314 14 10	5,000 0 0
	{ Pateli Haks	...	...	32,000 0 0
8	Customs	19,268 0 0	18,555 6 6	19,268 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,273 12 0	5,225 9 9	5,298 0 0
10	Hisab (Audit office)	8,064 0 0	6,981 8 0	8,064 0 0
11	Treasury	5,532 0 0	5,532 0 0	5,532 0 0
12	Ambar	3,620 8 0	3,602 0 0	3,620 8 0
13	Mint	1,327 0 0	769 10 6	1,327 0 0
14	Judicial . . { Court of Appeal	6,576 0 0	6,571 11 0	6,576 0 0
	{ Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0	4,119 0 0
	{ Criminal Court	4,314 0 0	4,314 0 0	4,314 0 0
	{ Establishment of Police	13,539 4 0	13,539 4 0	13,539 4 0
	{ Thanas	15,528 0 0	14,837 15 0	15,608 0 0
	{ Stamps	700 0 0	623 5 1	700 0 0
15	Army . . { Office establishment	9,624 0 0	8,998 8 0	9,864 0 0
	{ Artillery	62,168 8 0	59,917 1 0	60,495 0 0
	{ Fort Garrisons	29,241 0 0	28,063 7 0	29,241 0 0
	{ Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	73,887 3 3	75,576 0 0
	{ Irregular do.	31,236 0 0	31,078 2 9	31,236 0 0
	{ Regular Infantry	66,584 0 0	65,981 1 3	66,303 0 0
	{ Irregular do.	1,39,908 12 0	1,37,926 10 0	1,40,257 0 0
16	Pensions	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
17	Public Works Department	2,48,500 0 0	2,48,500 0 0	2,49,505 0 0
18	Jail	18,098 0 0	13,938 1 0	18,012 0 0
19	Gardens	8,081 3 0	7,780 2 7	7,631 0 0
20	Settlement Department	26,768 0 0	25,103 6 0	24,921 0 0
21	Vakils	9,358 4 0	8,079 1 9	9,370 4 0
22	Religious and charitable establishment	1,26,343 12 0	1,26,301 12 0	1,26,355 12 0
23	Festivals	6,615 7 0	5,908 5 0	6,618 8 0
24	Gifts . . { Marriages	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0	5,500 0 0
	{ Deaths	4,000 0 0	20,226 8 9	4,000 0 0
	{ Guests	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	{ Other	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0
25	Stationery	9,459 0 0	9,933 10 10	10,707 0 0
26	Advances . . { Takavi	500 0 0	230 12 0	500 0 0
	{ Miscellaneous	500 0 0	324 7 8	500 0 0
27	Schools	5,355 0 0	5,308 4 2	7,631 0 0
28	Medical	13,077 0 0	11,993 13 7	13,687 0 0
29	Exchange and interest	1,000 0 0	576 1 8	1,000 0 0
30	Izlaighar establishment	2,094 0 0	2,092 6 4	2,094 0 0
31	Refunds of deposits, &c.	2,500 0 0	1,108 5 0	2,500 0 0
32	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jagirdars for abolition of dues on salt	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0	3,175 0 0
33	Miscellaneous . . { Bhatta	8,000 0 0	7,598 11 3	8,000 0 0
	{ Others	31,000 0 0	60,917 4 10	31,000 0 0
34	Serai (Relaying tiled roof)	10,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	10,000 0 0
35	Mayo College	11,725 0 0	8,881 12 4	12,214 0 0
36	Band Establishment	4,500 0 0	4,302 9 6	4,500 0 0
	Total	19,88,623 0 0	19,72,825 6 10	20,25,415 1 0
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1886	...	5,88,903 4 2	...
	GRAND TOTAL	...	25,61,728 11 0	...

KOTAH,
The 25th April 1887.

C. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Return of cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	Crimes.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1887.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons.				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.					
												R a. p.				
1	Culpable homicide	...	3	3	3	...	2	2	2	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
2	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
3	Attempt to murder	...	4	4	4	...	3	5	5	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
4	Robbery — Dakaiti	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18 2 0	...	.....	...	
	Robbery — Other	...	15	15	14	1	6	20	14	6	...	438 14 6	26	115 14 0	26	
5	Theft — Cattle	1	86	87	87	...	25	55	30	25	...	.....	380	.....	162	
	Theft — Other	...	333	333	333	...	87	274	136	138	...	24,707 14 3	...	12,537 4 6	...	
6	Attempt to commit suicide	...	16	16	16	...	8	18	10	8	...	.....	...	.....	...	
7	Poisoning — Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
	Poisoning — Other	...	3	3	3	...	3	6	5	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
8	Grievous hurt	...	9	9	9	...	7	11	9	2	...	.....	...	.....	...	
9	Abduction	...	34	34	34	...	12	22	14	8	...	462 12 0	...	102 12 0	...	
10	Causing miscarriage	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
11	Rape	...	4	4	4	...	3	4	3	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
12	Escape from custody	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
13	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	10	10	10	...	6	12	12	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	
14	Arson	...	10	10	10	...	5	18	11	7	...	.....	...	.....	...	
15	Counterfeiting coin	...	7	7	7	...	4	6	5	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	
16	Other crimes	2	787	789	785	4	170	548	318	221	9	.....	...	.....	...	
	Total	3	1,327	1,330	1,324	6	346	1,006	579	418	9	25,627 10 9	406	12,755 14 6	188	

Kotah,
The 25th April 1887.

C. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1887.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal Cases received for confirmation	...	309	309	192	54	63	309	...
Criminal Appeals	28	123	151	91	24	14	129	22
Total	28	432	460	283	78	77	438	22
Civil Cases, Appeals.								
Cases exceeding R5,000	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Cases exceeding R1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	1	4	5	...	...	2	2	3
Ditto R300 ditto R1,000	3	9	12	2	1	4	7	5
Cases not exceeding R300	12	77	89	56	11	7	74	15
Total	17	90	107	58	13	13	84	23
GRAND TOTAL	45	522	567	341	91	90	522	45

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Nizam's Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1887.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	
Civil Courts.									
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	3	1
Suits exceeding R1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	2	13	15	7	2	...	1	10	5
Ditto R300 ditto R1,000	4	35	39	32	1	3	1	37	2
Suits not exceeding R300	13	359	372	282	31	32	12	357	15
Total	19	411	430	324	34	35	14	407	23
Nizam's Courts.									
Suits not exceeding R300	75	277	352	161	11	47	45	264	88
GRAND TOTAL	94	688	782	485	45	82	59	671	111

Kotah,
The 25th April 1887.

C. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts and Nizamats of the Kotah State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of								Pending on 31st March 1887.	
				Wholly Executed.		Partially Executed.		Struck off		Total.			
				Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.
					R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
CIVIL COURTS.													
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits exceeding R1,000 but not exceeding R5,000	1	22	23	2	2,870 8 3	12	5,590 5 9	4	5,710 0 11	18	14,170 14 11	5	7,865 1 9
Suits exceeding R300 but not exceeding R1,000	8	40	48	6	2,066 0 8	17	2,802 3 3	12	7,097 11 10	35	11,965 15 9	13	6,749 1 6
Suits not exceeding R300	31	383	414	110	4,550 3 11	132	4,154 5 3	136	10,328 2 1	378	19,032 11 3	36	2,234 2 7
Total	40	445	485	118	9,486 12 10	161	12,546 14 3	152	23,135 14 10	431	45,169 9 11	54	16,848 5 10
NIZAMATS.													
Suits not exceeding R300	55	97	152	68	2,525 3 6	3	102 0 0	19	1,707 2 0	90	4,334 5 6	62	5,210 11 4
GRAND TOTAL	95	542	637	186	12,012 0 4	164	12,648 14 3	171	24,843 0 10	521	49,503 15 5	116	22,059 1 2

Kotah,
The 25th April 1887.

C. BAYLAY *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the number of Prisoners admitted into, and released from, the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

Period of Sentence.	Remaining on 1st April 1886.				Admitted during the year.				Total.				Died and released during the year.								Remaining on 31st March 1887.				Under trial.	Remarks.
		Criminal.				Criminal.				Criminal.			Died.		Released.			Escaped.				Criminal.				
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Under 6 months	1	30	4	35	9	109	19	137	10	139	23	172	...	...	8	116	21	...	...	145	2	23	2	27		Daily average number of prisoners sentenced . . 230·47
Above 6 months and under 1 year	...	22	2	24	...	49	6	55	...	71	8	79	1	...	...	49	3	...	...	53	...	21	5	26		Under trial . . . 1·44
Above 1 year and under 3 years	...	52	6	58	...	49	4	53	...	101	10	111	...	...	...	43	5	...	...	48	...	58	5	63		The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 186 to 256.
Above 3 years and under 5 years	...	27	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	27	2	29	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	5	2	7	2	
Above 5 years and under 7 years	...	23	1	24	..	6	...	6	...	29	1	30	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	16	1	17		
Above 7 years and under 10 years	...	26	2	28	...	11	2	13	...	37	4	41	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	...	33	3	36		
Above 10 years and under 14 years	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3		
For life	...	21	5	26	...	1	...	1	...	22	5	27	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	20	5	25		The death-rate for the whole year was 13·01 per mile.
Total	1	206	22	229	9	225	31	265	10	431	53	494	3	...	8	249	30	...	...	290	2	179	23	204		

Kotah,
The 25th April 1887.

C. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Observations of the Thermometer, Barometer, and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

1886-87.	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1886	29·09	28·83	29 00	100	78	92	...	...
May „	29·07	28·74	28·92	99	87	96	3	91
June „	28·94	28·64	28·78	97	85	92	7	78
July „	28·80	28·47	28·67	93	83	88	7	21
August „	28·87	28·60	28·73	93	83	90	9	69
September „	28·97	28·74	28·86	89	81	84	1	74
October „	29·08	28·87	28·96	90	84	86	...	33
November „	29·19	29·02	29·08	84	73	79	...	32
December „	29·17	29·04	29·10	73	63	70	...	...
January 1887	29·15	28·82	29·00	72	61	66	...	7
February „	29·32	28·81	29·06	86	59	71	...	...
March „	29·12	28·75	28·87	94	74	85	...	...
Total	348·77	345·33	347·03	1,070	911	999	31	5
Average	29·06	28·78	28·92	89	76	83	...	...

Return showing the number of boys in the schools of the Kotah State during the year 1886-87.

Name of Schools.	Number of Boys.					Daily average number of attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Remarks.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School	35	165	23	311	534	419	10	
Village Schools.								
Baron	...	30	...	50	80	66	2	
Mangrole	...	...	2	36	38	36	1	
Sangod	...	...	...	67	67	50	1	
Khanpur	1	1	...	20	22	11	1	
Anta	...	...	...	37	37	24	1	
Kaithun	...	...	...	34	34	20	1	
Chhauni Ramchanderpura	...	20	...	30	50	15	1	
Atru	14	6	1	20	41	21	3	
Total	50	222	26	605	903	662	21	

Kotah,

The 25th April 1887.

C. BAYLAY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent.

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 202-G., dated Jhalrapatan, the 13th June 1887.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL H. B. ABBOTT, *Political Agent of Jhallawar,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the Jhallawar state for the year 1886-87.

2. Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., held the post of Political Agent up to the 19th December 1886, except for the three months of July, August, and September, when he was on privilege leave, and Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., acted for him.

From the 19th of December to the end of the official year the post has been held by me.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

3. His Highness was married in January last to the fourth daughter of His Highness Pirth Singh of Kishengarh. Accompanied by a large retinue, His Highness left Jhalrapatan on the 15th January and reached Kishengarh on the 29th January 1887. During four days the Maharaja of Kishengarh entertained his numerous guests, which included several European gentlemen, at the end of which time the wedding party started for Jhalrapatan, which was reached on the 16th of February, where His Highness the Maharaj Rana and his bride were welcomed by gaily dressed crowds and with salutes, triumphal arches, displays of fireworks, and general illuminations in the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan.

During the year His Highness has visited Puna, Lucknow, Anjor near Ahmedabad, and Bombay.

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS'S JUBILEE.

4. The rejoicings connected with Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress's Jubilee were held on the day His Highness the Maharaj Rana returned from Kishengarh. An imperial salute of 101 guns was fired at noon, and in the evening there were the displays of fire works and the illuminations at the Chaoni and town of Jhalrapatan, while the triumphal arches erected had inscriptions and decorations referring to Her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee. Owing to stress of business connected with his matrimonial ceremonies His Highness excused himself from holding a Darbar but signified his intention of founding a school of arts and an orphanage in commemoration of the occasion.

THE COUNCIL.

5. The Council has been unfortunate in losing the services of Konwar Sheodan Singh who was summoned to Jeysalmere by his relative the Maharawal. The members now are Thakur Bejai Singh, Apji Narpet Singh, Maharaja Bal Bhadra Singh, Dhabai Sheo Bux, Chobey Ganga Pershad and Munshi Mithi Lall, the appointments of the two last have formed the subject of correspondence with the Darbar and are still under discussion.

WEATHER CROPS AND HEALTH.

6. The rainfall at the different recording stations was as given in the margin and is about the average. The kharif harvest was good, but among the rabi crops opium and wheat suffered from the cold. Small-pox made its appearance but to no great extent, otherwise health has been fair.

Jhalrapatan Town	38·02
,, Chaoni	32·30
Pachpahar	42·03
Aklera	49·22

MEDICAL AND VACCINATION.

7. Surgeon J. Crofts was in medical charge until 21st June 1886, and was succeeded by Surgeon A. Leahy, who joined on 6th September 1886 and has submitted his report, as usual, departmentally. There has been no change in the Medical Institution. Surgeon Leahy greatly interested himself in eye operations, and when on tour with him I had the satisfaction of seeing that his fame as a skilful operator had spread to all parts of the country we visited.

The number of vaccinations has been less than for the two years before, and the operation does not appear to increase in popularity.

PUBLIC WORKS.

8. The Executive Engineer's report has been submitted departmentally.

The completion of a masonry causeway over the Kalisind river at a short distance from the Chaoni of Jhalrapatan and of a ghat road over the hills to the north of Sarthal has been the means of largely increasing the wheeled traffic from the north and east.

I regret to see that the appreciation of the value of useful public works by the Darbar lessens each year, as shown by the greatly diminished grants.

The present year's grant was barely sufficient to keep the existing roads in repair, and that proposed for the coming year will certainly not suffice for this most necessary purpose. The first convenient opportunity of drawing the Darbar's attention to this important point will be taken, when I trust the Maharaj Rana may see how much he loses by not utilizing Mr. Miles's valuable services to the full.

EDUCATION.

9. Another school has been opened in the districts at the tahsil village of Asnawar.

Last year the High School at the Chaoni sent up three boys for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom one passed; for the examination this year two boys went up and both passed in the first division.

Mr. Surjia still continues in charge of this Department as Inspector of Schools, but he is also English clerk to His Highness. The Maharaj Rana, to make the most of the influence he acquires in the latter post, appears to engross most of his attention, so the credit of the improved standard of the Chaoni School must be entirely granted to the Head Master, Mr. John, who, with little or no encouragement, conscientiously carries on his duties.

FINANCES.

10. A statement comparing the estimated with the actual receipts and expenditure for Sambat 1942 or 1885-86 is attached (Statement A).

11. The noteworthy feature in this statement is the large falling off in the land revenue receipts. In the first place the estimate had been reduced by ₹1,25,844 (as compared with the full demand fixed at the settlement), and of this reduced estimate the collection fell short by ₹1,70,345. The reduced estimate is said to be consequent on land having been thrown up by cultivators and the large outstanding balance in the collections is accounted for by damage to the crops from hail and by low prices. I do not look upon these explanations as sufficient and have no doubt that much of the lessened receipts is due to mismanagement by incompetent officials who the Chief has been ill-advised enough to admit into his Revenue Department, while at the same time allowing himself to be deprived of the services of other really capable men, whose presence was especially desirable at this time of difficulty in revenue matters, consequent on low prices of produce and the accompanying loss of credit among the agricultural population.

THE COURTS.

12. The Darbar has, as was the case last year, only supplied information regarding the criminal courts.

Statement B.—The criminal business in the appellate court has been above the average and appears to have been properly attended to.

Statement C.—The presiding officer of the criminal court has been transferred to the Revenue Department and his place taken by his former Assistant, Bhaya Ram Chandar.

The cases of appeal from this court have been more than usual, but the greater number of its decisions has been upheld.

Statement D.—The tahsil criminal courts have had more cases than usual to dispose of, and have kept up with their work; the appeals against their judgments have for the most part been rejected.

JAIL.

13. The daily average of prisoners has been 183·80, as compared with 189·77 for the year previous.

There has been more sickness among the prisoners than in the year 1885-86, and there have been 3 deaths.

CRIME AND POLICE.

14. There have been 2 cases of murder and 5 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Eighteen cases of robbery are shown and one of dakaiti; house-breaking appears to be on the increase.

There has not been a case of capital punishment, but 3 persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

No cases of infanticide appear.

15. The Police have, it is considered, done their duties fairly, but unless the amount of property stolen has been exaggerated their success in recoveries has not been great, as out of a total of 36,848 only 13,347, or about 36 per cent., has been recovered.

STUD STABLES.

16. The Government stallion Wild Buck is still in these stables and was sire to 9 new foals, of whom 4 died; 8 mules have been dropped during the year.

Judging from the starved appearance of most of the animals, I am afraid false economy has been introduced into the management.

TRADE.

(*Vide* Statement E.)

17. The volume of trade has been above average, that in opium and cloth has been less, while the trade in grain has expanded somewhat.

The transactions in salt have been much as usual. No cases of smuggling have been reported.

BOUNDARIES.

18. No boundary cases have been settled during the year.

MAYO COLLEGE.

19. The four young gentlemen mentioned in last year's report continue as pupils at the Mayo College. Their studies were interfered with by their attendance being required at the prolonged ceremonies connected with His Highness the Maharaj Rana's marriage.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

20. Having only rejoined my appointment in the middle of the cold weather and for other causes, I was able to make but a three weeks' tour, when the eastern parganas and the district of Shahabad were visited.

STATEMENT A.

Comparative Statement of the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1942, or A.D. 1885-86.

No.	Receipts.	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I	Balance from last year	4,75,000 0 0	5,58,418 8 9	83,418 8 9	...
II	Parganat . .	12,80,124 1 6	11,09,779 1 6	...	1,70,345 0 0
III	Customs . .	1,19,798 0 0	1,10,244 1 0	...	9,553 15 0
IV	Miscellaneous . .	1,08,556 1 6	1,07,420 11 6	...	1,135 6 0
		15,08,478 3 0	13,27,443 14 0	...	1,81,034 5 0
V	Arrears recovered .	...	76,791 9 9	76,791 9 9	...
VI	Advances recovered .	1,05,000 0 0	1,71,074 1 6	66,074 1 6	...
	Total including present year's receipts	16,13,478 3 0	15,75,309 9 3	1,42,865 11 3	1,81,034 5 0
	GRAND TOTAL, including balance .	20,88,478 3 0	21,33,728 2 0	2,26,284 4 0	1,81,034 5 0

No.	Expenditure.	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p	₹ a. p.
I	Tribute to British Government . .	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...
II	Palace and Zenana	33,114 8 0	33,811 0 0	696 8 0	...
III	Court	32,104 8 6	31,725 3 0	...	379 5 6
IV	Courts, Offices, and Departments .	2,52,444 6 3	2,28,935 12 9	...	23,508 10 3
V	Establishments	1,19,557 9 6	1,31,975 6 3	12,417 12 9	...
VI	Army	3,46,430 6 6	3,36,244 2 9	...	10,186 3 9
VII	Police-Gerai				
VIII	Religious and charitable . . .	23,144 8 6	30,226 2 0	7,081 9 6	...
IX	Festivals	12,193 10 3	12,326 1 3	132 7 0	...
X	Parganas	1,57,174 1 0	1,46,295 3 0	...	10,878 14 0
XI	Vakils	17,564 14 6	21,491 2 6	3,926 4 0	...
XII	Public Works	1,50,000 0 0	1,31,653 8 9	...	18,346 7 3
XIII	Guests	5,000 0 0	1,784 6 6	...	3,215 9 6
XIV	Rewards and gifts	25,000 0 0	6,565 1 3	...	18,434 14 9
XV	Travelling-Batta	11,095 0 0	17,581 9 0	6,486 9 0	...
XVI	Survey	...	...	...	...
XVII	Miscellaneous	2,264 15 3	762 0 3	...	1,502 15 0
XVIII	Advances	...	...	...	...
	Total of Ordinary Expenses .	12,67,088 8 3	12,11,376 10 6	30,741 2 3	86,453 0 0
	Extraordinary.				
	Settlement survey	...	13,481 6 0	13,481 6 0	...
	Survey (Imarat) Buildings . .	25,000 0 0	...	...	25,000 0 0
	Miscellaneous	2,16,389 10 9	71,147 10 3	...	1,45,242 0 6
	Payment of arrears . . .	...	17,746 0 3	17,746 0 3	...
	Total of Extraordinary .	2,41,389 10 9	1,02,375 0 6	31,227 6 3	1,70,242 0 6
	Total of Ordinary and Extraordinary .	15,08,478 3 0	13,13,751 11 0	61,968 8 6	2,56,695 0 6
	Advances	1,05,000 0 0	2,39,384 5 6	1,34,384 5 6	...
	Grand Total .	16,13,478 3 0	15,53,136 0 6	1,96,352 14 0	2,56,695 0 6
	The year's balance .	...	5,80,592 1 6	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL, including balance .	...	21,33,728 2 0	...	...

Jhalrapatan,
The 13th June 1887.

H. B. Abbott, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent of Jhallawar.

STATEMENT B.

Statement showing working of the Appellate Court, Jhallawar, for the year 1886-87, as compared with the average of previous years.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	AVERAGE OF PAST FIVE YEARS.									PENDING.		1886-87.								PENDING.
	INSTITUTED.					DISPOSED OF.						INSTITUTED.				DISPOSED OF.				
	Pending.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Average.	1885-86.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	Original.	Appellate.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
Criminal . .	66	296	6	241	609	292	6	243	541	68	90	334	9	221	654	344	7	218	569	85

JHALRAPATAN,
The 13th June 1887.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

STATEMENT C.

Comparative Statement showing working of the Criminal Court, Jhallawar, for the year 1886-87, as compared with the average working of the past years.

APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.
7	9	3	6	2	...	1	1	1	2

AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS.				PENDING.		1886-87.			PENDING.
Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1885-86.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
182	1,396	1,578	1,407	171	142	1,507	1,649	1,501	148

JHALRAPATAN,
The 13th June 1887.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Potitical Agent, Jhallawar.

STATEMENT D.

Comparative Statement of the working of the Jhallawar Tahsil Criminal Courts for the year 1886-87.

APPEALED AGAINST.		UPHELD.		MODIFIED.		REVERSED.		PENDING.	
Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.	Average.	1886-87.
2	11	1	8	...	...	1	2	...	1

DESCRIPTION.	AVERAGE.				PENDING.		1886-87.			PENDING.
	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Average.	1885-86.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	
Criminal . .	119	1,536	1,655	1,487	...	168	1,672	1,840	1,652	188

JHALRAPATAN,
The 13th June 1887.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhallawar State for the year 1886-87.

DESCRIPTION.	Opium.	Kerana.	Grain.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Ganja and Bhang.	Poppy-seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Ghee.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports . . .	6,530	20,887	3,28,674	7,127	3,318	6,529	2,484	2,571	3,961	11,938	191	15,786	2,042	9,394	4,669	4,26,101
Exports . . .	9,581	22,382	1,32,123	3,338	840	2,895	1,222	696	3,023	17,538	51	7,791	3,371	2,713	2,692	2,10,256
Transit . . .	2,720	15,001	1,91,462	1,246	4,052	2,025	566	244	2,108	3,584	12	3,249	346	34,899	2,570	2,64,084

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan Bazar for the year 1886-87.

DESCRIPTION.	Opium.	Kerana.	Grain.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zurda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Ganja and Bhang.	Poppy-seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Ghee.	TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds,	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports . . .	4,710	9,942	63,284	1,765	4,673	2,922	1,883	2,092	2,292	1,958	104	4,770	1,469	5,725	2,068	1,09,657
Exports . . .	4,292	5,597	1,841	2,084	329	1,284	380	492	2,172	237	9	119	1,025	2,050	756	22,672

JHALRAPATAN,
The 13th June 1887.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Agent, Jhallawar.

BIKANIR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1886-87.

No. 11-P., dated Bikanir, the 14th May 1887.

From—CAPTAIN A. P. THORNTON, *Officiating Political Agent, Bikanir,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Agency for the year 1886-87. I assumed charge of this appointment on the 5th March 1887, and my report has therefore been compiled almost entirely from the correspondence in my office. The appointment was held for the remainder of the year under review by Major Talbot.

SARDARS.

2. There is nothing calling for special mention. Rawat Ranjit Singh, the Pattadar of Rawatsar, died during the year, and was succeeded by his son Hukm Singht. The question of payment of Hukmnama, or succession fee, has not yet been settled. The one case of Rekh, *viz.* that of Nokha mentioned in last year's report, was decided by the Special Committee and has been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General along with the other cases decided by the Committee.

ADMINISTRATION.

3. No change has taken place in the personnel of the Council.

4. The Customs Department has been under the supervision of Seth Nemi Chand. A tax known as the Dhunwa and Rakhwali-bach which brought in about ₹18,000 annually was abolished during the year. It was levied in some of the district towns and villages with no regularity of incidence on Sahukars and artizans and the poorer classes, in some places every year and in others every third year. It was formerly levied in the city of Bikanir, but was afterwards remitted and included in many of the new settlements with Zemindars in the revenue they pay to the state. In towns, however, it still existed, and as in view of its remission elsewhere and of the increased customs payments now made by their inhabitants, its retention was thought unnecessary.

5. There have been 123 applications for compensation for loss of privileges, including 79 of last year; 32 have been settled for an annual payment of ₹6,700-4-0, 10 have been rejected, and 81 have still to be decided. The following are the sums awarded:—

	₹	a.	p.
Rajput Sirdars	2,903	0	0
Zenana	625	0	0
Charuns	540	0	0
Purohits of 14 villages	1,698	4	0
Temples, Swamis, &c.	934	0	0

6. The measurement by chain of Khalsa land has been completed. In all 56,33,340 bighas of land were measured at a cost of ₹13,500-0 or about half a pie per bigha; 113 new "Chaks," or plots of land, have been formed in the waste land of the Khalsa villages and allotted to applicants from other territory on agreement to cultivate. It was hoped that 1,200 new "Gawaris," or households, would be induced to settle in them, but the new comers have not been successful in this respect owing to scanty rainfall and the consequent diminution of cultivation; however, about one-third of the expected number of "Gawaris" have settled. In seven villages new pucca wells have been dug in the state and three have been repaired; a "Kund" has been constructed at Dungar Singhpura; some Sahukars have also applied for land to make "Kunds" for the benefit of the public; 8 old tanks of considerable size have been cleaned and deepened; the new settlers in the "Chaks" have also dug 33 tanks and 17 katcha wells during the year, and next year, if good rain falls, they will dig more under the terms of their agreements. The settlement of these "Chaks," as well as the current revenue work of the state, were carried out by Munshi Sohan Lal with his usual industry and success.

7. No orders have as yet been published by the Punjab Government on the scheme for the better utilization of the water in the Ghaggar river; this delay is the more to be regretted, as owing to scanty rainlfall during the past two years the cultivators of the Bikanir parganas interested in the matter have suffered and are suffering great loss and hardships from want of water, whilst immediately across the border in British territory the flood water of the Ghaggar has collected in large quantities in natural depressions of the country to the actual detriment of the crops of adjoining villages.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

8. The following table shows the rainfall in the several Tahsils of Bikanir :—

	Inches.	Cents.
Bikanir	8	30
Lunkaransar	12	57
Sujangarh	17	16
Dungargarh	1	5
Ratangarh	9	58
Rajgarh	5	26
Churu	6	59
Bahadra	11	45
Sardarshehr	0	80
Nohar	6	18
Hanumangarh	5	90
Suratgarh	6	60

The rainfall was below the average throughout the state, the parganas of Hanumangarh, Nohar, Suratgarh, and Anupgarh have suffered most. The first burst of the monsoon in the months of June and July induced people to plough and sow their fields, but owing to the deficiency of rainfall in the months of August and September, when it was most necessary for the development of the grain, the crops all withered, except in a few places, where rain fell. In the parganas of Sardarshehr, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, and a portion of Dungargarh, where the rainfall was of average amount, there is sufficient grain and fodder, but in Bahadra, Rajgarh, Bikanir, Lunkaransar, and the rest of Dungargarh, where the fall has been below the average there will be some scarcity, the people of Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Nohar, and Anupgarh, where the harvest was insufficient, will have to purchase grain from other places. There is, it is believed, sufficient fodder in stock except in Hanumangarh, the people of which place have taken their cattle to other places according to custom.

CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

9. The condition of the cultivating class is fairly good, except in the tehsils of Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Anupgarh, and a portion of Nohar, where, owing to the scanty rainfall of the last two years, the supply of grain and grass is insufficient. Recoveries on account of grain advanced to distressed cultivators by the Darbar have been deferred until next year, and a remission of revenue demand to the amount of ₹25,000 has also been granted in the villages abovenamed. The collection of Rakan from Pattadars whose villages have suffered has likewise been postponed till next year. In the Tibi pargana takavi advances have been made to the ryots for the purchase of seed grain and, where necessary, work has been provided for the labouring classes.

ENSILAGE EXPERIMENT.

10. In some places, in the Hanumangarh and Suratgarh parganas, silos have been dug and stocked with green grass; they will be opened in the beginning of this year, and it is hoped with good results.

FINANCE.

11. I append a statement of receipts and expenditure for Sambat 1942; it shows a total income of ₹19,14,261-14-9, with an expenditure of ₹16,10,986-8-3, and a balance of ₹3,03,275-6-6 at the close of the year.

The enquiry into the liabilities of the state was completed and the debt extinguished by a total disbursement of ₹5,46,488. With the consent of His Highness the Maharaja a committee has been appointed to investigate and report on the indebtedness of the Thakurs.

WORKING OF THE COURTS—CIVIL CASES.

12. In the Nizamats there were 90 cases pending and 1,045 instituted during the year; decrees were given in 640 and 177 were dismissed; in 180 instances the dispute was either settled by Razinama, or arbitration, and only 74 cases were pending at the close of the year. In the Tahsils 296 cases were pending and 2,050 were instituted; decree was given in 1,371 and 452 were dismissed, 243 cases were settled by arbitration and razinama, leaving 225 cases pending at the close of the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

13. In the Nizamats 215 cases were pending at the beginning of the year: 1,782 were instituted; 1,826 were disposed of, leaving 171 pending at the close of the year. The Tahsils had to deal with 3,061 cases, of which 2,827 were disposed of, and 234 remained, pending. Punishment was awarded in 931 cases, this proportion to the number of complaints (*viz.* 5,058)

instituted in the Nizamats and Tahsils is very small, but that of persons punished to those arrested, *viz.*, 1,348 out of 2,602, is a fair one; the amount of property plundered is smaller this year than last.

REVENUE CASES.

14. The Nizamats and Tahsils had to deal with 7,062 cases and 971 were pending on the 1st April 1887.

15. The Council confirmed the decision in 7 civil cases, but, out of 20 criminal cases, confirmed the sentences in 11 and modified it in 7, 1 case was transferred and 1 is still pending. In appeal they had 102 civil cases before them, the decisions were upheld in 58, modified in 13 and reversed in 16, and 15 civil appeals are still pending; they had to deal with 103 criminal appeals, of which they confirmed sentences in 67, reversed it in 22, and modified it in 10, 2 cases were transferred and 2 appeals are still pending. On the revenue side the number of appeals was 79; 45 of the decisions were upheld, 9 reversed, 9 modified, 2 were transferred, and 14 are still pending. There were 94 appeals from the Thakurs' Court, of which decisions were upheld in 66, reversed in 10, and modified in 6 instances, and 12 cases are still pending.

IJLAS KHAS.

16. The Ijlas Khas had no cases for confirmation, but there were 20 civil appeals, of which decision was upheld in 14 cases and 6 are still pending. On the criminal side decision was upheld in 14 and modified in 1, and 1 case is still pending.

The revenue appeals were 34, of which decision was confirmed in 28 and modified in 1 case, 5 appeals are still pending. From the Thakurs' Court 41 appeals were received, and decision was upheld in 33 and modified in 1 case, 7 cases; are still pending.

THAKURS' COURT.

17. This court had to deal with 278 cases, of which 210 were disposed of and 68 transferred to the Sadar Nizamat Court. This court was abolished from the 1st January 1887, and its President, Pandit Kalka Pershad, appointed Nazim of the Sadar Nizamat at Bikanir.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

18. The files of the Special Committee cases were returned to this office by the Maharaja with His Highness's opinion on each, and the cases in which His Highness differred with the Political Agent were submitted for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General.

DISPENSARIES.

19. Branch dispensaries were opened at Ratangarh, Sardarshehr, and Churu: there are now six district dispensaries and one head-quarter dispensary. Dispensary buildings are ready for occupation at Nohar, Bahadra, Hanumangarh, and Rajgarh, and a second city dispensary will be opened shortly; the delay in opening the above dispensaries is caused by the great difficulty in procuring the services of properly qualified Hospital Assistants. The head-quarter dispensary buildings have been greatly added to and improved, and will now accommodate 22 patients in the male wards, 7 patients in the female wards, 4 patients in the ward for infectious diseases: in all 33 beds. During the year ending 31st December 1886, 574 in-patients and 19,274 out-patients were treated in the whole state, which gives an increase of 471 in-patients over the year 1885 and an increase of 507 over the average of the five preceding years, and for out-patients an increase of 12,361 over 1885 and an increase of 14,810 over the five previous years: 137 major operations were performed during 1886 with a total of 4 deaths—2·9 per cent. deaths from operation.

The following table shows the amount of progress made in the medical administration of the state during the years 1882 to 1886:—

Years.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients.		Major Operations.	Vaccination.	Annual Number of vaccinations.	Ratio per 1,000 of population vaccinated.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.				
1882	1	56	3,286	10	320	...	1·1
1883	1	46	4,014	16	223	...	
1884	1	43	5,084	13	380	...	
1885	4	123	6,913	28	2,270	...	
1886	7	574	19,274	137	10,308	...	17·2

VACCINATION.

20. The Vaccination Establishment was increased to 1 Native Superintendent and 8 vaccinators. Ten thousand three hundred and eight individuals were vaccinated during the year at a cost of 1 anna 8 pies each.

SANITATION.

21. The city conservancy is undoubtedly progressing, the city is cleaner, the sweepers are more active in their work, and the city inhabitants now complain if the filth, &c., is not removed and are gradually beginning to understand the benefit to be derived from efficient conservancy and to help the men in keeping the city clean: a great deal yet remains to be done, and it is hoped that the conservancy staff will by degrees do better work year by year.

There was very little tank water available during the past year, steps are being taken to provide a larger supply of well water by steam-power from a large well outside the city.

HEALTH.

22. Cholera broke out in the middle of November but only slight; it was brought from the Pokhur fair; there were 5 cases in Bikanir city, with 1 death: 23 cases at Ratangarh, with 4 deaths. At the latter end of December cholera appeared in the Sujangarh tahsil, but no genuine cases were seen by the Hospital Assistant, who was sent to attend on them: numerous cases undoubtedly occurred in the Sujangarh district, and a good many people died from cholera, but no authentic cases were seen by the Civil Surgeon or his Hospital Assistant except those noted above.

23. Surgeon P. D. Pank, I.M.S., continued in medical charge of the Agency: he went on 3 months' privilege leave from 16th September to 13th December 1886, and was unable to go out into camp or to visit the district dispensaries or to inspect the vaccination work on account of the indisposition of His Highness the Maharaja on whom he attended from the end of December 1886 to end of February 1887. The excellent work done by this most zealous and able officer is evidenced by the great progress effected in the development of medical institutions during the year, whilst the large increase of applicants for relief and in the number of important surgical cases brought for operation testify to the confidence of the people in his skill.

JAIL.

24. There are in the jail 303 prisoners, of whom 18 are females and 1 juvenile, in the proportions of 230 Hindus and 73 Muhammadans. During the year 1886 there were 284 admissions to hospital and only 2 deaths, a death-rate of 23 per cent. The jail accommodation has been increased and is now sufficient for 192 male, 18 female and 3 under-trial prisoners = 213.

The improvement in Jail discipline and management has greatly improved under Head Jailor Heera Singh. The jail populations are very healthy and comfortable and are engaged in regular and profitable labour both inside and outside the jail.

INFANTICIDE.

25. There were no cases of infanticide during the year under review.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

26. There were no fresh cases instituted during the year, the sinking of the well at Bhojawas mentioned in paragraph 36 of last year's report could not be completed within the period allowed by the settlement owing to the presence of rock, the Bikanir Darbar, therefore, asked for an extension of the period to a further term of one year, and through the good offices of the Resident, Western Rajputana States, the Marwar Darbar have agreed to extend it for six months.

POST OFFICES.

27. Eight new Post Offices have been opened at Rajgarh, Nohar, Bahadra, Suratgarh, Hanumangarh, Rajildesar, Deshnook and Chapar, and permission has been given to open a village post office at Ratanagar situated between Ramgarh of Jaipur and Churu of Bikanir. In October 1886 the Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana, wrote that the lines opened in Bikanir were working at a heavy loss, and that unless the Bikanir Darbar agreed to exchange mails every alternate day instead of daily, it will be necessary to close the offices at Bahadra, Hanumangarh, and Suratgarh. The Darbar, being anxious for the permanent maintenance of the offices, agreed to the proposal.

SCHOOLS.

28. The school at Bikanir is largely attended, the average daily attendance during the year was 201·4. The English class contains.81. The Urdu 64 and the Hindi 272 boys. Two

new schools have been opened at Hanumangarh and Churu, and His Highness the Maharaja has also signified his intention to build a girls' school at Bikanir in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

MAYO COLLEGE.

29. There are at present 6 boys in the College, *viz.*, Kanwars Dip Singh of Garhsisar and Abhey Singh of Rajpura, Thakurs Satak Singh of Jasana, Hari Singh of Sidmukh and Hari Singh of Mahajan, and Rawat Hukm Singh of Rawatsar. During the year under report ₹1,170 have been spent on repairs, &c., to the Bikanir residence and out-houses, ₹100 towards deepening a well which supplied water to the Bikanir residence and ₹100 for illuminating the Bikanir boarding-house and supplying fireworks on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. His Highness has also subscribed ₹600 towards institution of a prize for proficiency in Hindi.

MAHARAJA'S HEALTH.

30. His Highness the Maharaja's health has been good, except for a slight indisposition from a carbuncle in August 1886.

In December 1886 His Highness believed himself to be suffering from a complication of disorders, and Doctor Pank, the Agency Surgeon, who had then just returned from leave and arrived at Sujangarh with the intention of starting on his annual tour of inspection, altered his plans and came to Bikanir to see His Highness: he examined the Maharaja medically and found that His Highness was not suffering from any disease of a serious nature, but that all he required was an ordinary amount of regular exercise and proper diet to bring himself into a state of good health. His father Maharaj Lal Singh is in a very precarious state: he suffers from partial paralysis and rheumatism.

Kaki Chanderji, an aunt of the Maharaja, died during the year.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

31. The Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, was celebrated with great éclat. Early on the morning of the 16th February an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired, at noon the Maharaja held a Darbar at the palace at which the Sardars present at the capital, the officials and principal inhabitants of the city were assembled, the Political Agent, the Agency Surgeon and the Members of the Political Agent's Office being also present; when the Darbar broke up the Sardars and officials paid a visit to the Political Agent at the Residency whence the Council proceeded to the Jail, where 30 prisoners representing 10 per cent. of those in confinement were released and a remission of one month in every year of unexpired sentences of well-conducted prisoners was announced. In the afternoon cooked food, rice, and sweetmeats were distributed to the boys in the school and the prisoners in the jail, and to a large number of the poor; 400 yards of cloth were also given to blind, crippled, and destitute persons. In the evening the Palace, the Residency, and Darbar buildings and the city were illuminated, and an entertainment, followed by a display of fireworks, was given by His Highness at the Palace. Orders were also issued that the 16th and 17th of February should be everywhere observed as public holidays; that Imperial salutes should be fired at all head-quarters of districts; food distributed in charity, prisoners released in the same proportion as at Bikanir, and the Darbar buildings illuminated, so that the day might be observed with equal ceremony throughout the state. To commemorate this conspicuous day His Highness announced his intention of devoting one lakh of rupees in providing wells and schools in the state: he has also forwarded a donation of 30,000 rupees to the Imperial Institute and a second donation of 5,000 rupees to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the inhabitants of Bikanir contributing a large sum on their own account. His Highness has further signified his intention of building a girls' school at Bikanir and of defraying the cost of a pupil at the Agra Female Medical School.

RAILWAYS.

32. A preliminary survey by a party under Colonel Nuthall was made during the year for a line of railway from Ajmere *viâ* Pokhar, Nagaur, and Bikanir to Bhawalpur.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

33. The Political Agent was on tour from the 15th November 1886 to the 30th January 1887, during which time he visited Jamalsar, Bithnook, Pungal, Lunkaransar, Nagaur, from which place he joined the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp and marched with it *viâ* Didwana to Sikar, where he left the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp and marched through the Sujangarh Nizamat to Bikanir, arriving there on the 30th January 1887.

COUNCIL.

34. The Members of the Council have again done excellent work in continuing and consolidating the reforms detailed in previous Administration Report. In recognition of the meritorious services of Dewan Amin Mahomed he was invested by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 19th February last with the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

35. There has been no change in the establishment during the year under review. I have received excellent recommendations from my predecessor regarding all the members of the staff without distinction.

Financial Statement of the Bikanir State for Sambat 1942 (A.D. 1885-86).

Receipts.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. R	a.	p.
	Opening Balance	2,61,463	7	0
1.	Land-revenue, including Rekh	5,84,802	0	3
2.	Cesses	22,470	12	6
3.	Gardens	1,103	14	9
4.	Customs	5,28,234	9	0
5.	Salt	57,193	1	3
6.	Excise	2,698	14	0
7.	Mint	1,682	6	9
8.	*Judicial*—			
	I.—Court-fees	30,813	12	6
	II.—Stamps	9,111	13	9
	III.—Fines	13,383	11	9
9.	Talab (Processes)	5,022	9	9
10.	*Registration-fees*—			
	I.—Sales of land (*Chowth zamin*)	16,493	9	9
	II.—Adoption (*Khola*)	1,570	0	0
11.	Succession-fees (*Nazarana*)	26,424	7	6
12.	Escheats (*Gaiwal*)	224	6	3
13.	Sales of Unclaimed Animals	11,564	14	3
14.	Taxes on Trades	8,424	13	0
15.	Miscellaneous Taxes	2,880	4	6
16.	Exchange and Interest	30,583	12	9
17.	Repayment of Loans	3,119	10	3
18.	Rent of Darbar houses	1,010	1	9
19.	Officials' Perquisites	2,130	15	9
20.	Miscellaneous	12,158	13	0
21.	Stone, Lime, and Multani Mitti	11,175	10	3
	Total	16,45,742	8	3

Extraordinary.

I.	Conservancy	11,260	10	0
II.	Refund of Advances	47,805	0	6
III.	Deposits	1,04,673	12	0
IV.	Unexpended balance of pay, &c., due at the close of Sambat 1942	9,449	15	9
V.	Fauj Kharch	56,170	6	3
VI.	Arrears due previous to Sambat 1942 and outstanding balances	39,159	10	0
	Total	2,68,519	6	6

Expenditure.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1.	*Religious and Charitable Endowments*—			
	I.—Temples	21,592	15	6
	II.—Charities	10,341	8	3
	Total	31,934	7	9
2.	*Palace*—			
	I.—Kitchen	7,963	0	3
	II.—Ganges water	797	0	9
	III.—Wardrobe and jewels	9,256	9	3
	IV.—Zenana	6,129	8	1
	V.—Gifts	29,191	10	6
	VI.—Festivals	25,351	15	9
	VII.—Relations of Maharaja	31,410	9	9
	VIII.—Attendants of Maharaja	6,622	13	3
	IX.—Menials of Maharaja	2,379	2	3
	X.—Excursions	6,188	3	0
	XI.—Physicians	3,854	12	3
	Total	1,29,145	5	0
3.	*Administration*—			
	I.—Council	24,183	1	0
	II.—Thakurs' Court	6,737	13	3
	III.—Revenue { Sadar	8,754	4	0
	III.—Revenue { Tahsil	22,812	4	9
	IV.—Accounts	3,487	9	6
	V.—Treasury	2,420	12	3
	VI.—Karkhana	2,094	1	9
	VII.—Nizamat	21,006	5	0
	VIII.—Special Committee	3,394	13	9
	Total	94,891	1	3

Financial Statement of the Bikanir State for Sambat 1942 (A.D. 1885-86)—continued.

RECEIPTS.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. R	a.	p.

EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Heads.	Amount. R	a.	p.
4.	*Army*—			
	I.—Office Establishment	2,330	10	9
	II.—Regular Cavalry	62,228	11	9
	III.— Do. Infantry	26,982	2	6
	IV.—Irregular Cavalry	7,721	10	3
	V.— Do. Infantry	16,409	10	0
	VI.—Artillery	7,145	10	6
	VII.—Fort Garrison	9,806	11	3
	VIII.—Camel Sowars	241	5	3
	TOTAL	1,32,866	8	3
5.	*Police*—			
	I.—City	5,707	4	9
	II.—Tahsils { Sowars	15,073	6	6
	II.—Tahsils { Sepoys	21,442	1	9
	III.—District and Borders	40,674	14	3
	TOTAL	82,897	11	3
6.	Customs	48,718	11	0
7.	Mint	617	9	9
8.	Gardens	13,747	8	6
9.	Salt	5,155	12	0
10.	*Fixed Establishment*—			
	I.—Commissariat	10,867	8	3
	II.—Elephants	20,414	7	0
	III.—Horses	1,08,906	9	6
	IV.—Camels	13,604	8	6
	V.—Bullocks	9,560	7	6
	VI.—Aviary	2,255	3	0
	VII.—Cattle	1,797	6	0
	VIII.—Carriages	324	14	9
	IX.—Palkis	2,745	5	0
	X.—Gun-factory	3,485	12	3
	XI.—Tents	2,287	11	9
	XII.—Kettle-drum	10	12	9
	XIII.—Musicians	1,822	10	9

XIV.—Grass, wood and water	10,117	8	9
XV.—Repairs (Maramat-Khana)	1,085	5	0
TOTAL	1,89,286	2	9
11. Pensions	1,963	2	9
12. Jail	9,711	13	9
13. Medical	6,966	3	3
14. Conservancy	8,351	4	3
15. Educational	4,331	10	9
16. Postal	5,117	15	0
17. Public Works	59,573	0	0
18. Vakils	13,605	11	0
19. Decrees	Nil.		
20. Batta	4,916	2	6
21. Exchange and Interest	1,273	14	3
22. Miscellaneous Purchases and Contingencies	24,085	12	3
23. Compensation (Customs)	36,493	1	0
24. Political Agency	36,750	13	0
TOTAL	9,42,401	5	3
Extraordinary.			
I.—Repayment of Loan	43,500	0	0
II.—Due to Tradesmen, &c.	3,512	15	9
III.—Refund of Deposits	77,509	15	9
IV.—Intercalary month	47,911	9	0
V.—Paid to State Creditors	4,80,494	14	6
VI.—Refund on account of Nazarana and Fines, &c.	10,374	0	0
VII.—London Exhibition	5,281	12	0
TOTAL	6,68,585	3	0
GRAND TOTAL	16,10,986	8	3
Cash balance	3,03,275	6	6
TOTAL	19,14,261	14	9

A. P. THORNTON, *Major*,
Offg. Political Agent, Bikanir.

GRAND TOTAL 19,14,261 14 9

BIKANIR AGENCY;
The May 1887.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats and Tahsils (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending 31st March 1887.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Number of cases instituted.			Decreed.	Dismissed.	Barred by limitation.	Razinama tendered.	Dismissed by Panchayat.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Remarks.
		Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.								
1	Money transactions	76	1,001	1,077	612	168	12	175	2	43	65	
2	Settlement of accounts	4	7	11	3	...	...	2	...	3	3	
3	Dispute regarding houses	3	8	11	6	...	...	...	1	...	4	
4	Proprietary rights	1	8	9	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	
5	"Birt" (privilege)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Mortgage	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Marriage dispute	...	5	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	
8	Land dispute	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Grass	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	
10	Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Division of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Miscellaneous	3	15	18	11	5	1	...	...	1	...	
	Total	90	1,045	1,135	640	177	16	177	3	48	74	
	Tahsils.											
1	Money transactions	259	1,824	2,083	1,281	356	21	214	4	17	190	
2	Settlement of accounts	7	18	25	12	4	...	...	...	2	7	
3	Dispute regarding house	2	17	19	1	10	...	...	1	1	6	
4	Proprietary rights	1	6	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	
5	"Birt" (privileges)	...	9	9	2	3	...	1	...	1	2	
6	Mortgage	...	8	8	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Marriage dispute	2	16	18	7	3	...	2	...	...	6	
8	Land disputes	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	
9	Division of property	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10	Miscellaneous	25	147	172	60	70	5	19	1	8	9	
	Total	296	2,050	2,346	1,371	452	26	236	7	29	225	

A. P. THORNTON,
Offg. Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats and Tahsils (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	Crime.	Number of cases pending on 1st April 1886.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 1st April 1887.	Number of cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of persons. Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle recovered.	Remarks.
												R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	2	3	5	5	...	...	5	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Dakaiti	5	7	12	7	5	2	11	1	10	...	2,894 4 0	...	...	...	
4	Highway robbery	...	6	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Abortion	2	11	13	11	2	1	8	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Theft of cattle	32	233	265	218	47	52	140	73	48	19	1,450 13 0	180	57 1 0	87	
7	Robbery	26	130	156	137	19	52	155	112	40	3	5,931 1 9	62	4,158 4 9	...	
8	Suicide	2	10	12	12	...	4	15	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Grievous hurt	...	19	19	16	3	8	29	21	6	2	...	...	...	...	
10	Poisoning	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
11	Sale of children	2	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Abduction	1	14	15	14	1	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Escape from lawful custody	2	8	10	10	...	9	20	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Receiving stolen property	2	1	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Arson	2	42	44	42	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Other offences	137	1,294	1,431	1,345	86	165	368	301	67	...	127 12 0	...	...	...	
	Total	215	1,782	1,997	1,826	171	297	763	546	190	27	10,403 14 9	242	4,215 5 9	87	
	Tahsils.															
1	Murder	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Culpable homicide amounting to murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Dakaiti	1	6	7	5	2	...	10	...	10	...	2,039 0 0	11	...	...	
4	Highway robbery	...	8	8	7	1	1	4	...	2	2	133 12 0	12	15 4 0	...	
5	Abortion	1	9	10	8	2	1	12	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	
6	Theft of cattle	43	494	537	472	65	113	374	116	242	16	476 0 0	678	56 0 0	9	
7	Robbery	31	430	461	435	26	120	330	129	191	10	29,505 2 6	...	4,045 1 9	...	
8	Suicide	...	16	16	14	2	5	5	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	
9	Grievous hurt	1	14	15	15	...	8	29	13	16	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Poisoning	...	2	2	1	1	1	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Sale of children	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Abduction	1	21	22	18	4	4	16	1	10	5	...	...	...	...	
13	Escape from lawful custody	1	2	3	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Receiving stolen property	...	9	9	9	...	1	7	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	
15	Arson	1	59	60	59	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Other offences	143	1,763	1,906	1,776	130	380	1,041	540	501	...	606 4 9	...	8 0 0	...	
	Total	223	2,838	3,061	2,827	234	634	1,839	802	996	41	32,760 3 3	701	4,124 5 9	9	

A. P. THORNTON,
Officiating Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamats and Tahsils (Revenue Side) of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Number of cases instituted.			Number of cases disposed of.					Pending on 1st April 1887.	Remarks.
		Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Nonsuited.	Razmama.	Transferred to other Courts.		
1	Claim to villages	3	35	38	12	11	3	2	...	10	
2	Boundary disputes	5	24	29	7	8	1	2	2	9	
3	Chowdhrat	4	47	51	17	15	8	6	...	5	
4	Dispute regarding Rakam	4	43	47	13	13	1	1	3	11	
5	Division of property	7	6	13	3	5	1	...	1	3	
6	Land disputes	25	33	58	16	19	6	6	3	8	
7	Settlement of accounts	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	
8	Cattle-grazing	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	
9	Stray cattle	5	32	37	19	9	...	...	...	9	
10	Mutation of names	8	65	73	62	6	...	...	1	4	
11	Tanks and wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Zemindari cess	1	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	3	
13	Right in drinking water	...	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	2	7	9	4	2	...	...	1	2	
15	Village expense fund	8	2	10	...	8	...	...	1	1	
16	Right of pre-emption	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
17	Miscellaneous	555	2,209	2,764	1,411	963	1	8	35	346	
	Total	628	2,518	3,146	1,566	1,065	22	31	47	415	
	Tahsils.										
1	Claim to villages	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	
2	Boundary disputes	22	19	41	13	4	...	3	6	15	
3	Chowdhrat	4	32	36	...	3	...	3	16	14	
4	Dispute regarding Rakam	14	185	199	57	50	2	57	9	24	
5	Division of property	5	9	14	2	8	...	2	...	2	
6	Land disputes	52	327	379	80	204	10	34	11	40	
7	Settlement of accounts	10	25	35	5	19	4	2	...	5	
8	Cattle-grazing	5	11	16	4	8	1	...	...	3	
9	Stray cattle	2	24	26	12	2	...	...	12	...	
10	Mutation of names	29	160	189	97	13	2	...	28	49	
11	Tanks and wells	2	8	10	3	5	...	1	...	1	
12	Zemindari cess	5	37	42	4	7	...	16	10	5	
13	Right in drinking water	...	20	20	8	4	2	1	...	5	
14	Claim for subsistence allowance	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	
15	Village expense fund	3	11	14	2	9	1	...	1	1	
16	Right of pre-emption	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Miscellaneous	197	2,692	2,889	1,224	954	55	39	227	390	
	Total	352	3,564	3,916	1,512	1,290	77	159	322	556	

A. P. THORNTON,
Officiating Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Ijlas Khas and Council of the Bikanir State during the year ending 31st March 1887.

		CIVIL.								CRIMINAL.								REVENUE.								THAKURS' COURT.								REMARKS.
		CASES.			DISPOSED OF.					CASES.			DISPOSED OF.					CASES.			DISPOSED OF.					CASES.			DISPOSED OF.					
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	
IJLAS KHAS	Cases for confirmation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cases appealed against	2	18	20	14	...	...	...	6	...	16	16	14	...	1	...	1	..	34	34	28	...	1	...	5	4	37	41	33	...	1	...	7	
	TOTAL	2	18	20	14	...	...	...	6	...	16	16	14	...	1	...	1	...	34	34	28	...	1	...	5	4	37	41	33	...	1	...	7	
COUNCIL	Cases for confirmation	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	11	...	7	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cases appealed against	9	93	102	58	16	13	...	15	6	97	103	67	22	10	2	2	6	73	79	45	9	9	2	14	4	90	94	66	10	6	...	12	
	TOTAL	9	100	109	65	16	13	..	15	6	117	123	78	22	17	3	3	6	75	81	45	9	9	4	14	4	90	94	66	10	6	...	12	

A. P. THORNTON,
Officiating Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Thakurs' Court at Bikanir during the year ending on 31st March 1887.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Number of Cases instituted.			Number of Cases disposed of.						Pending on 1st April 1887.	Remarks.
		Pending on 1st April 1886.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Non-suited.	Razinama.	Settled by Panchayat.	Transferred to other Courts.		
1	Village claim	54	9	63	27	26	...	2	4	4	...	
2	Land disputes	100	10	110	32	44	...	9	9	16	...	
3	Boundary dispute	35	2	37	...	3	...	...	8	26	...	
4	Settlement of Accounts	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	
5	Rokam and Pesh Kashi	39	2	41	6	18	...	1	1	15	...	
6	Dispute about drinking-water	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
7	Village expense fund	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
8	Adoption	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Chowdhrat	3	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Division of property	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Cattle-grazing	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Division of village	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Injury to fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Valuation of crops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Miscellaneous	5	6	11	1	6	...	...	...	4	...	
	Total	246	32	278	71	103	...	13	23	68	...	

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Jail for the year 1886-87.

Number.	Nature of Crime.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under-trial.	Total.
1	Murder	15	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	35
2	Dakaiti	...	...	...		...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3	Poisoning	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4	Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Rebellious conduct	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	"Dharna"	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
8	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	5	2	6	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
9	Disobedience	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
12	Mutilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	4	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13
15	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
16	Theft of property	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	13	8	8	16	7	18	2	6	1	...	10	93
17	Theft of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	32	8	9	18	14	8	...	...	...	...	3	97
18	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
21	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22	Escape from lawful custody	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
23	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	20	3	2	1	2	3	8	6	7	5	16	9	63	21	18	43	23	29	2	6	1	...	15	303

ABSTRACT.

	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.
Hindus	215	14	1
Muhammadans	69	4	0

A. P. THORNTON,
Officiating Political Agent, Bikanir.

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SELECTIONS

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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

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REPORT

ON

THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE RAJPUTANA STATES

FOR

1887-88.

Part I.

No. 2460 G., dated Abu, 30th June 1888.

From—COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, *Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to submit the annual report* on the Political Administration of Rajputana for the year 1887-88.

* In three parts. (By Parcel Post.)

2. It will be seen that the usual review of reports of the Political Officers subordinate to this Agency has been discontinued, and the report, as far as it is possible, has been compiled in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India as expressed in Home Department Resolution No. 28—1579-95, dated 15th July 1887.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS BY COLONEL C. K. M. WALTER, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

CHANGES AMONG POLITICAL OFFICERS.

I assumed charge of the office of Agent to the Governor-General from Colonel Sir. E. Bradford, K.C.S.I., on the 27th March 1887.

There have been few changes among Political Officers in Rajputana during the year. In Bikanir Major Thornton and Colonel Law held charge of the Agency for a few months during the absence of Major Talbot, the substantive Political Agent, on furlough; and Major Fraser has been my First Assistant since the 4th June. Mr. F. Henvey, who had been Resident at Jaipur for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, was a few days after the close of the year appointed to be Governor-General's Agent in Central India in succession to Sir Lepel Griffin.

The status of the Bhartpur, Kerowli, and Dholpur Agency has been raised to that of an Additional Political Agency of the first class, and the designation changed to "Eastern States Agency," while the Resident in the "Eastern Rajputana States" is now styled the "Resident at Jaipur."

TOUR.

I was on tour from the 14th November 1887 to the end of March following, marching first from Abu to Erinpura, whence I directed my camp and staff to go to Udaipur, myself proceeding to Bikanir. There I spent some time, arranging, in consultation with the Political Agent, several matters of detail connected with the reorganized administration of the State.

I rejoined camp at Udaipur on the 2nd December, and on the 3rd, under the orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, delivered to His Highness the Maharana Futteh Singh, with all suitable ceremony, the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness' Dewan, Rai Mehta Punna Lal, was also publicly presented by me with the decoration of a Companion of the Indian Empire, which honour had been bestowed upon him in recognition of his good services to the State. Passing through Jawad, Rampura, and Bhanpura in Central India, I arrived at Jhalrapatan on the 23rd December and stayed there five days, which were devoted to obtaining an insight into the new order of things in the Jhallawar State, and to the working of the various departments. After leaving Jhalrapatan, where everything was in good order under Colonel Abbott's careful and experienced supervision, I visited Kotah and Bundi, and thence marched to Kerowli and Dholpur. The former State is now nearly clear of debt, and there is a marked change for the better in the working of the administration since my last visit to Kerowli in 1881. At Dholpur I was enabled to give effect to the orders of Government for placing the administration and finances on a sounder footing. From Dholpur I marched to Bhartpur, and was met by the Maharaja, who accompanied me till my camp passed into Jaipur territory on its way to Tonk. A stay of three days at Tonk served to show me that much progress had been and was being made there in the various branches of the administration. From Tonk my camp went to Ajmere, arriving on the 1st March, and ending a march of over 900 miles in all from Abu.

After the conclusion of the "Tyag" conference, which will be noticed separately, I paid visits by rail to Ulwar and Jaipur, returning to Ajmere to preside at the meetings of the Mayo College Council on the 21st and 22nd March. I broke up camp at Ajmere on the 26th March, and after a visit of a few days to Jodhpur reached head-quarters at Abu on the 31st March.

CONFERENCE AT AJMERE FOR REDUCTION OF EXPENSES ON OCCASIONS OF MARRIAGE AND DEATH AMONG RAJPUTS.

During my tour I took the opportunity of personally discussing, with the Chiefs of the States I visited, the important question of "Tyag," which is largess paid by the father of the bridegroom to the Charans, Bhats, and Dholis, who attend wedding ceremonies. All desired that some means should be devised of reducing excessive expenditure at funeral feasts as well as at marriage ceremonies. At my suggestion a large representative committee was assembled at Ajmere, the members consisting of one official, one leading Jagirdar, and one Charan from almost every State in Rajputana. The co-operation of the Chiefs having been previously secured, the members of the committee had no great difficulty in drawing up a set of rules for the regulation of marriage and funeral expenses, the ages at which marriage should be contracted, and other cognate matters. These rules were publicly read out in my presence, assented to, and signed by the delegates, some forty in number, and have since been widely distributed in the various States, where committees of influential officials have been appointed by the Darbars to see to the proper observance of them. Instances have already come to my knowledge where the provisions of the rules have been duly enforced, thereby saving much waste of money, and I

have every hope that in time, as the advantages of the innovation become better known, the sphere of their operation will not be limited to Rajputana. In fact a proposal has already come before me to have the rules extended to the States under the Mahi Kantha Agency, and I hope soon to see the Central India States follow the good example set by Rajputana.

JUBILEE.

In March 1887 Maharaj Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., proceeded to England on behalf of his brother, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, to be present at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, and in May 1887 the Maharaja of Bhartpur sent four of his Sirdars, under charge of Sir John Tyler, to represent him on the occasion.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee large sums were subscribed by several of the Rajput States, the aggregate of which was not far short of two lakhs of rupees.

FRONTIER DEFENCE.

The Chiefs of Rajputana have also exhibited liberality and loyalty in their offers to further the policy of Government in regard to frontier defence. Many have offered large sums of money for this object, while all have expressed their willingness to place in time of emergency their troops, services, and resources at the disposal of the Sovereign.

CAVALRY CAMP AT RUPAHELI.

In January a cavalry camp of exercise was assembled at Rupaheli in Meywar territory under the command of General Gillespie, C.B., and was inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Colonel Buller and Major Newill held charge of the political duties in connection with the camp, and no difficulties were experienced as to supplies, damage to crops, or questions of compensation.

NATIVE STATES.

The principal political events of the year have been the minority arising in Bikanir and the reversion of the Jhallawar State to the charge of the Political Superintendent.

BIKANIR.

On the 19th August 1887 Maharaja Dungar Singh of Bikanir, who had been ailing for some time, died childless at the age of thirty-three years. Shortly before his death His Highness had adopted his young brother Gunga Singh, a boy about seven years old. The succession was recognised by the Government of India, and Gunga Singh was placed on the Gadi on the 31st August. Suitable measures have been adopted for the young Chief's education and training, and he has been removed as far as possible from all those influences which might tend to injure his character.

During the minority the administration of the State will be in the hands of the Political Agent aided by a Council of Regency, and the various branches of the executive have been allotted to "Seghas" or departments. The finances are in good order, there being an accumulated saving of twenty lakhs in hand with an anticipated yearly surplus of between three and four lakhs of rupees.

JHALLAWAR.

The Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar has not proved himself to be so good a ruler as he was expected to be when full governing powers were conferred upon him.

He has persistently neglected the good advice offered to him by competent authority, and as misrule in the State was everywhere brought to light, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was reluctantly compelled, in September 1887, to relegate His Highness to the position he occupied during the minority and to place the administration of the State in the hands of the Political Superintendent assisted by a Council, which has been reorganised, after the removal from the State of some of the Maharaj Rana's mischievous advisers. The finances of the State are fortunately in a sound condition, and suitable allowances have been made for the Maharaj Rana and his establishment.

No important events have occurred during the year in the other States of Rajputana.

MEYWAR.

In Meywar the Maharana Futteh Singh continues to rule ably. A second son was born to His Highness in November, and the occasion was one of much rejoicing. The new revenue settlement has been introduced in the parganas of Akola, Hurra, Shimbugarh, Chitor, and Rajnagar.

BANSWARA.

Financial embarrassment still continues in the small State of Banswara, which can only be relieved by the close supervision, for some years to come, of a special Political Officer.

MARWAR.

There has been no change of importance in the administration of Marwar. Maharaj Colonel Sir Pertab Singh, the Prime Minister or Musahib Ala, was in England for some months during 1887, and during his absence the Maharaja looked more closely into the government of the State. Jodhpur was visited in February by the Maharaja of Mysore, who made a tour through part of Rajputana, and he was most hospitably received and entertained.

SIROHI.

The government of this State has improved of late years, and the Rao himself has done much to bring about this satisfactory state of things. Improved trade and communications bring His Highness in a larger revenue than formerly from Abu, and the Darbar has liberally consented to aid the Abu Municipality with an annual contribution of ₹3,000, thereby relieving the British Government of its grant-in-aid.

JAIPUR.

Reforms have been introduced in the judicial departments of Jaipur, and measures have been adopted for the reclamation of the Minas, while illicit opium traffic with the Punjab has been carefully watched. The Maharaja has an able adviser in Rai Bahadur Babu Kanti Chander Mukerji, whose administrative ability and integrity are generally acknowledged .The Maharaja has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

KISHENGURH.

Steady progress continues. Changes have been introduced in the system of accounts and the administration of justice. Irrigation works are under construction, and attention is paid to better methods of agriculture. Differences between the Maharaja and his chief feudatory, the Raja of Futtehgurh, are in process of adjustment.

LAWA.

The condition of the small estate of Lawa is prosperous.

TONK.

In Tonk, I think, there has been decided improvement. The administration has now been established on a firm basis, with a well-selected Council and regular rules for the conduct of public business. The revenue survey and settlement under Captain Pears is making very satisfactory headway. The liquidation of the State debt is the chief problem in Tonk, and I am glad to say it has been reduced from about 15½ lakhs to some 12½ lakhs, while careful arrangements are being made for future reductions.

BUNDI.

The Maharao Raja of Bundi is still hale and vigorous notwithstanding his advanced age, and attends to every detail of the administration with the same watchful care that has always marked his rule. His eldest son is now, however, given some share of the work of the State, and takes an intelligent interest in its affairs. The Kapran Chief exhibits a disloyal attitude towards the Darbar, and I fear that the Maharao Raja will be obliged to take severe measures to bring him to reason.

BHARTPUR.

The Chief of Bhartpur continues to personally govern his State without a Kamdar, and takes a great interest in all that goes on in his territory. In December Bhartpur was visited by His Excellency the Viceroy, who stayed there for a few days' shooting.

KEROWLI.

Increased powers were granted in June 1887 to the Maharaja of Kerowli, who is reported to use them with discretion, and in a manner calculated to benefit his State, which is now almost free from the burden of debt that has lain upon it for some years. The balance of debt is now only about half a lakh of rupees, which should be paid off by next year without fail.

DHOLPUR.

The financial condition of the Dholpur State has been the subject of a report to Government, which has resulted in special arrangements, loan and other, for the payment of the proportionately large amount of debt due by the State. This debt amounts to over 15 lakhs and should be paid off in about 12 years.

ULWAR.

I was much pleased with my visit to Ulwar, where I found everything in very good order. The Chief takes a great interest in all that goes on in his State and particular pride in his troops and stables. He has been fortunate in having had so capable and sound an officer as Colonel Peacock for many years as his Political Agent.

KOTAH.

My visit to Kotah also arouses most pleasant remembrances, for here too the painstaking care of Colonel Baylay is evident in every detail of the administration as well as in numerous improvements in the shape of public buildings,

beautifully laid out gardens, and works of utility. The Maharao has not had good health during the year, and is still unable to manage the State without the assistance of the Political Agent, and the well-chosen Council, who practically administer it.

GENERAL CONDITION OF RAJPUTANA.

During the year the prices of the principal food-grains rose very considerably. Inquiries showed that the rise was due to several causes: *first*, to the large export of grain, especially wheat, within the last few years, in consequence of which most of the old stocks of grain have been exhausted. *Secondly*, to the spring crops of 1887 having suffered severely from frost. *Thirdly*, to the unusual heavy rains in many parts of Rajputana, during August and September, which damaged the autumn crops. There was however no distress anywhere. Sufficient grain was brought into the province for the wants of the people, while the kharif sowings produced abundant harvests. A statement showing the meteorological observations taken in 1887 will be found in another part of this report.

Part II.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE.

The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajputana:—

Offences.	Number of Cases.				
	Meywar.	Jaipur.	Marwar.	Harowti.	Total.
Against person.					
Murder	1	...	...	...	1
Total .	1	...	...	...	1
Against property.					
Highway robbery	1	4	13	2	20
Ditto ditto with aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	...	1
Dacoity	...	23	48	6	77
Ditto with wounding . . .	...	1	...	...	1
Theft	4	6	18	1	29
Ditto of cattle	2	10	14	1	27
Recognition of cattle	...	6	4	...	10
Burglary	...	...	3	...	3
Miscellaneous	1	4	17	1	23
Total .	10	54	117	11	192

As compared with last year, there is a marked improvement in the number of offences against person, the figures being 1 against 12. With regard to the number of offences against property, the Meywar Court has dealt with 10 cases against 15 last year; Jaipur 54 against 77; Marwar 117 against 84; Harowti 11 against 49. The total number of cases tried in the four Courts being 192 against 225 in the previous year.

The subjoined statement indicates the number of appeals disposed of by the upper or Appellate Court between the 1st of January and 31st of December 1887. Of the 56 cases appealed, the decisions in 34 were confirmed, in 5 revised, and in 9 reversed, leaving 8 undisposed of at the close of the year.

Agency.	Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar . . .	2	3	5	4	...	...	1
Jaipur . . .	1	9	10	2	5	3	...
Marwar . . .	5	28	33	24	...	3	6
Harowti . . .	2	6	8	4	...	3	1
Total .	10	46	56	34	5	9	8

As District Magistrate on the Railway, the Resident, Jaipur, tried 6 cases. Among the criminals were three European British subjects, of whom 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and the third was acquitted. The Politi-

cal Agent, Ulwar, in his capacity of Magistrate of the Railway jurisdiction, had but 7 cases to dispose of, most of which were of a trifling nature and call for no special remarks.

The annual report of the working of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway has been separately submitted to Government.

CRIME.

MEYWAR.

The State in which an increase of crime is most marked is Meywar; 70 murders are recorded against 64 in the year previous; 82 highway robberies against 60, and 201 suicides against 100. Altogether there has been a total increase of offences of 138.

In the Hilly Tracts of Meywar it is satisfactory to report that there have been no cases of witch-swinging.

During the cold season Colonel Temple and Colonel Scott, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, met on the Dungarpur-Mahi Kantha border with a view to discuss measures for its police supervision; but after marching the whole length of the border, it was found that until the boundary between the States was defined no police arrangements would be possible. The matter is now under the consideration of the Darbars of Udaipur and Dungarpur.

MARWAR AND SIROHI.

In Marwar and Sirohi the number of cases of dacoity are reported to be fewer than they have ever been; 17 took place in Marwar, 9 in Sirohi, and none in Malani or Jeysalmir.

The measures taken to repress crime and control the criminal classes in Marwar and Sirohi not only diminish local crime, but their good effects are felt in other districts. Dacoity suppression is said, however, not to be popular among the Jagirdar class, many of whom profited by the depredations.

The system of releasing dacoits on security, alluded to in paragraph 58 of the Resident's report for 1884-85, has proved a success. Baoris, Kaim Khanis, and other castes have been brought within the scope of this security system, and it is proposed to extend it shortly to the Minas.

The Baori reclamation work is also reported to be progressing well.

In Malani the following figures show a remarkable decrease of crime:—

1885	170	Cases.
1886	147	„
1887	125	„

JAIPUR.

In Jaipur, Kishengurh, and Lawa no cases of serious crime are reported.

BUNDI.

One case of dacoity occurred when property valued at ₹3,040 was carried off. The dacoits escaped.

In a case of murder capital punishment was inflicted.

Through the exertions of the Bundi Police a gang of coiners who had carried on successful operations for four years in Kotah was detected.

TONK.

Five cases of dacoity occurred. Four of these in the outlying parganas of Seronj and Tirawa, and one in Tonk. In the latter case the dacoits were apprehended. In the two cases which occurred in Seronj a large number of dacoits were engaged, though the amount of property taken was not large.

Measures for the reorganization of the Police force of the State are under consideration.

SHAHPURA.

One case of dacoity is reported in which property valued at R32 was carried off. None of the dacoits were arrested.

BHARTPUR.

No dacoities reported or any other serious crime.

KEROWLI.

Five petty cases of dacoity; no arrests have been made.

DHOLPUR.

No cases of dacoity or other crime.

ULWAR.

A Ressaldar of the Raj cavalry was murdered in October last, and it was not till lately that any clue was obtained to the murderer. A Sowar has since confessed the crime, and is now under trial.

A case of culpable homicide was tried and the accused sentenced—one to imprisonment for life, the other two to seven years' imprisonment each. No other serious cases of crime are reported from Ulwar.

KOTAH.

There has been a decrease of crime, and but few of the cases were of a heinous nature.

JHALLAWAR.

Three murder cases are reported, in one of which capital punishment was inflicted, and the other two cases are under trial; two petty dacoities occurred, and several cases of cattle-lifting and house-breaking owing to the inefficiency of the Police.

An effort is being made to bring the tribe of Sondhias within the scope of the operations of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department.

BIKANIR.

There have been no serious cases of crime, but owing to the number of cattle thefts and highway robberies it has been found necessary to establish 16 additional thanas on the southern and western border, and also at some of the villages in the interior, and to remind the Thakurs of their duty to keep down crime within their jagirs. Four Girdawars or inspectors have been appointed from amongst the petty Thakurs in order to detect crime.

INFANTICIDE.

No cases of infanticide have been reported.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

A mail robbery occurred on the Kherwara-Udaipur road on the night of the 16th October last. Enquiries showed that both the guide and the runners were under the influence of liquor at the time and that it was due to their negligence that the act was committed. These men have been sentenced to nine, six, and twelve months' rigorous imprisonment respectively, and the Bhil Pal implicated has been fined R500 and its Gameti (headman) imprisoned.

At Gunwara in Dungarpur a village postman was robbed. The State paid compensation to the Postal Department for the loss which was trifling.

In Bhartpur ₹150 were abstracted from a mail bag despatched from Bhartpur to Kama. There was not sufficient evidence to place any one on trial, and the case was disposed of by the Deputy Postmaster-General departmentally.

On the 21st May 1887, the mail travelling from Churu to Sardarshahr was plundered some eight miles from the latter place by two highwaymen. Through the exertions of the Bikanir Darbar the offenders concerned in the robbery were secured and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each. The mail in question contained a remittance of ₹200 in cash for the payment of money orders, and this amount has been made good to the Postal Department by the Bikanir State.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

Dr. J. P. Stratton was appointed in November 1887 to continue the demarcation of the boundary line in dispute between the States of Meywar and Tonk. Before the close of the year he succeeded in disposing of 34 cases involving about 28 miles of border and has done excellent work.

Mr. Ney Elias was employed on boundary settlement duty in this Agency from 1st December 1887 to 21st March 1888. He decided the following disputes between—

Jaipur and Bundi.

1. Sangrampura	*versus*	Santhali.

Jaipur and Kishengurh.

2. Arusia	*versus*	Dasuk.
3. Do.	*versus*	Banderwara.
4. Rehlana	*versus*	Bander Sindri.

Jaipur and Tonk.

5. Bisalo	*versus*	Ranoli.

Jaipur and Kerowli.

6. Buripahari	*versus*	Harowti.
7. Kanseri	*versus*	Simar.

Kerowli and Gwalior.

8. Ghousi	*versus*	Nandikagaon.

The demarcation of the Meywar-Marwar border on which Major W. H. C. Wyllie was deputed in November 1886 is progressing.

Of the 21 boundary cases in Sirohi, 14 have been settled with the assistance of British officers. The settlement of the remainder has been undertaken by the Darbar.

Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., and Kunwar Sheodan Singh of Jeysalmere settled a boundary dispute which had caused some trouble and defined 20 miles of the Marwar-Jeysalmir border.

The boundary work of Malani is nearly complete, while in Marwar it has been actively carried on. Boundaries of jagir and rent-free villages in nine parganas have already been demarcated and the settlement is proceeding in three parganas.

EDUCATION.

In March last a meeting of the General Council of the Mayo College was held at Ajmere.

The Council was attended by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur, Bhartpur, Kerowli, and Kishengurh, Maharaj Sir Pertab Singh, K.C.S.I., the officers noted on the margin, and by the representatives of the different States of Rajputana. The meetings of the Council took place on the 21st and 22nd March 1888, and were presided over by the Agent to the Governor-General. Questions affecting the College finances, the system of teaching, levying of tuition fees, number and duration of holidays, and other miscellaneous matters were discussed. The proceedings of the Council have been duly forwarded to Government for the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy.

1. Colonel G. H. Trevor, Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.
2. Colonel P. W. Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States.
3. Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk.
4. Colonel H. B. Abbott, Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.
5. Mr. F. Henvey, C.S., Resident, Jaipur.
6. Major N. C. Martelli, Political Agent, Eastern States.
7. Major E. A. Fraser, First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

A copy of the annual report on the Mayo College is appended. The number of boys on the College roll at the close of the year was 71. There were 4 admissions to the College and 9 withdrawals. The total receipts during the year, including an opening balance of R6,564-10-0, amounted to R37,309-14-0, and the total expenditure to R26,526, the balance thus remaining in the Ajmere Treasury at the close of the year being R10,783-7-1.

Education in Rajputana, generally, is progressing fairly well. Jaipur and Ulwar maintain their position as the States which devote most attention to this subject. Two students from the Ulwar High School went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and both passed. The States of Kerowli and Bikanir are awakening to the need for educational reform. His Highness the Maharana's school at Udaipur shows generally good progress.

Female education appears to be making but little way except in Jaipur and Ulwar.

LOCAL CORPS.

The four local corps of Rajputana were inspected during the year—the Erinpura Irregular Force and the Meywar Bhil Corps by Major-General Stanley Edwardes, Commanding the Northern Division of the Bombay Army, and the Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion by Brigadier-General H. S. Anderson, Commanding the Nusseerabad Brigade. Both officers have been able to speak in high terms of the general efficiency of the regiments which they have inspected.

The reports on the musketry of the corps are also favourable.

Representative teams from the local corps were sent to the Rajputana and Central India Rifle Meeting held this year at Ajmere.

The Deoli Irregular Force and the Merwara Battalion took part in the Camp of Exercise held at Nusseerabad in January last.

The orders of the Government of India regarding the withdrawal of pouch ammunition from the local corps in Rajputana have been carried out, and arrangements made for its storage and issue when required.

SANITATION, VACCINATION, DISPENSARIES, AND JAILS.

SANITATION.

In the Native States of Rajputana, as has been observed in previous years, the importance of vital statistics is not as yet fully recognized. Returns have

however, been received from five States and from eleven cities, and though the figures given in many instances are obviously far from correct, it is hoped that these statistics may yearly improve in accuracy and completeness.

Increased attention has been paid to sanitation in the cities of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ulwar, Bikanir, and Kotah, and considerable sums have been expended in furthering its promotion. In Jaipur a conservancy tramway has been laid down, and several other important improvements have been effected in the other towns mentioned. Village sanitation has not been lost sight of, but the progress made in this direction is very slow, the amount of work done depending for the most part on whether the officials of the district take a real interest in sanitary matters or not.

VACCINATION.

The number of successful primary vaccinations increased by 21 per cent. This increase, which with three exceptions occurred in all the States and stations from which returns are received, is most marked in Marwar, Jaipur, and Meywar. The percentage of success (96) is the same as for the previous year, while the average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator (1,150) is a little higher than in 1886.

The establishment, which previously numbered 131, was increased during the year to 157 members; 14 additional vaccinators were employed in Marwar, 6 in Meywar, 3 in Bikanir, and 1 in each of the States of Tonk and Jhallawar.

The average cost of each successful case was 23 pie against 22 pie in 1886, the rise in expenditure being due to the larger staff engaged in the work. Thirty-six per cent. of the cases operated on were seen either by the Superintendents or by their Assistants, Ulwar heading the list with 72 per cent., and in addition to these the Superintendent General inspected 2,530 cases. The arrangement mentioned in the reports for 1885 and 1886, by which many of the Marwar Thakurs sent men to be trained in the art of vaccination, continues to prove a success, and a similar scheme commenced in Meywar promises well, though several difficulties remain to be overcome.

DISPENSARIES.

Five new dispensaries were opened during the year, 2 in Bikanir, and 1 in Meywar, Jaipur, and Kotah respectively; 1 was transferred from Anadra to Abu Road, and the Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary at Bhatki was closed. The number of these institutions therefore has risen from 85 to 89 including four dispensaries belonging to the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

Thakur Gobind Singh Bahadur with commendable liberality has built, and is now maintaining at his own expense, a hospital at Chomu (in Jaipur).

The number of in-patients was more numerous by nearly 9 per cent. and out-patients increased by 15 per cent. Excluding the institutions opened and closed during the year, we find that in 10 States and 57 dispensaries an enhancement took place in the total number treated, while in 5 States and 26 dispensaries fewer people applied for medical aid than in the previous year.

Malarial fever was 5 per cent. more frequent and 1 per cent. less fatal than in 1886, 21 per cent. of the admissions and 9 per cent. of the deaths being caused by this malady. The fever cases in Jaipur and Ulwar were nearly double of those for the previous year, the high price of food and excessive rainfall exercising, as in 1879, a very unfavourable influence on the health of the people. Boils, abscesses, and ulcers occasioned 15 per cent. of the sickness, which is 1 per cent. lower, and 5 per cent. of the mortality, which is 3 per cent. higher than in 1886. Respiratory diseases and bowel-complaints each caused 6 per cent. of the total number of cases against 6 per cent. and 5 per cent.

in the previous year and 17 per cent. and 24 per cent. of death-rate, the ratios for 1886 being 17 per cent. and 22 per cent.

The number of cholera cases recorded was 8,014, of which 4,176 proved fatal. The epidemic affected more or less severely ten States and lasted from the 3rd of May till the 9th of November. It attained its maximum in August, very gradually declined in September, almost disappeared, excepting from Ulwar, in October, and in Jaipur alone lingered into November. The States visited by the disease were Jaipur, Bhartpur, Ulwar, Kerowli, Sirohi, Dholpur, Kotah, Marwar, and Shahpura (Meywar). Of these Marwar suffered most severely, 3,632 seizures and 1,959 deaths being registered in this State.

Nine hundred and seventy-five major operations were performed at the different dispensaries, of which 24 proved fatal, against 742 operations and 29 deaths in 1886. Operations on the eye rose from 138 to 200. The lens was extracted 61 times in the Jaipur State, and 35 times in Kotah-Jhallawar; 29,263 minor operations were performed against 22,499 in the previous year, an increase of 30 per cent.

The expenditure was greater by nearly 5 per cent. The increase occurred mainly under the heads of Establishment, Medicines, and Diet, and was due to new dispensaries being opened and to the dearness of food. The average cost of each case treated, 53 pie, was 4 pie less than in 1886, while the average expenditure on each diet, 19 pie, was higher by 2 pie than in the previous year.

JAILS.

In the 13 jails from which returns are received the daily average number of prisoners was 3,632 against 3,405 in 1886. The total number of cases treated in hospital and the average daily sick were lower by 5 per cent. and nearly 9 per cent. respectively, while the mortality rose from 34 to 38 per thousand; exclusive of cholera, which occasioned 17 deaths, the ratio was 34 per thousand, the same as for 1886; the average death-rate for the past five years is nearly 38 per mille.

Taking first the 9 jails in which the daily average number of prisoners exceeded one hundred, we find that in 7 of them the mortality was higher than in 1886 and notably so at Dholpur, Ulwar, Jodhpur, and Jhalrapatan, where it rose from 64, 28, 14, and 16 to 85, 50, 24, and 34 per thousand; but for cholera the ratios at Ulwar and Jodhpur would have been 32 and 18. At Udaipur the death-rate fell from 82 to 45 per mille and would have been down to 30 per mille had an outbreak of cholera not occurred.

There are four small jails in which the daily average number of prisoners aggregated 291. In one of these (Sirohi) there was no fatal case, but at Kerowli and Tonk the mortality mounted from 22 and 0 to 99 and 31 per thousand; at Shahpura it declined from 20 to 19. The total number of deaths in these jails was in Shahpura 1, in Tonk 3, and in Kerowli 8, but only 4 of these 8 deaths took place from "jail diseases."

A new jail is being built at Jaipur for the accommodation of 573 prisoners; it is intended chiefly for civil and "under-trial" prisoners, and when completed the crowding from which the old jail has been suffering for so long should cease to exist. Efforts continue to be made with a fair amount of success to improve the sanitary condition of these prisons. Ventilation has been increased in most of them, and crowding has been lessened in others; crowding however is the defect which it is most difficult to overcome because the evils arising from it are not understood.

"Malarial fever and spleen" contributed 33 per cent. and bowel-complaints 24 per cent. of the cases treated, and 16 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively of the mortality was due to these maladies. Deaths from respiratory diseases

were less frequent by 10 per cent. than in 1886. In the 6 jails affected by cholera there were in the aggregate 56 cases and 17 deaths, distributed as follows:—

Bhartpur 1—1; Jaipur 1—0; Kotah 1—0;
Udaipur 8—6; Jodhpur 23—3; Ulwar 22—7.

At Jaipur the prisoner attacked was seized when engaged on extramural labour, the jail remaining free from the disease throughout the epidemic.

Thanks are given to Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley for his excellent "all round" work at Jaipur; to Surgeon-Major A. Adams for the manner in which he has promoted vaccination and sanitation in Marwar, and to Surgeon Leahy for his surgical activity during the five months he was at Kotah-Jhallawar.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

ULWAR.

The services of Miss Smith, the lady doctor, are spoken of in high terms. Three girls from this State are being trained at the Agra Medical School at the expense of the Darbar.

JAIPUR.

During the past year two female medical pupils who are supported by the Darbar have continued at the Agra School where they have done, it is understood, fairly well. The principal nurse attached to the Mayo Hospital is often very usefully employed in the city.

UDAIPUR.

Four women are being educated by Mrs. Lonergan, the lady doctor, for the Medical School, and when sufficiently advanced they will be sent to Agra by the Darbar. The Walter Hospital for women, a fine building, with accommodation for 20 beds, will be opened during the present year.

KOTAH.

In commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee the Council propose erecting a hospital for women, and plans for the building are now under consideration.

As stated in the report for 1886, the Council at Kotah and the Darbars of Bundi, Tonk, and Shahpura have each agreed to defray the expenses of a female student at the Agra School. Two women have been studying at Shahpura and three at Tonk to qualify themselves for special education at Agra, and it is stated that the Tonk Darbar is about to apply for a competent midwife. The difficulty lies in obtaining the right sort of students, but this difficulty is being gradually overcome, and it is hoped that it may not be long before applications are received for an increasing number of eligible women.

PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The grand total of the expenditure incurred on Public Works in Rajputana during the year, including that on those in the Native States, but excluding that on irrigation in the British districts of Ajmere and Merwara, amounted to R32,01,191, as shown below:—

	R
Imperial	3,50,418
Incorporated Local Funds	13,479
Contributional	18,005
Native States of Rajputana	28,19,289
TOTAL	32,01,191

The total amount of ₹28,19,289 on account of the Public Works in Native States is comprised of the following items. It does not, however, include the expenditure in those Native States from which the annual reports of Public Works are not received:—

	₹
Meywar	5,20,000
Marwar, including the Jodhpur Railway	5,99,438
Jaipur, for year ending 31st December 1887	10,57,541
Ulwar	1,87,340
Kotah	3,16,927
Jhallawar	70,191
Tonk	32,694
Shahpura	35,108
TOTAL	28,19,289

Thus, excepting an expenditure of between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the whole of the Public Works outlay in Rajputana other than Imperial has been expended under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department Establishment lent by Government to Native States.

A comparison of the total expenditure on Public Works, Imperial and under Native States, during the year under review with that for the preceding year, shows a net total decrease of ₹2,39,414. The detail is given below:—

		1886-87.	1887-88.
		₹	₹
Imperial		4,14,311	3,50,418
Incorporated Local Funds		18,872	13,479
Contributional		36,675	18,005
Native States of—			
Meywar		4,15,841	5,20,000
Marwar—			
Public Works	2,74,321		3,34,507
Capital outlay on Railway	6,18,428	9,59,189	1,13,181
Revenue working expenses on Railway	66,440		1,51,800
Jaipur		10,81,940	10,57,541
Ulwar		1,42,881	1,87,340
Kotah		2,52,812	3,16,927
Jhallawar		1,18,084	70,191
Tonk		...	32,694
Shahpura		...	35,108
TOTAL		34,40,605	32,01,191

The military works at Mhow, Indore, and Neemuch were added to this Province during the latter part of the past official year, and the whole of the Public Works Accounts Central Office at Indore was at the same time transferred and amalgamated with that at Abu as a preliminary measure towards the proposed amalgamation of the Public Works under the Central India Agency with those under this Administration. The Public Works in Central India were placed under the charge of the Officiating Superintending Engineer in Rajputana early in the current year.

MILITARY.

Owing to the prohibition against the carrying out of any but essentially necessary works and those already in progress, which cannot be postponed without injury to them, but few original works have been undertaken this year, and the outlay on petty works and repairs was also restricted in consequence of these orders.

During the latter portion of the year under report, all the military works under the control of the Central India Agency were transferred to that of the Rajputana Agency; but as for the main portion of the year those works were comprised under the former administration, they will be treated of in the annual report of Public Works in the Central India Agency. From the current year they will be included in the annual report for Rajputana.

At Nusseerabad, Abu, Taraghur, Ajmere, Deoli, Erinpura, Kherwara, and Kotra, no major works were carried out during the year; the only major work being the construction of certain new roads in the Deesa Cantonment, which were commenced and completed during the year at a cost of R7,159. The special repairs to the European infantry barracks and Patcherries at Deesa, which were nearly completed last year, were finished off this year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

For the same reasons as given under head Military, no major civil buildings were carried out during the year with the exception of the few shown below, and the expenditure was mostly limited to minor and petty works and repairs:—

1. The new Jaipur Post Office was commenced and completed during the year under the agency of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway at a total cost of R8,649.
2. The new barrack and guard-room for the use of the detachment of the Merwara Battalion, detailed for the Salt Department at Sambhar, was completed during the year at a total cost of R4,173.
3. One new barrack in the Ajmere Jail was finished during the year, the total expenditure on it being R5,877.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head the following were the major works in progress during the year:—

1. Stone masonry bridge over the Banas river near the Abu road Railway Station.
2. Metalling portion in the plain of the new Abu cart road.
3. Improving portions of road from Kherwara to Kotra.

The first work, a bridge over the river which cuts off Abu during the rainy season from the Abu Road Station, is estimated to cost R97,885; it was commenced during the year and R23,278 have been spent on it. This bridge consisting of 17 spans of 35 feet is being constructed at the joint expense of the Imperial Government and of the Native States whose interests are mostly concerned, both contributing half and half. The work is now in good progress, and it is expected that the bridge will be open for traffic before the rains of 1888-89 commence.

The second work is the continuation of the cart road from Abu from the foot of the hill to the Abu Road Station, which already existed as a kutcha road, but which was not sufficiently good during the rains owing to the unavoidably low ground on which it is situated. This work consisted of metalling

the bad portions of the road; it was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of ₹5,947.

The third work is the road of which mention was made in the last annual report. Its want was prominently brought to notice by General Sir Robert Phayre whilst on an official visit to Kherwara in the beginning of the year 1883. The whole line was subsequently inspected and reported on from time to time by the officers of the Public Works Department, and a new alignment for the road was prospected and estimated for, but as the total cost of this work was found to be prohibitive, only a part of the work could be undertaken, and work was restricted to the alignment over the worst portion of the country, a distance of 24 miles out of a total length of about 64 miles of the road. This modified and reduced work, estimated to cost ₹9,714, was commenced and proceeded with during the year and ₹7,551 were spent on it.

It was carried out under the direct supervision of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, and Officer Commanding Meywar Bhil Corps at Kherwara. The improvements were intended to facilitate military movements as well as to facilitate communications generally.

LOCAL AND CANTONMENT FUNDS WORKS.

There was only one work of some importance, under this head, carried out during the year, *viz.*, providing additional accommodation for the Nusseerabad Bazar School. Its estimated cost was ₹5,107, and the outlay incurred on it was ₹4,289. The additions became necessary in consequence of the Government of India orders amalgamating the Government School with the Mission School, which led to further accommodation being required for 250 additional pupils. It was commenced in October 1887 and finished in April 1888.

MEYWAR OR UDAIPUR.

This State expended over five lakhs and twenty thousand rupees during the year on public works, of which—

₹	
95,939	were on new buildings,
55,101	„ „ roads,
95,657	„ „ new Irrigation works,
26,320	„ „ the Sujjun Niwas Gardens,
45,534	„ „ schools and dispensaries,

and the remainder on miscellaneous minor works and repairs of roads and buildings and establishment.

The new buildings principally comprised the Victoria Hall, Sujjungarh Palace, New Palace at Simbhu Niwas, and Walter Hospital. The latter has now been completed and good progress has been done with the others.

The road from Udaipur to Chitor has been put into very good order throughout with the exception of 4 or 5 miles near Udaipur, which it is intended shall be repaired during next rains.

The road from Udaipur to Kherwara has been repaired throughout the whole length, and a new road has been commenced from Eklingjee to Nathdwara.

Several small tanks have been repaired, the waste weir of Pichola lake has been extended, and some small new tanks were completed or in progress or commenced.

The Rai Samand Tank has this year, for the first time, been utilized, irrigating about 2,500 bighas, representing a yield of about ₹5,000 on an expenditure of ₹13,000 or 38 per cent. Another small tank has also been similarly utilized, covering 200 bighas, with a probable revenue of about 7 per cent.

Dispensaries have been built at Bhilwara and Khardu and commenced at Jehazpur and Kapasin.

Schools have been completed at Bhilwara, Mandal, Pur, Nangauli, Rashmi, Dhindoli, and Jharol and commenced at Kapasin.

MARWAR OR JODHPUR.

During the year under report, the Marwar Darbar spent a total sum of R5,99,488 on Public Works, inclusive of the Jodhpur Railway, thus:—

Jodhpur Railway.

* This is inclusive of—	R
Establishment	14,534
Public Gardens	27,559
Ice Manufacture, &c., expenses	8,828
Pay of Raj Sepoys and Sowars	4,307
His Highness' saloon carriage	7,318

	R	R
Capital Outlay	1,13,181	
Revenue working expenses	1,51,800	
		2,64,981
Public Works		*3,34,507
TOTAL		5,99,488

The receipts from the Jodhpur Railway during the year amounted to R3,55,300, deducting from which the working expenses of the year, aggregating R1,51,800, the net profit was R2,03,500, or about 9 per cent. of the total capital outlay of 23 lakhs.

Of the total capital outlay during the year of R1,13,181, R15,496 were spent on the Pachpadra Branch, the total expenditure on this branch since its commencement being R11,05,649.

Under Public Works the following were under execution during the year:—

General Offices at Jodhpur—
Expenditure of the year R1,20,000.
Total expenditure to date R1,72,700.
Work in progress.

Public gardens—
Work in progress.

Bilara Canal—
Total cost R21,604.
Work completed.

Road from Nagori Gate to Sursagur and Fort—
Total cost about R30,000.
Work practically finished.

Central Hospital, Moyla Bagh—
Total expenditure R17,370.
Work in progress.

Powta Tank and Canal—
Total expenditure R35,190.
Work in progress.

Jadelao Tank and Canal—
Total expenditure R36,033.
Work completed.

Doctor Sommerville's Bungalow—
Total expenditure R7,610.
Work completed.

Coach Houses for the Darbar—
Cost R7,059.
Work completed.

Hill Thanas in Godwar Hills—
Cost R7,397.
Completed.

Water-lift to Fort, Jodhpur—
Expenditure R6,856. Estimate R19,000.
Work in progress.

Settlement Officer's Bungalow—
Expenditure R8,000. Estimate R19,215.
Work in progress.

Balsamand Palaces. Alterations in—
Expenditure R10,000. Estimate R18,000.
Work in progress.

Balsamand Tank. Raising of—
Expenditure R7,000. Estimate R83,446.
Work in progress.

Workshops, Jodhpur Jail, for carpet and paper factories—
Cost R5,420.
Work nearly completed.

Post Offices have been built at Pachpadra and Balotra—costing R2,374 and R887 each.

JAIPUR.

A printed report on the working of the Public Works Department in the Jaipur State during the year ending 31st December 1887 has been submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Jacob, the State Engineer, and is as usual very interesting and instructive.

The expenditure during the year was as follows:—

	₹
New works	80,413
Repairs	1,26,929
Irrigation	2,97,408
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	
City water-works	12,094
Cotton Press—	
Capital account 13,138 / Maintenance 77,320	90,458
Gas works	54,854
Other items	1,46,752
Works miscellaneous, extra	24,048
Establishment	33,151
Imarat works	1,91,434
TOTAL	10,57,541

On the Albert Hall, the expenditure incurred during the year was ₹21,926, the total being ₹4,46,086 against the sanctioned estimate of ₹4,89,589.

The Imarat Department, Cotton Press, the Jaipur Water and Gas Works, the Forest Conservancy arrangements, the Ram Newas Garden have all worked well and given entire satisfaction. Separate printed reports have been furnished by Colonel Jacob, as prepared by the heads of the four branches concerned, on the administration of the Imarat Department, of the Forests, of the Gas Works, and of the Cotton Press.

Sanitation has also received due attention at the hands of Colonel Jacob, and the arrangements for the same appear to be progressing satisfactorily.

Irrigation.—This important branch is continuing to make excellent progress. During the year 1887 a total sum of ₹2,97,409 was spent under this head.

The most important works were:—

	Amount of sanctioned Estimate.	Expenditure during 1887.	Total Expenditure up to end of 1887.
	₹	₹	₹
1. Bund Madh Sagurat Gharoolie	80,000	90,606	93,213
2. Boochara Irrigation works	3,21,345	39,102	2,42,708
3. Bandi canal	2,26,521	1,885	2,29,052
4. Kerawul Sagor	68,240	5,418	68,217
5. Tori Sagar	4,78,037	23,815	5,00,763
6. Mehshi River project	50,000	151	29,975
7. Ram Sagur Malarua Chour	48,696	1,204	48,690

besides many others of lesser importance.

The revenue realized during the year from January to August 1887 was ₹1,65,778. The total area irrigated was 69,012 bighas.

Taking the grand totals of the expenditure incurred on, and of the revenue derived from, all the tanks in the Jaipur State since the commencement of

irrigation works in that State or from the year 1868, we arrive at the following results :—

	Expenditure.	Revenue.*	Percentage of Profit.
	₹	₹	
Last year's figures up to end of 1886 . .	26,68,544	10,64,511	39·89
Add—this year's figures up to end of 1887 .	2,97,409	1,65,778	...
Grand Total up to end of this year .	29,65,953	12,30,289	41·47

* The revenue figures are up to August of each year.

The expenditure noted above includes outlay on works in progress and not yet yielding any return. If these were excluded the percentage of returns would be considerably higher.

KOTAH.

In this State the expenditure on Public Works during the year amounted to R3,16,927 classified under the different heads as shown below :—

	₹
Civil buildings	47,837
Communications	53,029
Miscellaneous improvements	36,868
Bundi State Mangli River Causeway	2,633
Irrigation	77,362
Repairs	81,751
Establishment	17,447
TOTAL .	3,16,927

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The following are the items of the principal works completed during the year and those remaining in progress at its close :—

COMPLETED :	₹
1. Kotah Sarai, completed at a cost of	24,609
2. New works to city walls, completed at a cost of . .	17,482
3. Nizamat Taraj, completed at a cost of	7,359
4. Thanas at Anta and Baran, completed at a cost of . .	3,797
5. Topekhana carpenter and Khallassees' shed, completed at a cost of	9,059
6. Nizamut Sangode, completed at a cost of . . .	7,495

IN PROGRESS :

1. Late Maha Rao's Chattri platform.
2. Shergurh Fort buildings.
3. House for Sirdars in Kotah Vakil's compound at Deoli.
4. Nizamat Kunjair.
5. Renewing stables of Sowars' line near Agency.
6. Nizamut Kanwas.

COMMUNICATIONS.

(*Completed during the year.*)	₹
1. Rangbari Road, completed at a cost of	12,825
2. Bara and Rapaor Road—pucca works, completed at a cost of .	6,556
3. Bhawargarh and Kailwara Road, completed at a cost of . .	7,104
4. Sangode Road earthen work, completed at a cost of . .	5,346
5. Khanpur and Bapaor Road—pucca works, completed at a cost of	8,822
6. Extension of Kali Sindh Causeway, completed at a cost of .	5,559

IN PROGRESS:

1. Bagair and Khanpur Road—pucca works.
2. Kanwas and Durrah Road.
3. New roads to Chatarpura Mahals.
4. Ghat Chambal below Sakatpur.
5. Sangode Road—pucca works.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

(*Completed during the year.*)	*R*
1. Eklera Sagor Tank, completed at a cost of	59,857
2. Polai Khurd Tank, completed at a cost of	4,928

IN PROGRESS:

1. Ayani Tank, estimate R19,724, total expenditure R20,694, revised estimate under preparation.
2. Durrah Nimoda Sarun, estimate R25,632, total expenditure R21,821.
3. Chatarpura Tank, estimate R27,307, total expenditure 24,733.
4. Bilasra Tank in Nizamat Khanpur, estimate R5,082, total expenditure R3,546.
5. Feeder to Eklera Sagor Tank from Bilasi River, estimate R12,175, total expenditure R8,581.
6. Ramgurh Irrigation project, estimate R24,409, total expenditure R4,050.

The Parbati Canal, which was opened some few years past and which formed the subject in the preceding annual reports, has not as yet proved a success in a financial point of view, but the demand for water therefrom seems to be increasing steadily, though gradually. This canal has now 160 miles of distributaries of all sizes, and irrigation has taken place at 38 villages, the greatest distance from the head works at which water was delivered being 45½ miles.

One prominent feature of public utility undertaken in the Kotah State during the year was the making, at the request of the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, of a trial survey for a railway line from Jaora on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway *viâ* Patan and through the centre of Harowti to the Chambal River in the north of the Kotah State, a length of just over 200 miles and along which route a good line can be had for a railway which would link the Neemuch and Holkar Line with the Rajputana Railway somewhere near Bandikui. The rumour however of such a line being contemplated naturally stops the progress of district roads until the question is settled, as the location of the line would be a guide to the best feeder roads.

JHALLAWAR.

Owing to the very restricted funds placed at the disposal of the Executive Engineer by the Darbar, the expenditure this year in the State on account of Public Works was as low as R70,191, distributed thus:—

	R
Original works	14,649
Repairs	30,724
Irrigation	6,955
Miscellaneous	3,513
Establishment	14,350
TOTAL .	70,191

BUILDINGS.

The principal work under this head completed during the year was the Chattree to the "late Maha Raj Rana Madan Singjee," at a cost of R18,147. The principal works in progress were the Patan Garden House estimated to cost R36,533, lines for Futteh Pultun, R3,597, and the Agency Surgeon's bungalow, R9,385.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There were no roads or road works of any general consequence going on or commenced during the year, but some of local importance were undertaken or being undertaken.

IRRIGATION.

The works under this head were also few and not of much importance generally. The Bara Sagor Tank mentioned in the two preceding reports was nearly completed before the rains, but unfortunately an early and very heavy flood swept away the fresh masonry work done on it lately. This has been rebuilt. The work is still in progress. Total expenditure R26,592 against an estimate of R30,253.

Another work of local urgency was begun at Mamooni in the upland region of the Shahabad District. This tank is estimated to cost R10,759 and is to have an earthen bund. When finished, it will prove a very useful addition to the water-supply of that part of the country and be of great assistance to travellers. It will contain water sufficient to irrigate 1,575 bighas besides leaving a good supply of drinking water.

ULWAR.

The Darbar returns show that a total expenditure of R1,87,340 was incurred in this State on account of Public Works during the year 1887-88, distributed as follows :—

	R
Buildings	90,445
Miscellaneous works	34,925
Roads	21,963
Bunds (Irrigation Works)	11,324
Workshops	18,873
Establishment	7,650
Miscellaneous	2,160
TOTAL	1,87,340

BUILDINGS.

The following buildings were completed :—

Fernery.
Baradari Moti Dungri and Kitchen House for Miss Smith ;

and the following were under construction :—

Jubilee Tank.	Temple at Benares.
Breeding Stud Stables.	Cavalry Lines.
City Stables.	Malakhera Gate.

ROADS.

The Thana Ghazi Road was still under construction and there was already much traffic on this road, it being the direct route to Jaipur.

BUNDS.

The expenditure under this head was confined merely on kutcha work and repairs to pucca portions of existing bunds.

RAJPUTNA PROVINCE.

Return showing Rainfall in Native States during the year 1887-88.

No.	Station.	April, 1887.	May, 1887.	June, 1887.	July, 1887.	August, 1887.	September, 1887.	October, 1887.	November, 1887.	December, 1887.	January, 1888.	February, 1888.	March, 1888.	Total, 1887-88.	Remarks.
1	Abu	...	...	3·54	44·09	35·56	0·61	...	...	0·24	0·28	1·70	...	86·02	
2	Serohi or Erinpura	...	...	1·43	6·45	5·72	...	0·03	...	...	...	2·00	...	15·63	
3	Marwar	0·69	...	0·45	3·09	2·65	...	...	...	...	...	·96	...	7·84	
4	Kherwara	...	...	2·11	6·61	7·39	1·26	...	0·88	...	...	1·06	...	19·31	
5	Pertabgarh	...	...	3·49	11·82	13·86	2·03	...	1·80	...	·46	·67	...	34·13	
6	Meywar	...	...	3·13	9·79	10·44	2·88	0·19	0·77	...	·34	1·70	...	29·24	
7	Jhallawar	0·08	...	2·01	23·37	10·61	9·99	...	0·86	...	·89	·70	...	48·51	
8	Kotah	...	0·05	1·73	6·99	19·90	5·73	...	0·15	...	·48	1·97	...	37·00	
9	Deoli	...	0·13	1·34	16·08	12·37	2·51	...	0·33	0·07	·07	·69	·06	33·65	
10	Tonk	...	0·25	4·46	27·21	21·24	3·08	...	0·11	0·04	·21	1·25	·93	58·78	
11	Shahpura	...	...	1·43	9·51	10·43	1·71	...	0·18	0·21	·04	·35	·02	23·88	
12	Ajmere	...	0·05	1·82	10·12	8·35	0·81	...	...	...	0·01	2·57	...	23·73	
13	Jaipur	0·05	...	1·75	22·90	20·02	4·34	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03	1·61	·12	50·89	
14	Kerowli	0·03	...	1·58	13·60	5·31	4·38	...	...	...	...	1·38	...	26·28	
15	Dholpur	...	...	8·04	10·29	22·98	9·50	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	50·92	
16	Bhartpur	0·30	...	1·95	10·00	18·00	7·40	...	...	...	0·35	0·80	0·05	38·85	
17	Ulwar	...	...	2·29	19·20	23·98	2·70	...	...	...	0·15	0·89	0·58	49·79	
18	Bikanir	...	...	2·29	19·20	23·98	2·70	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	48·55	

Part III.

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Part III.

(1)

MEYWAR RESIDENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 4 P., dated Udaipur, 28th May 1888.

From—COLONEL S. B. MILES, *Resident, Meywar,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Meywar Residency for the year 1887-88, together with the reports of officers in local political charge of States.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

1. Colonel C. K. M. Walter held the appointment of Resident up to 28th April, when he was succeeded by me.

PROMINENT EVENTS.

2. The foundation stone of the Museum and Library, to be known as the Victoria Hall, referred to in last year's report, was laid by His Highness the Maharana on the 20th June, the Jubilee day of Her Imperial Majesty. Great progress has since been made with the building, and it is expected to be completed next year.

3. On the 25th November a second son was born to His Highness the Maharana, and the occasion was marked by the release of 160 prisoners from jail.

4. The most notable event of the year was the delivery to His Highness the Maharana of the insignia of a Grand Commander of the Star of India by the Agent to the Governor-General, Colonel Walter, which took place at Udaipur on the 3rd December. The Darbar was held in the court-yard of the Palace where the Maharana having been escorted to the tent was invested with the order by Colonel Walter with the ceremony befitting the occasion.

5. During his visit the Agent to the Governor-General also publicly presented the Dewan Rai Punna Lal Mehta with the decoration of a Companion of the Indian Empire which had been bestowed on him for his services to the State.

6. On the 1st January the Raj of Dilwara was honoured with the title of Rao Bahadur from Government, and the Kaviraj of Meywar Shyamal Das received the distinction of Mahamahopadhyaya.

7. In January a Cavalry Camp of Exercise was held at Rupaheli in Meywar under the command of Major-General Gillespie, C.B., Commanding the Mhow Division, and was inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who remained at Rupaheli four days. The marginally noted regiments were present and took part in the camp. The camp was under the political charge of Colonel Buller of the Central India Horse, assisted by Major Newill and two Motamids from the Darbar and passed off in a satisfactory manner.

	Total Sabres.
The 6th Dragoons Guards	473
„ 7th „ „	409
„ 2nd Bombay Lancers	596
„ 3rd Bombay Cavalry	447
„ 1st C. I. Horse	348
„ 2nd „ „	307
	2,580

SEASON AND CROPS.

8. The following is the return of rainfall registered at 18 stations in the Meywar State:—

Stations.	June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Dilwara	3	50	7	30	Not received.		2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Udaipur City	4	76	7	51	10	60	1	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	73
Chitor	2	37	19	51	22	52	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	44	40
Sarara	1	62	7	89	5	54	1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	62
Kumalgurh	4	75	16	27	9	40	...	91	.	...	...	...	...	...	31	33
Belmugra	...	...	9	71	6	58	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	79
Bhilwara	3	46	9	25	15	77	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1
Jehazpur	1	17	13	32	13	61	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	59
Sadri Choti	3	89	11	69	18	77	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	35
Udaipur Residency	6	40	7	76	10	50	1	51	...	19	...	77	...	30	27	46
Bedla	3	62	8	29	11	58	2	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	41
Rashmi	1	15	13	25	15	70	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	29	10
Mandalgarh	...	32	11	57	17	13	...	80	...	...	..	...	...	...	29	82
Lasaria	1	50	12	39	13	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	63
Naharmugra	4	36	10	93	10	9	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	53
Sahada	3	85	9	71	9	21	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	24
Rajnagar	...	...	6	29	7	18	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13
Sahera	...	..	13	96	13	29	...	25	...	.	...	..	...	.	27	50

The monsoon commenced at Udaipur itself about the 10th of June. During this month and that of July the rainfall was not above the average; during the month of August however it was somewhat heavy but ceased early in September, the total for the year being 27 inches 46 cents, or considerably below the average. In some other parts of the State however the rainfall was excessive and very much above the average, notably in the neighbourhood of Chitor, where it amounted to upwards of 44 inches, and much damage to the crops then standing ensued in consequence of floods and torrents. There was a somewhat abnormal fall of rain early in this year, but this was extremely beneficial in its effects upon the barley, wheat, and gram crops then standing, which have in consequence been exceptionally fine and abundant.

Appendix A gives the prices of the principal food-grains during the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

9. The Residency Surgeon reports as follows:—

The people of the city of Udaipur suffered a good deal from malarious fever which caused 960 deaths, and there were 95 deaths from cholera, the death-rate per thousand of population from all causes was 39.

The number of births in the city was as follows:—

Males	620
Females	445
Total	1,065
Ratio per mille of population	30

SANITATION.

10. There is good natural drainage, as the city is built on the slopes of a hill, and the bazars, roads, and public places of resort are kept clean, but the interior and the courtyards of most of the private houses are in a dirty state. A sanitary committee, with the Residency Surgeon as Secretary, was formed to improve the sanitary condition of the city, but very few of their suggestions have been carried out.

VACCINATION.

11. The operation of vaccination was performed on 7,685 persons, an increase of over 3,000 on the previous year, but still the number is very small for the number of vaccinators employed—a result principally due to the objection of the people to have their children vaccinated and partly to the limited assistance given by the Darbar through the various Hakims.

JAIL.

12. Average daily strength of prisoners 397.

Death-rate per mille of average strength 45.

There were 8 cases of cholera and 6 deaths. The cholera was evidently introduced to the Jail from the city with which there is constant communication.

The Darbar have agreed to give me charge of the Jail as soon as I get a proper Jailor to work under me, and as all the prisoners have been moved into the new Jail I hope to be able to give a satisfactory account of its working in next year's annual report.

DISPENSARIES.

13. The Sujjan Hospital continues to work satisfactorily. The daily average number of patients was 238. Twenty major and 1,280 minor operations were performed during the year.

The new hospital at Bhilwara has been opened.; it can accommodate about 30 in-patients. There are two more dispensaries ready to be opened as soon as I can obtain Hospital Assistants, and the Darbar has applied to me to get a Hospital Assistant for his troops so that they may have proper medical attendance.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

14. The new Walter Hospital for women mentioned in paragraph 16 of last year's report as under construction has been completed and will shortly be opened. The number of both in- and out-patients who attended the temporary female hospital under the supervision of the lady doctor during the year was 13,426.

MISSION HOSPITAL.

15. This hospital under charge of the Reverend Dr. Shepherd is proving very useful. The number of patients, male and female, who attended the hospital was 49,477, and this number exceeds that of last year by over 14,500. Thirty-nine major and 879 minor surgical operations were performed during the year.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

16. In the Sambat year 1943, which ended on the 19th July 1887, the total income of the State was R33,97,706-5-3 of Udaipur coinage, representing little over above 26 lakhs in Imperial currency. The expenditure amounted to Udaipuri R31,43,865-5-7, thus leaving a surplus balance of R2,53,840-15-3, equivalent to Government R1,99,482-1-6.

OPIUM.

17. During the year under review 8,088½ chests of opium passed the scales at Chitor for export to China, paying a duty of R52,57,525 as against 7,225 chests with duty amounting to R46,96,250 during 1886-87. This shows an increase of 863½ in the number of chests and of R5,61,275 in the amount of duty realised.

There has been a slight decrease however in the number of chests exported to British India for consumption, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

1886-87.		1887-88.		Decrease.	
Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.	Chests.	Duty.
	₹		₹		₹
58½	Free	63½	Free	...	...
156	1,09,200	136½	95,550	19½	13,650

SALT.

There has been no infringement of the terms of the Salt Agreement. The following table shows the average selling price of salt during the year under report in the several districts under this Residency :—

Districts.	Rate per Government Rupee.	
	Seers.	Chuttaks.
Udaipur	11	...
Country round Kherwara	11	8
Do. Kotra	10	9
Dungarpur	11	8
Banswara	11	5
Pertabgarh	17	15

The arrangement made last year for the payment through the Postal Department of the annual assignments due to the Darbar has worked satisfactorily during the year.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

19. Mr. C. E. Biddulph continued in charge of the office and has submitted the following report of the work done by his Department: —

"1. During the year the new settlement has been introduced into the following parganas :—

Akola	20 villages	98 villages,
Hurra and Shimbhugurh	30 „	
Chitor	45 „	
Rajnagar	3 „	

in all of which collections of revenue in accordance with it will be commenced from the beginning of the ensuing financial year of this State, that is Sambat 1945, or 1st July 1888.

The papers required for the announcement of the settlement in the four parganas of the Girwa beyond the Debari Gate are now ready, and the settlement will accordingly be announced in these four parganas aggregating 29 villages immediately.

2. During the year a complete remodelling of the various parganas and zillahs has been taken in hand in accordance with a scheme proposed by my predecessor, Mr. Wingate. The object of this remodelling was to facilitate revenue operations in general and particularly the supervision of the various revenue officials over the districts assigned to their charge. Under the former system of the territorial distribution of the various villages for revenue purposes it was found that many of the villages contained for revenue purposes within the limits of a certain pargana were at very long and inconvenient distances from the head-quarters of the same, if not geographically actually situated within the limits of another pargana. The same remarks apply to the relation of the various parganas to the head-quarters of their respective zillahs. From such an arrangement it is obvious that much confusion and unnecessary inconvenience must result both to the various revenue officials in the performance of their duties and the exercise of supervision required of them and to this office in the compilation of statis-

tics and general administration. I have therefore remodelled the whole system of the territorial distribution of both villages and parganas throughout the State with the view that the zillah as defined upon the map of the State should represent a certain compact area of territory instead of as formerly patches of ground dotted about upon the map with no apparent regard to any system or order; while with regard to the parganas it has been endeavoured that the various villages contained within the limits of each should be contiguous to one another and arranged as far as possible round the revenue head-quarters of each; the parganas themselves being situated at a convenient distance from the head-quarters of the zillah and having the villages distributed amongst them with a view to equalise as far as possible the labours of the revenue officials in charge of each. I have however allowed the chief pargana of each zillah to be of larger proportion than the others from the consideration that owing to the presence of the Hakim in it the Naib Hakim would be able to exercise a greater supervision.

3. Early in the year the internal boundary settlement office was placed under the direction of this office, it having been found that its work had not been progressing satisfactorily, as it was in an independent position. I regret to state that but little improvement has been visible in consequence, and I am strongly of opinion that unless the services of a British officer be secured to undertake its management but little advance will be made in this very important branch of revenue work upon the rapid prosecution of which the progress of the settlement operations now mainly depends.

4. Under the arrangement at present existing only about 146 cases have been decided in the course of six years, thus averaging a rate of about 24 cases per year. At this rate it is estimated that it would take about five years to complete the demarcation of disputed boundaries between khalsa and jaghir villages alone; as regards that between jaghir villages which do not come within the sphere of settlement operation, no particulars are forthcoming, but the cases of disputed boundaries are innumerable.

5. In the course of cold weather I made a complete tour of the State, visiting the following parganas and inspecting the revenue records in such as settlement operations had been introduced into:—

Akola,	Jasma,	Mandalgurh,
Etonda,	Hurrah,	Rajnagar,
Kapasun,	Kanera,	Kumalgurh,
Jehazpur,	Bhilwara,	Maoli.

I was much pleased with the pains which the Hakims, generally speaking, appeared to be taking in the compilation of the returns and statistics required according to the new settlement, and also much struck with the demand in the settled villages for measurement of waste lands for purposes of occupation—a demand which owing to the limited number of measurers at my disposal it has been difficult to keep pace with. It is however a welcome sign of the readiness with which the ryots have commenced to recognize and avail themselves of the advantages of the new settlement.

6. I visited the schools in all villages in which I found such to exist and found the present system of education to be working as fairly as could be expected, considering the short period its organization had existed."

ADMINISTRATION.

20. No change has taken place in the administration during the year under report. His Highness attends assiduously to his duties and the administration is well carried on.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(1) Criminal Cases.

21. The annual return of criminal cases has been received from the Darbar. The statistics furnished in this table compare unfavourably with the record of last year's crime. With the exception of theft, offences appear to have increased. Thus murders have risen from 64 in 1886-87 to 70 in the year under report, highway robberies from 60 to 82, and cases of suicide from 100 to 201. The total increase of offences amounted to 138, the figures being 1,494 for 1886-87 and 1,632 in 1887-88. Including the balance from last year the Court was concerned with 2,741 cases; of these it has disposed of 1,703, leaving a balance of 1,038.

No case of infanticide has occurred.

(2) Civil Cases.

22. Litigation however appears to have remained somewhat stationary, the number of cases instituted during the year under report being 663 against 695 in 1886-87. The Court had a total of 1,424 cases (including the balance from last year) to dispose of. Of these 850 have been settled, leaving a balance of 574 at the end of the year against 761 at the close of 1886-87.

(3) Appeals.

23. The statement furnished by the Darbar shows the total number of appeals on the Civil side to have been 1,152 and on the Criminal side 703. The Court has disposed of 660 of the former and 461 of the latter. In the case of Civil Appeals, the Lower Courts' decisions were confirmed in 496 instances, reversed in 117, and revised in 47; while in the case of Criminal Appeals, reading in the above order, the numbers are 242, 61, and 158 respectively. At the close of the year there remained 734 appeals undisposed of, 492 being Civil and 242 Criminal references.

The general administration of justice in Meywar is open to improvement.

(4) Court of Vakils.

24. The usual statements of the working of this Court are appended. Eleven cases were instituted during the year, making, with 9 remaining over from last year, a total of 20; of these 10 were disposed of, leaving an equal number for adjudication during the present year.

Three appeals were preferred against the Court's decisions, and as there were 2 pending from last year, the total references numbered 5; 4 of these were disposed of, the Lower Court's decisions being confirmed in each case.

The awards made were Imperial R182-8.

SAFETY OF GOVERNMENT MAILS.

25. One case of mail robbery occurred on the Kherwara-Udaipur road on the night of the 16th October last. The chief cause of this occurrence taking place was negligence on the part of the guide and runners who happened to be under the influence of liquor. The pal implicated has been condemned to pay a fine of R500 in addition to the confinement of its Gameti. The runners and guide have also been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine, six, and twelve months respectively.

A village postman was also robbed at Gunwara in Doongerpur territory. The loss was trifling and the Postal Department has been paid compensation by the State.

JAIL.

26. The number of convicted prisoners in jail during the year was 350; of these 97 were under sentence for murder and 102 for dacoity.

There were 45 under-trial prisoners in confinement, 17 of whom were charged with murder and 9 with dacoity.

It has been arranged by the Darbar to put the jail shortly under the superintendence of the Residency Surgeon, Dr. Dffrench Mullen, who will have entire control.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.

27. Mr. Hazari Lal, the Head Master of the Udaipur School, has submitted a report which is briefly summarised as follows:—

The year, compared with the preceding one, closed with the undernoted number of pupils on the rolls—

Years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1887-88	438	135	573
1886-87	436	130	566

The average number of pupils on the rolls, their average daily attendance, and the percentage of attendance can be seen from the comparative statement given below :—

Year.	Average.		Percentage of attendance.
	Number on the Rolls.	Daily attendance.	
1887-88	573·48	380·29	68·59
1886-87	598·71	388·47	68·67

As was pointed out in last year's report, the noticeable decrease in the averages is entirely due to the levy of tuition fees.

The subjoined figures show the number of pupils studying different languages :—

Language.	1886-87.	1887-88.
English	134	134
Sanskrit	25	29
Persian	24	29
Urdu	60	75
Hindi	448	438

The girls are in addition taught needle-work.

The total expenditure of the school during the year was R10,660-9-9 as against R10,480-4 last year, but this increase is said to be chiefly due to the existence of a normal class which was inaugurated a few years ago.

The average cost of educating each pupil fell from R15-14-1 last year to R15-5 during the year under review.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. The report under this head from the Executive Engineer, Mr. Campbell Thompson, as is usual, has been sent to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department. The total amount expended during the year was R5,25,000, of which R95,939 were spent on new buildings, R55,101 on roads, R95,657 on new irrigation works, R26,320 on the gardens, and R45,534 on schools and dispensaries.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

29. Brigade-Surgeon J. P. Stratton, who was deputed in the month of November 1887 to continue the demarcation of the boundary line in dispute between the States of Meywar and Tonk, has given the following information on this head.

The lists of boundary disputes received from Meywar and Tonk in October 1887 comprised altogether 57 cases. Twelve of these were afterwards struck out as having been already settled, or from the villages being found actually not in contact, and 10 new cases were added, making the correct total 55 (subject to further amendment after 1st April 1888).

Out of the whole cases, 34 aggregating about 28 miles were settled up to the end of the official year on the 31st March 1888, and in all these instances the settlements were, after more or less labour, effected either mutually or by panchayet or by arbitration, so as to avoid further trouble with them in the way of appeal.

In April 1888 five more cases, amounting to about 2½ miles, have been disposed of, 2 of them mutually, and 3 by the Boundary Officer's decision.

Up to the end of April, thus, 39 cases, involving 30½ miles of border, have been settled and some long and badly-disputed cases are still in hand.

The cases were taken up continuously, *i.e.*, without selection, as they were found in each neighbourhood, and being the residue of several years' boundary operations, they included a good proportion of intricate disputes.

FOREST OPERATIONS.

30. There is little to record under this head. Tree-planting is chiefly occupying the attention of the Forest Officer, but nothing seems yet to have been accomplished in the way of putting a stop to the destruction of forest trees by fire. Ever since the hot weather set in, the hills around have been in a blaze and much damage must have been done to forest timber.

TOUR OF RESIDENT.

31. I was on tour from the 20th October 1887 to the 10th November and again from the 17th to the 30th December. On the first occasion, I visited Kherwara, Dungarpur, and Salumber, and my second march was through Dilwara, Nathdwara, and Rajnagar. My tour extended altogether over 36 days.

HILLY TRACTS.

32. Colonel A. Conolly held charge of the office of Political Superintendent up to the 15th June, when he was relieved by Colonel [illegible] This latter officer continued in the appointment [illegible] by Colonel E. Temple. March, making over charge of his duties till he proceeded on furlough in [illegible] duties to Colonel A. R. S. McRae whose report is annexed.

33. There is nothing of importance to record. It is however satisfactory to note that no case of witch-swinging or of infanticide has been reported during the year. Border Courts were held in December, January, and February for the settlement of cases between Dungarpur and Banswara and between Dungarpur and the Mahi Kantha in which 167 cases in all were disposed of.

The panchayet, mention of which was made in paragraph 69 of last year's report, also succeeded in disposing of 609 cases, some of which were of long standing.

Eighteen miles of the Kherwara-Kotra road was completed during the year at a cost of ₹7,551. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur has been good enough to sanction a grant of Udaipur ₹8,000 towards the construction of this road. A new English school has been started at Kherwara.

34. The Bhoomia Chiefs under this Superintendency are doing well. A second son was born to the house of Oghna on the 17th March.

The Pals of Surra and Cheekla are still deserted, but the actual murderer of the Thakur of Umria (Somla Bhil) has been captured through the exertions of the Edar Police. Two tanks, one at Jamas and the other at Madri, are under construction.

35. The rainfall in the Hilly Tracts and around Kotra was much less than usual, and in consequence both the kharif and rabi crops suffered and prices have generally risen.

DUNGARPUR.

36. I visited His Highness the Maharawal in the month of October last when I was on tour in that part of the country. He continues to manage the affairs of his State in a very satisfactory manner.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

37. Throughout the year the Assistancy was under the charge of Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey whose report is enclosed. I regret I was not able to visit these two States during the past marching season.

38. The rainfall in both Banswara and Pertabgarh, 36·44 and 36·78 inches respectively, has been an average one, and notwithstanding the rise in prices of food-grains noted by the Assistant Political Agent, the rates are lower than those ruling in Meywar. The health was good in both States, and the working of the dispensaries is favourally reported on. All the Border Courts were held during the year, and 188 cases in all were disposed of. The extradition rules are said to be working satisfactorily.

39. The administration of Pertabgarh continues to be favourably reported on, showing a marked contrast to that of the sister State of Banswara. The income exceeded the expenditure by ₹28,552. The Maharawat visited Neemuch and Khushalgarh during the year.

40. Affairs in Banswara have not progressed so well as could be wished, chiefly on account of the embarrassed condition of its finances, and a report on this subject has already been submitted. The first instalment of tribute due to the British Government for the year 1887 has not yet been paid in.

KHUSHALGARH.

41. The Assistant Political Agent gives a very good account of the administration of the small State of Khushalgarh.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Udaipur Price Current for 1887-88.

Months.	WHEAT.				BARLEY.				INDIAN CORN.				Remarks.
	1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		1st Sort.		2nd Sort.		
	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Seers.	Chittacks.	
1st to 15th April 1887	11	5	12	2	17	15	18	6	19	2	19	15	
16th to 30th April 1887	11	5	12	2	17	9	18	6	17	15	19	8	
1st to 15th May 1887	11	11	12	2	17	9	18	6	17	15	18	12	
16th to 31st May 1887	11	11	12	8	17	3	17	15	16	13	17	3	
1st to 15th June 1887	11	11	12	8	16	13	17	3	16	6	17	3	
16th to 30th June 1887	11	11	12	2	17	3	17	9	16	6	17	3	
1st to 15th July 1887	11	8	11	14	16	13	17	9	17	3	17	15	
16th to 31st July 1887	11	11	12	2	17	9	18	7	17	15	18	12	
1st to 15th August 1887	12	2	12	8	17	3	18	...	18	...	18	12	
16th to 31st August 1887	12	2	12	8	17	3	17	15	18	12	20	5	
1st to 15th September 1887	12	2	12	8	17	3	18	...	19	8	21	1	
16 to 30th September 1887	11	8	11	14	16	13	17	9	20	5	21	14	
1st to 15th October 1887	11	7	11	11	16	13	17	9	19	9	20	11	
16 to 31st October 1887	11	9	11	15	16	...	16	13	17	15	18	12	
1st to 15th November 1887	9	12	10	9	14	13	15	10	17	3	17	15	
16th to 30th November 1887	9	12	10	2	15	4	15	10	15	10	17	3	
1st to 15th December 1887	10	2	10	9	14	13	15	10	16	6	17	3	
16th to 31st December 1887	10	2	10	9	14	7	15	4	16	13	17	9	
1st to 15th January 1888	10	2	10	9	14	7	14	13	16	13	17	3	
16th to 31st January 1888	10	2	10	9	14	1	14	7	16	6	16	13	
1st to 15th February 1888	10	2	10	9	14	1	14	13	16	6	17	3	
16th to 28th February 1888	11	11	12	2	15	10	16	6	16	6	16	13	
1st to 15th March 1888	12	14	13	4	16	...	16	13	17	3	17	9	
16th to 31st March 1888	12	14	13	4	16	...	16	13	17	3	17	9	
Average for 1887-88	11	4	11	12	16	3	16	14	17	8	18	6	
Average for 1886-87	14	...	14	8	19	4	20	4	20	7	21	7	

Udaipur,
The 28th May 1888.

S. B. MILES, *Colonel,*
Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Working of the Meywar International Court of Vakils during the year 1887-88.

Residency.	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1887.	Number instituted during the year.	Total.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number pending on 31st March 1888.	Total amount of decree awarded.	Appeal to Upper Court.							Remarks.
							Pending on 1st April 1888.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						Imperial. R a. p.								
Meywar . .	9	11	20	10	10	182 8 0	2	3	5	4	...	...	1	

APPENDIX C.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of the Cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakils during 1887-88.

Offences.	
Against person (murder)	1
Dacoity with wounding	...
„ without „	...
Highway robbery with wounding	1
„ „ without „	1
Theft with wounding	..
„ without „	4
Cattle lifting	2
Miscellaneous	1
Total .	10

Udaipur,
The 28th May 1888.

S. B. MILES, *Colonel,*
Resident, Meywar.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE HILLY TRACTS, MEYWAR, FOR 1887-88.

No. 85 G., dated Kherwara, 14th April 1888.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL A. R. T. MCRAE, *Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,*
To—*The Resident in Meywar.*

I have the honour to submit, for the year 1887-88, the Annual Administration Report of this Superintendency, of which I received over charge at the end of last month from Colonel E. Temple, who proceeded on furlough to England.

HEALTH.

2. A statement by Surgeon C. Mactaggart, officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Bhil Corps and Superintendent of the Charitable Dispensary at Kherwara, containing meteorological observations, dispensary returns, and statistics on the health of the regiment and station, is appended and marked A.

CROPS.

3. In Dungarpur territory the "kharif" crops, owing to less rainfall early in the season, the whole harvest as reported is reckoned at 7 annas in the rupee; and the "rabi" also, owing to insufficient rainfall in the beginning and by a touch of blight later in the season, was partially damaged. But the whole harvest is said to have yielded 8 annas in the rupee.

4. The price current of Kherwara and Dungarpur markets are given below.

	Dungarpur.		*Kherwara.*		
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	
Wheat	18	0	18	12	Per rupee.
Barley	23	0	31	4	
Gram	22	0	22	8	
Indian-corn	25	0	23	12	
Rice	12	0	11	4	
Ghi	1	9	1	9	
Salt	11	0	10	10	

5. With regard to the finances of the Dungarpur State, there is nothing particular to record except that the sum of ₹14,849-3-9 is shown as excess expenditure on account of His Highness' son's marriage.

5*a*. A statement is attached, marked B, tabulating the work done in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the State during the Sambat year 1943, *i.e.*, from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1887.

6. A statement of the annual Baneshar Fair is attached, marked C.

7. This year the Mahuwa crop, owing to the weather being cloudy, does not appear to promise a yield more than 12 annas in the rupee.

MAIL ROBBERY.

8. There was a case of mail robbery on the Kherwara-Udaipur road on the 16th October last. The mail bags contained ordinary letters: there were no registered letters or parcels. The mail bags were shortly after recovered, and the case has been enquired into and finally disposed of by the Magra Hakim in a satisfactory manner.

BORDER COURTS.

9. A Border Court was held in December at Garhi in Banswara by the Assistant Political Agent there and Colonel E. Temple by which 16 cases were decided. Another Border Court was held in January and February at Pal in Mahi Kantha by the Political Agent of that State and Colonel Temple. As no Court of this nature had taken place since February 1884, cases had accumulated to the extent of 196. No less than 45 cases were postponed pending settlement of boundary disputes with which they were connected, some of them dating back for many years.

PANCHAYET.

10. The Panchayet deputed by the Meywar and Dungarpur Darbars, mentioned in last year's Annual Administration Report, disposed of (within the period of about two and-a-half

months) 609 cases, some of them dating as far back as 1859. The result is considered very satisfactory.

ROADS.

11. The Kherwara-Kotra road, allusion to which was made in last year's report, is progressing rapidly. Work commenced on the 1st November last, and about 18 miles of the road has been completed. The most difficult portions, *viz.*, the Sola Ghati and the Daruria Ghata, which are almost impassable at the end of each rain, have been avoided. The new road is carried over other parts of the range with a gradient of 1 in 15.

MEYWAR BHIL CORPS.

12. The regiment was inspected on the 10th-11th January last by Major-General Stanley Edwards, Commanding Northern Division of the Bombay Army, the result being satisfactory.

TOURS.

13. A sketch of the tours undertaken during the year is appended and marked D.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

14. An English school, the want of which has been very much felt, was started in January. There are 22 boys attending.

BHUMUT.

Jawas.

15. The revenue of this State has amounted to ₹21,979-11, and the expenditure has been ₹21,261-10, leaving a balance of ₹2,718-1 towards liquidation of the State Treasurer's debt.

Para, Madri, Chanee, and Thana.

16. Respecting these estates there is nothing of importance to record except that there are two tanks in course of construction, *viz.*, one in Jawas District and the other at Madri.

17. I enclose Second Assistant's report on the Kotra District.

STATEMENT A.

Meteoroligical Observations.

Years.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month with mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1887 and 1888 .	...	April .	February .	...	...	20 inches and 69 cents.	63 days.

Highest temperature noted on the 27th April 1887 . . . . . 109°
Lowest temperature noted on the 4th February 1888 . . . . . 51°

Mean of barometer for the year 1887-88.—Not kept.

Kherwara Dispensary.

Total attendance during the year 4,075
Out-patients 4,046
In-patients 29

Principal causes of sickness were as follows:—

Years.	Fevers.	Eye diseases.	Chest affections.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.
1887 and 1888 . . .	667	817	260	222	839	360

Health of the regiment.—Good.

Principal causes of Sickness.

Year.	Fevers.	Filaria medinencis.	Respiratory affections.	Eye diseases	Skin diseases.
1887 and 1888	174	11	16	23	32

Health of the station.—Good.

C. MACTAGGART,
Surgeon, Meywar Bhil Corps.

STATEMENT B.

Return of Cases instituted at Dungarpur during the Sambat year 1943, i.e., *from 1st July 1886 to 30th June 1887, showing the number settled and remaining.*

Months.	Number of Criminal Cases.	Number of Civil Cases.	Settled.	Remaining.	Total.
July 1886	48	30	57	21	
August „	60	51	74	37	
September „	52	34	42	44	
October „	42	28	52	18	
November „	56	44	54	46	
December „	53	30	44	39	
January 1887	34	38	33	39	
February „	45	25	32	38	
March „	50	29	40	39	
April „	55	19	32	42	
May „	52	39	37	54	
June „	39	26	30	35	
Total .	586	393	527	452	979

Kherwara,
The 14th April 1888.

A. R. T. McRAE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing the Number of Shops and Value of Goods brought to the Banesar Fair in Sambat 1943, A.D. 1888.

Number of shops	555
Value of cloth and cotton goods—	₹
From Bombay	1,48,665
„ Pertabgarh	1,04,330
„ Guzerat	14,000
„ Rutlam	39,100
„ Burhanpur	3,600
„ Miscellaneous	8,150
Total .	3,17,845
Value of drugs	6,630
„ miscellaneous	22,035
„ copper and brass utensils	10,890
„ jewels of gold and silver	...
„ provisions	3,975
„ sweetmeats	1.140
„ earthen pots	105
„ iron mongery	230
„ cotton	1,825
„ brass anklets	50
„ tobacco	20,295
„ cocoanuts	3,235
„ leather	500
Total value of Goods .	3,88,755

Abstract.

	₹
Goods sold	3,30,820
Goods remaining	57,935
Total .	3,88,755

STATEMENT D.

Statement showing the Tour of the First Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1887-88.

Name of Officer.	Date 1887-88.		Place.		Number of days.	Remarks.
	From	To	From	To		
Colonel E. Temple	26th October .	28th October .	Kherwara .	Doongerpur .	3	On public duty.
	4th November .	3rd December	Do. .	Kotra District	30	Kherwara-Kotra Road.
	7th December .	16th Do. .	Do. .	Gurhi . .	10	Border Court duty.
	26th Do. .	31st Do. .	Do. .	Kotra District	6	Kherwara-Kotra Road.
	14th January .	6th February .	Do. .	Pal Mahi Kantha District.	24	Border Court and Boundary duty.
	7th February .	15th February	Do. .	Ditto	9	Boundary duty.
			Total . . .		82	

Kherwara,
The 14th April 1888.

A. R. T. McRae, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

KOTRA DISTRICT REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 51 G., dated Kotra, 4th April 1888.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL A. R. T. MCRAE, *Second Assistant Resident, Meywar,*
To—*The Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotra District for 1887-88, of which I took over charge in November last from Lieutenant Dawson.

2. The meteorological observations for the year were as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Number of days in which rain fell.	Total rainfall.
74·69	May,—86·95	Jan,—62·75	28·76	42·63	72	34·97

3. The general health of the station and district has been good during the past year. There were 151 cases treated in the Detachment Military Hospital and 861 cases in the so-called Dispensary, with nine deaths.

4. A severe epidemic of cow foot-rot occurred after the rains which appears to have been prevalent in all three States, and to have carried off in some places a large number of cattle.

5. The kharif crop was partially destroyed by the rain, but the rabi was as usual.

6. The only Public Works of importance constructed during the year has been nearly five miles of a new fair-weather road between Soam and Manpur.

7. On the 16th January Colonel W. Scott, Acting Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, and myself met at Pal (Edar) and held a Border Court for the settlement of cases between the States in our respective charges. The cases within the Kotra District of Meywar were disposed of as follows:—

DETAILS.	Meywar versus Mahi Kantha.	Mahi Kantha versus Meywar.
Awards	10	9
Transferred	...	3
Dismissed	23	19
Postponed	11	3
Total	44	34
GRAND TOTAL	78	

8. An abstract of criminal cases brought before the 2nd Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year will be found in Appendix A, and the tours made by the same officer in Appendix B.

JURA.

9. The "kharif" crops were excellent, but injury was caused to the Makki from the unusual early rain. The harvest of wheat, barley, and gram, &c., realized from the rabi crops was below the average, being injured by cloudy weather and blight. The grain was dearer during the year.

Pneumonia was prevalent, the percentage of deaths being reported above the average.

PANURWA.

10. The crops are reported by the Rana as being the same as in Jaora. The annual income is reported as ₹11,000, and expenditure in buildings, servants, sepoys, &c., came to ₹10,500. ₹500 was paid in debt.

11. The refractory Bhils of the Pals of Surra and Chikla still hold out and have not paid the fines imposed on them. The alleged actual murderer of the Thakur of Umria has been captured, but the Pals of Surra and Chikla are still deserted, the Bhils being in shelter in Guzerat territory.

OGHNA.

12. The crops in this State seem to have suffered more than in that of the other States, and the loss of cattle from the epidemic mentioned in paragraph 4 is estimated by the Rao in some place as high as 35 per cent. On the 17th of March a second son was born to the house of Oghna. This little State is well-managed by the present energetic Rao. There are very few Bhils, which chiefly accounts for the flourishing condition of the State.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of Cases brought before the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1887-88.

	Meywar.		Sirohi—Meywar.				Mahi Kantha—Meywar.			
			Meywar Plaintiff.		Sirohi Plaintiff.		Meywar Plaintiff.		Mahi Kantha Plaintiff.	
	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Abduction	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1
Highway robbery	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	2	5	...
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...
Theft	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Cattle theft	1	1	...	1	...	1	20	8	13	4
Assault	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wounding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Miscellaneous	8	7	...	2	...	1	5	1	6	1
Total	10	12	...	6	...	4	34	14	31	6

Kotra,
The 4th April 1888.

A. R. T. McRAE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the Tour made by the Second Assistant Resident, Meywar, during the year 1887-88.

Officer.	Dates.		Number of days.	Remarks.
	From	To.		
Colonel E. Temple	1st April 8th „	5th April 10th „	8	Umria District.
	9th June	12th June	4	Kotra to Kherwara.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae.	20th November	30th November	11	On Kherwara-Kotra Road between Dhekvas and Manpur.
	1st December 11th „	5th December & 20th December	15	
	5th January	31st January	27	On Border Court duty.
	1st February	2nd February	2	
	16th „	29th „	14	On Kherwara-Kotra Road.
	1st March	12th March	12	Panurwa and Oghna District and to Kherwara.
		Total	93	

Kotra,
The 4th April 1888.

A. R. T. McRAE, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Second Assistant Resident, Meywar.

BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 148, dated Camp *vid* Pertabgarh, 13th April 1888.

From—Lieutenant Alexander F. Pinhey, *Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgarh,*

To—The Resident, Meywar.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Khushalgarh for the year 1887-88.

2. I have held charge of this office throughout the year. From 14th May to 10th November 1887, I was also in charge of the office of the Moghia Superintendent in addition to my other duties.

RAINFALL.

3. The rainfall throughout these districts has been an average one, though in some parts of Banswara it seems to have come earlier than usual, and the tanks are drying up in consequence. The details of the falls as registerd are given below :—

Months.	Banswara.		Pertabgarh.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
May 1887	...	...	0	18
June „	6	51	4	59
July „	13	88	15	26
August „	10	35	12	4
September „	2	26	2	3
October „	...	...	...	...
November „	2	15	1	80
December „	0	21	0	46
January 1888	0	48	0	24
February „	0	60	0	18
Total	36	44	36	78

CROPS.

4. The year under notice has been a very unfavourable one for crops, and the price of all kinds of grain has been exceptionally high, as will be seen by the statement here given. The Indian-corn crop, the staple food of the Bhils in this part of the country, was destroyed by excessive rain in July and August, whilst last year's gram and opium crops were very much injured by the frost in February 1887. Nor is the prospect for the coming year much better. The late rabi crop, especially in Pertabgarh, suffered severely from frost and hail in January and February, and the yield is said to be as follows:—opium 8 annas, linseed 14 annas, wheat 8 annas, and gram 6 annas in the rupee.

Comparative Statement showing the average Prices of the Principal Grains during 1886-87 and 1887-88.

	1886-87.						1887-88.					
	Wheat.		Gram.		Makki.		Wheat.		Gram.		Makki.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Banswara	22	11	34	12	35	4	15	15	21	15	23	3¾
Pertabgarh	18	4	27	10	24	15	14	0	17	7	19	0

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The general health has been good, no epidemics having occurred. The dispensaries at Banswara and Pertabgarh are working well, and that at the former place is especially well-

attended, the daily average of patients being about 130. The Rao of Khushalgarh still talks of sending for a doctor and setting up a dispensary, but at the time of my last visit in January nothing had yet been done in this direction.

Vaccination has at last been started both at Banswara and Pertabgarh and will no doubt be thoroughly appreciated by the people in course of time, though at present they are mostly very much opposed to it.

POST OFFICES AND TRANSIT OF MAILS.

6. The Post Offices at Banswara and Pertabgurh are working well and no cases of mail robbery have been brought to notice during the year.

CRIMES.

7. No cases of infanticide, witch-swinging, or other heinous offence have been reported during the year.

BANSWARA.

8. The administration and financial condition of Banswara are being separately reported on and require no special comments here. The income and expenditure for the year 1886-87 are as follows :—

Total Revenue	S. S. ₹1,84,167
Expenditure	„ 2,02,547

showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of S. S. ₹18,380.

This deficit of from seventeen to twenty thousand rupees has been noticeable in the accounts for several years past, and the result is that debts to a considerable amount have been contracted with the Local Treasurer and with Government. Owing to these embarrassments it has been found impossible to introduce many reforms which are much needed and nothing has been done in the way of irrigation, roads and other works of public utility, while education remains at a very low ebb. The Kamdar Jawala Pershad is, however, doing what he can to improve the administration by degrees.

The market started at Danipipla at the beginning of last year and mentioned in my last report is apparently flourishing : crime amongst the Bhils is being more quickly detected and punished than formerly, and a real effort has lately been made to reduce the expenditure as much as possible by a re-adjustment between the public and private purse, which latter is entirely in the hands of the Chief and is comparatively free from liabilities at present, by an amalgamation of the Criminal and Civil Courts under one head, and by the exercise of stricter economy in the miscellaneous expenses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

9. One Rani died in August last. Soon afterwards the Maha Rawal was married to the daughter of a Sirdar in Guzerat. The heir-apparent and his two younger brothers were also married in September to the daughters of different Thakurs of Guzerat.

THE FEUDATORIES.

10. The nobles of the State are apparently contented and have been giving less trouble than formerly. Legitimate orders of the Darbar are now generally obeyed without demur, and the Rao of Garhi has been particularly quiet and inoffensive. This Sirdar is by far the most powerful of the Banswara feudatories and rules his large territories satisfactorily. He keeps his Bhils quiet, and he has lately established schools both at Garhi itself and at Shergarh at which I found a large number of Bhil boys learning to read and write.

THE BHILS AND THE EXTRADITION RULES BETWEEN BANSWARA AND PERTABGARH.

11. The Banswara Bhils are gradually becoming better-behaved and the Extradition Rules have lately begun to work more satisfactorily. The report mentioned in paragraph 20 of last year's report was duly sent in, and the Agent to the Governor-General's reply, to the effect that though no alterations were advisable in the letter of the rules as they stand, yet that certain modifications should be observed in working them, was communicated to both Darbars and has had a salutary effect. Extradition is only to be exercised in the case of heinous offences, such as murder and to dacoity, and then only after careful enquiry by the Assistant Political Agent.

The Thanadars on the border have lately been holding a Border Court at which about 100 cases have been mutually settled, and the remainder, some 65 in number, will no doubt be disposed on my arrival on the scene in the course of a few days.

GOVERNMENT TRIBUTE.

12. The first instalment of S. S. R25,000 for the year 1887 has not yet been paid in owing to the embarrassed condition of the Banswara finances. This subject is now under investigation.

PERTABGARH.

13. The administration of the Pertabgarh State is still being satisfactorily carried on by Mr. Framjee Bhee Kajee.

In July last His Highness the Maha Rawal visited the Neemuch Cantonment and was received with all due honours. He remained there six days.

THE FINANCES.

14. Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1886 have been received. The revenue from all sources, including cash in hand and recoverable outstanding balances of R26,210 from the preceding year, amounted to S. S. R2,97,505, and the expenditure to S. S. R2,68,953, showing a surplus of R28,552. R27,949, however, of the latter amount remain uncollected at the end of the year. The revenue of the previous year, inclusive of cash and outstanding balances of R10,427, amounted to S. S. R2,72,188. There was therefore an increase in the revenue of the year under notice of R25,317 which was principally due (1) to previous year's balances, under which head there was an increase of R15,783; (2) to land revenue, which was increased by R1,519; and (3) to customs collections which brought in an extra sum of R10,000, under three separate heads, *viz.*, R4,000 levied for repairs to the city walls and for sanitation, R3,000 on account of opium brokerage, and R3,000 on account of certain dues levied from officials and religious institutions which were formerly exempt. A sum of R73,084 was paid in liquidation of debts and fresh liabilities to the extent of R36,481 were incurred during the year.

TRADE.

15. The total income derived from import, export, and transit dues during the Sambat year 1943 amounted to R39,126-7-6.

JUDICIAL.

16. On the Criminal side 293 cases were brought up during the year 1943; of these 248 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 45 cases pending enquiry.

On the Civil side 262 cases involving R12,118 were settled, leaving 165 cases pending at the close of the year.

FOREST STUDENTS.

17. Of the two students originally sent to Dehra Dun for instruction in Forestry, one was so poorly reported on and showed so little aptitude and zeal for the work that he was withdrawn during the course of the year. The other has just finished his course and received a certificate, and it is hoped that the knowledge he has acquired will shortly be turned to some practical account. The forests in Pertabgarh, if properly managed and worked, should be a fruitful source of revenue.

EDUCATION.

18. The school established last year is doing well and now numbers 177 boys on its registers as against 158 shown last year.

KHUSHALGARH.

19. This small guaranteed Thakurate continues to be satisfactorily governed. A post office and dispensary are much needed but have not yet been started.

The Rao's daughter was married in October last to the Raj of Sadri in Meywar.

His mother died in December last and he received visits of condolence from the Maharawal of Pertabgarh, his nephew, and from the Maharaja of Jhabua in Central India, also a relation.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE OF KHUSHALGARH.

20. The total revenue during the year amounted to R61,363, including an opening balance of R1,538, as against R57,603 returned the previous year, and the expenditure to R60,788 as against R56,069 last year. This increase of expenditure was owing to the family occurrences mentioned in the last paragraph.

The total number of cases disposed of by the Criminal Court during the year was 369, leaving a balance of 13 at the close of the year. The number of civil cases disposed of was 113, involving R1,807-6-3, leaving a balance of 5 cases at the close of the year.

The daily attendance at the school is about 100.

The total income derived from export, import, and transit dues during the year was R4,806.

BORDER COURTS.

21. Border Courts have been held on all the borders during the past year.

In December last, I met Colonel Temple, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, at Garhi in Banswara, and disposed of 16 cases between Banswara, Pertabgarh, and Dungarpur. An award of R203 was given against Banswara on the occasion.

In January a Border Court was held at Salu-ka-Pat in Garhi territory in conjunction with Mr. Urquhart, ex-officio Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha; 42 cases were settled and R1,344 were awarded against the various States concerned.

In the beginning of February I held a Border Court at Khandu under Banswara and settled 21 cases between Banswara and Khushalgarh. An award of R201 was given on the occasion.

At the end of the same month, I attended a Border Court at Bajna in Rutlam, where I met Colonel Buller, Political Agent, Western Malwa, and we disposed of 72 cases between the States under this and the Western Malwa Agencies. An award of R388-8 was decreed. It was found on this occasion that the feeling between the officials, and consequently also between the Bhils of Khushalgarh and Rutlam, were unusually strained and that this enmity was the cause of endless complaints and disturbances. The Political Officers therefore took this opportunity of assembling all the officials and Bhils together and of warning them that serious notice would in future be taken of disturbances arising out of purely personal feelings of this nature, and that they must make an effort to work more amicably together and settle as many cases as possible amongst themselves.

Finally on the 25th March, I held a Border Court at Dariawad and disposed of 37 cases between Meywar and the States under this charge, and a sum of R575 was decreed.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

22. The boundary formerly under dispute between Khushalgarh and Rutlam was inspected by Colonel Buller and myself in February last, and we found that all the pillars on the border settled by Captain Evans-Gordon in January 1885 had at last been erected. The small portion that still remained undefined has, I hear, just been taken in hand by the Central India Boundary Settlement Officer; and on the completion of the pillars in this district it is hoped that the principal cause for the bad feeling between Rutlam and Khushalgarh will be finally removed.

Of the other boundary disputes mentioned in paragraph 29 of last year's report none have as yet been taken in hand. One between Pertabgarh and Meywar is beginning to give a good deal of trouble, and it has now been decided to appoint an Amin to prevent further disturbances until a settlement has been effected.

PERIOD SPENT IN CAMP AND PLACES VISITED.

23. A period of 191 days has been spent in Camp during the year and the distance travelled about 662 miles.

The following important places were visited by the Assistant Political Agent during the year *viz.*, Pertabgarh, Banswara, Khushalgarh, Khandoo, Garhi, Shergarh, Kalinjra, and Ghantob.

(2.)

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 1 P., dated Jodhpur, 9th April 1888.

From—COLONEL PERCY W. POWLETT, *Resident, Western Rajputana States,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the report on the Western Rajputana States for 1887-88.

2. I have been in charge throughout the year.

SEASON.

3. The rainfall failed in most of Jeysalmir, Malani, and the Western Parganas of Marwar. It was excessive to the north. The kharif harvest was consequently everywhere more or less a failure, but the rabi has been unusually fine. Doctor Adam's efforts in the cause of vaccination continue most successful. Cholera visited the greater part of Marwar between June and September. Over 300 deaths occurred at Jodhpur.

ADMINISTRATION.

4. In Jeysalmir Kunwar Sheodan Singh has been invested with powers to deal with judicial cases, and to direct the Police Department; and in Sirohi Mr. Mitap Chand has been appointed Diwan. In Marwar there have been no changes worth noting except that a Judicial Secretary to the Musahib Ala has been appointed. His duties are to see that cases are brought forward in proper order before the Ijlas khas sitting as an Appellate Court, to point out errors of procedure, and especially to draw attention to the irregularity should any of the members, such as the Superintendent of the Sirdar's Court, the Foujdar, &c., sit in appeal on their own decisions. I particularly note this as it is hoped that this official will in future prevent persons from complaining of injustice without redress committed by the Lower Courts. The Ijlas is ultimately responsible for every judicial decision, and its final judgment ought to be unassailable on the ground that it was biassed by any one committed to that view which is appealed against.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

5. The financial condition of the Jodhpur State remains excellent. The revenue was R40,65,396 or R1,46,413 in excess of the estimate. The expenditure was R33,00,111 or R2,23,389 less than the estimate.

CUSTOMS AND LAND REVENUE.

6. Major Fraser, who had been exercising a general supervision over the Customs and Land Revenue, accepted in April last an appointment out of Marwar. By the wish of His Highness the Maharaja, Major Loch, on return from furlough, resumed charge of those departments in November.

BOUNDARY AND LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENT.

7. In 9 parganas the boundary settlement is complete. Work is proceeding in 3 parganas, thus :—

PARGANAS.	Completed.	In progress.	Remaining.	TOTAL.
Sanchore	121	57	51	229
Bhinmal	36	72	98	206
Godwar	86	68	184	338

8. No villages have been regularly assessed. I believe it is proposed to fix the revenue of each village for a good year only, and not for a term of years. The Revenue Officers would

have each year to determine whether the season should be regarded as a good one. If not, how many "annas" short should it be fixed at.

CRIMINAL TRIBES AND DACOITY SUPPRESSION.

9. Last year the dacoities were under 30. They have never before been under 40. The loss from dacoities was under ₹6,000, and nearly ₹1,000 was recovered.

Dacoities in Marwar were		17
„	Sirohi	9
„	Malani	...
„	Jeysalmir	...
	TOTAL	26

10. The measures taken to repress crime and control the criminal classes in Marwar and Sirohi not only diminish local crime but reduce the number of offences committed elsewhere. This has been lately recognized by the Commissioner of Berar. The suppression, however, is not popular among the powerful Jagirdar class, many of whom profited by the depredations.

11. In the course of the year 19 dacoits have been convicted and punished by the Court of Vakils, and 26 have been convicted and released on security. There are now 127 dacoits on security. They have behaved well with the exception of one who was convicted of theft. His immunity was cancelled and he was transported for life.

12. The security system has not hitherto been extended to the Minas of Godwar, though Baoris, Kaim Khanis, and other castes have been largely brought within its action. I hope next year to report the inclusion of the Minas.

13. I inspected the Baori reclamation work in several parganas during the past cold weather and found it progressing well, though much remains to be done.

POST OFFICE.

14. Partial postal insurance system has been extended to Marwar. Throughout Western Rajputana 14 new post offices and 7 new letter-boxes have been established. The Jeysalmir Darbar applied for a Post Office at Jeysalmir. This, I think, is the first instance of a Rajputana State asking of its own motion for the introduction of the British post office, and bears witness to the tact and energy which Mr. Roussac exercises in his dealings with the States of Western Rajputana. Had he supported (as occasionally officers in his position have supported) instead of removing subordinates who made themselves obnoxious to the local authorities, we should still have the old native official dislike of the post office instead of appreciation. Now a Deputy or a Sub-Postmaster is compelled to feel that to make himself agreeable to the Raj official or jagirdar of the village is part of his duty.

RAILWAY.

15. The completed Jodhpur Railway—122 miles in length—has been open the whole year. It has paid 8·40 per cent. It is generally admitted to be a work which both as regards construction and management reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Home, whose services to the State have been almost as great in other ways as in the Railway Department. He has just taken his well-earned furlough.

ABKARI.

16. A system of Abkari is being introduced, due regard being had to the rights of the Jagirdars.

SALT.

17. Having had reason to believe that Raj salt was smuggled out of Marwar, I have induced the Darbar to offer handsome rewards for the detection of smuggling. After the enhancement of the duty on salt in British territory the Darbar raised its rate 8 annas a maund.

18. In Sirohi the salt depôts along the railway were abolished, and complaints of the increase of the price of salt were immediately made. The Bhils and Grasias of the adjacent hills depend on these depôts, and to abolish them was politically inexpedient. They have since been re-opened.

MALANI.

19. I was four times in Malani during the year. The boundary work there is nearly complete. Crime has decreased to a remarkable degree. (See statement.)

SIROHI.

20. The difficulties in connection with the reformed Customs system in Sirohi were rather serious. The Jagirdars combined against it; the Abu merchants protested; the Officer Commanding at Erinpura objected. However, the difficulties have all been surmounted; and in consequence of the increase of revenue brought to the State by the new system, His Highness the Rao consented to grant the Abu Municipality an annual allowance and other advantages equivalent to ₹3,000 a year.

21. The Sirohi revenue for the year ending July last was ₹1,85,000. The Customs, which now are only import and export dues, generally somewhat lower than those of Marwar, nearly doubled.

22. Of the 21 boundary cases, for the settlement of which the Sirohi Darbar asked special help, 14 have been decided. The remainder have been undertaken by the Darbar, but without help from Government Officers. I am afraid they are not likely to be settled by the State authorities.

BORDER COURT.

23. In conjunction with Colonel Scott I held a Border Court for Sirohi and Mahi Kantha at Abu in October.

JEYSALMIR.

24. In spite of the badness of the last two seasons the people seem to be able to get along without special help. The revenue was but ₹1,40,000, while the expenditure was ₹1,73,000. Kunwar Sheodan Singh is, I believe, a gain to the administration. He, in conjunction with Sir Partab Singh, settled during the cold weather a boundary dispute which had occasioned blood-shed, and they demarcated 20 miles of the Marwar-Jeysalmir border.

TOUR.

25. Excluding visits to Abu and Ajmere, I was 104 days on tour. Besides Malani I visited Jeysalmir, Sirohi, Erinpura, and encamped in ten parganas of Marwar. At Abu I was 102 days which is a much longer time than I usually spend there. Special causes took me three times up the hill.

NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

26. Maharaj Sir Partap Singh returned in August from England, where he met with much attention, and enjoyed himself greatly. He has been made an Honorary Colonel by the Queen-Empress, and received the title of Adhiraj from the Maharaja. During the absence of Sir Partab Singh His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh acted as his own Minister, and worked the administration with a regularity and success which does him great credit.

27. In February His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with a party of Native and European Officers visited Jodhpur, where he met with a magnificent reception from His Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh.

28. Colonel Walter, the Agent to the Governor-General, visited Jodhpur in March, and remained there three days.

29. In accordance with recent orders I have curtailed my annual report, which however has for some years been very much below the average length of reports of its class.

NOTICE OF OFFICIALS.

30. I continue to feel under obligations to my Head Clerk Mr. Ardshir for his care and industry.

Comparative Statement showing Cases of Dacoities, &c., in Malani.

Description of Cases.	1885.	1886.	1887.	Remarks.
Dacoity	2	5	...	
Highway robbery	5	6	4	15 persons convicted and sentenced, 8 released.
Murder	2	5	2	13 convicted and sentenced.
Cattle theft	95	70	79	22 „ and 5 released.
Other „	66	61	40	29 „ and 18 „
Total .	170	147	12	

Statement showing the Working of the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1888.

Agency.	Number of Cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Number of Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of during the year.	Number of Cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of Decrees.	Appeals to Higher Court.					
							Remaining at the close of the last year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Western Rajputana States Residency . . .	21	120	141	117	24	3,392 4 6	11	5	16	8	2	6

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Vakils during the year ending 31st March 1888.

Period.	Dacoity.	Ditto with wounding.	Ditto with murder.	Highway robbery.	Ditto with wounding.	Ditto with murder.	Theft.	Ditto with wounding.	Ditto with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Injury.	Theft of stolen cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 30th June 1887 . .	7	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	8	...	3	30
„ „ 30th September 1887 .	25	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	41
„ „ 31st December „ .	11	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	...	3	29
„ „ 31st March 1888 .	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	17
Total .	48	...	...	13	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	17	...	14	117

PERCY W. POWLETT, *Colonel,*
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

(3)

JAIPUR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 64 G., dated Jaipur, the 14th April 1888.

From—F. HENVEY, Esq., C.S., *Resident at Jaipur*,
To—*The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit my annual report (1887-88) which I have tried to make as short as possible, to meet the wishes of Government.

SEASON.

2. The rains were heavy* throughout these territories in so much that the autumn crops were greatly damaged. Prices rose to an extraordinary height, and we were within measurable distance of famine when the prospect of an excellent spring harvest relieved us.

* At Jaipur about 46 inches, not far from double the average.

The Jaipur Darbar had put things in train so that, if the necessity had arisen, it would have been easy to organise operations for the relief of the poor on Public Works.

JAIPUR.

3. Notable events of the year include—

I. The grant of the distinction of G.C.S.I. to the Maharaja.

II. The deaths of His Highness' grandmother, of his mother, the Jodiji Maji, and of his daughter.

III. The personal attendance of His Highness at the meeting of the Mayo College Council.

IV. The deputation of representatives to the Committee assembled at Ajmere for the purpose of regulating expenditure on marriage and funeral ceremonies.

V. The offer by His Highness the Maharaja of fifteen lakhs of rupees and all the resources of the State towards strengthening the defences of the Empire.

4. As regards the internal history of the country, the year is fortunately not marked by any organised crime—*satis*, infanticides, mail robberies or anything of the kind. Relations with neighbours and feudatories were satisfactory, except that an affray took place between the people of Nawalgarh and Alsisar in Shekhawati about some land, and that there has been a slight recrudescence of the quarrel between the Raja of Khetri and the zemindars of the Kot Putli. The financial affairs of the Estate of Uniara are under examination, and it is hoped that a composition with the creditors will soon be arranged. Reforms in the judicial† department are being pushed by Pandit Maharaj Kishen and the reclamation of Minas is kept in view, though no great practical results have been as yet achieved. The sanitation of the city is improved by the removal of filth to outlying fields.

† For work of the Courts, see Appendix I.

Illicit traffic in opium in the direction of the Punjab is watched, and when infraction of the law is proved, the offenders are properly punished. The forests are under the charge of an excellent man Bhai Sadhu Singh. Education‡ is thriving with the aid of the new Principal, Babu Haridas Shastri. Boundary disputes have been settled by Mr. Ney Elias. There is no trouble of any description worth mentioning.

‡ For Educational statistics see Appendices II, III, and IV.

FINANCE.

5. The revenue for 1887 was more than 3 lakhs in excess of the estimated amount.

		₹
In 1884 the income was		52,27,868
In 1885 it was		56,35,371
In 1886 „		53,51,345
For 1887 the figures are	Estimated	57,19,187
	Actual	60,31,324

The expenditure for 1887 was—

Estimated	55,82,671
Actual	55,78,762

The figures of the Customs Department for Sambat 1943 are—

In weight	Mds	10,70,242
In value	R	8,61,632

Compared with the previous year this is an excess of R1,43,784 mds. in weight and 78,037 rupees in value. Inclusive, however, of the "Sewai Singha" account which shews a decrease of R2,656 on that of the previous twelve months, the actual excess in value was R75,869.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

6. In the calendar year 1887, 6 cases were tried by the Resident as District Magistrate. The following list shows the offences :—

Dacoity	1
Theft	2
Assault	1
Assault and criminal intimidation	1
Giving false evidence.	1
TOTAL	6

Seven persons were prosecuted, of whom 6 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

Among the accused three were European British subjects, two of whom were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and the third was acquitted.

There were three appeals against the decision of the Resident resulting in the confirmation of all the sentences.

COURT OF VAKILS.

7. Appendix V treats of the work of the Court in connection with Thagi and Dacoity cases. The total work was as follows :—

Cases from previous year	16
Admitted during the year	47
Cases disposed of	54
„ pending	9
Persons arrested	43
„ convicted	19
„ released	22
„ awaiting trial	

The punishments awarded were—

Imprisonment for 14 years	3
Ditto 10 „	4
Ditto 5 „	3
Ditto 1 year	1
Ditto 3 months	2
For various terms, but released on security	6
TOTAL	19

There were 8 appeals against the decision of the Court. The sentences in 3 were confirmed, 1 was amended, and 4 were reversed.

The claims for compensation amounted to R22,831-11-9 and the sum awarded was R771-7-0.

The fines amounted to R30.

KISHENGARH.

8. In Kishengarh, as in Jaipur, the condition of the State is good : the people are quiet, sufficient attention is paid to Moghias, and there is no serious or organised crime.

9. Fair progress is making notably in the methodical arrangement of accounts, in th organisation and inspection of the Courts, whose work is shewn in Appendices VI and VII, in irrigation works and in useful experiments, such as the cultivation of date-trees, ensilage, and the application of bone-manure to fields. The carbuncle quarries of Sarwar are productive.

10. In political matters there is some slight friction between the Maharaja and his Chief Feudatory, the Raja of Futtehgurh. The disputes, however, are mainly concerned with points of ceremony, and these are in train of adjustment upon the basis of the orders, which were issued some years ago, that the Raja is to be treated like the heir-apparent of Kishengarh. The Futtehgarh Estate has been included in the arrangements introduced for the better control of the liquor trade.

FINANCES.

11. The income for the year ending July 1888 is shown in the Budget as R3,37,234 and the opening balance R2,37,192. The expenditure is shown as R4,06,466 which includes a sum of R1,05,000 transferred to the Revenue Treasury, leaving an estimated balance of R1,67,960.

MISCELLANEOUS.

12. The Maharaja took part in the Mayo College Conference, and also sent representatives to the Committee for regulating marriage expenses, &c.

LAWA.

13. The Chiefship is well managed. The brotherhood are peaceful and contented: and although Lawa shared in the disasters of the autumnal season, the condition of the estate is flourishing.

FINANCES.

The income of Lawa, inclusive of the interest of R15,000 invested in Government paper, and salt compensation of R700 per annum, was R11,156, and expenditure was R5,971, which includes the tribute of R225 paid to the British Government and R497 expended in the funeral ceremonies on the Thakur's son, whose death was noticed in last year's report.

The excess of income over expenditure for the past year was R5,185. The figures for the year 1886-87 were—

	R
Income	9,129
Expenditure	5,810
Balance	3,319

The balance in favour of Lawa is—

	R
In Government paper	15,000
At Lawa	8,881
With Residency Treasurer	7,001
	30,882

CONCLUSION.

15. It is a cause of extreme gratification to me that, on the eve of my departure from Rajputana, I am able to report so favourably of all the States with which I have been politically connected for nearly two and-a-half years.

APPENDIX

JAIPUR

CIVIL SIDE.

Abstract Statement of Cases for the year 1887.

Names of Courts.	Number of Suits pending at the close of the year.	Number of Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Suits disposed of.	Number pending at the close of year.	Time for which the Suits have been pending.
Tahsil Courts	43	492	535	454	81	15 for one year, 20 for 6 months.
Nizamat Jaipur . . .	68	1,129	1,197	1,116	81	1 for over 6 months, 3 for 6 months.
Do. Malpura . . .	57	318	375	352	23	
Do. Hindown . . .	6	128	134	132	2	
Do. Sambhar . . .	15	514	529	528	1	
Do. S. Madhopur . .	36	421	457	445	12	
Do. Gungapur . . .	1	122	123	120	3	
Do. Dowsa . . .	...	321	321	313	8	1 for 6 months.
Do. Torawati . . .	15	318	333	316	17	
Do. Shekhawati . .	...	504	504	502	2	
Do. Kot Kassim . .	...	42	42	40	2	
Do. Bandikoi . . .	...	36	36	36	...	
Total Nizamat Courts .	198	3,853	4,051	3,900	151	
Munsiffs' and Court of Small Causes	166	4,716	4,882	4,728	154	5 for one year, 12 for 6 months.
Adalat Dewani . . .	75	1,930	2,005	1,875	130	3 for one year, 8 for 6 months.
Total .	241	6,646	6,887	6,603	284	
GRAND TOTAL .	482	10,991	11,473	10,957	516	

I.

COURTS.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

Abstract Statement of Cases for the year 1887.

Names of Courts.	Number of Cases pending at the close of the year.	Number of Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Cases pending at the close year.	Time for which the Suits have been pending.
	11	648	659	958	101	
	65	3,041	3,106	3,031	75	5 for 6 months.
	59	728	787	751	36	1 for one year, 1 for 6 months.
	13	827	840	838	2	
	73	1,272	1,309	1,276	33	
	9	692	701	696	5	
	8	364	372	372	...	
	3	1,670	1,673	1,644	29	1 for one year, 5 for 6 months.
	...	1,874	1,874	1,849	25	
	...	1,126	1,126	1,123	3	
	2	196	198	196	2	1 for one year, 1 for 6 months..
	...	114	114	111	3	
	196	11,904	12,100	11,887	213	
Nayabat Faujdari . . .	17	2,540	2,557	2,553	4	
Faujdari	37	2,190	2,227	2,169	58	3 for one year, 2 for 6 months.
	54	4,730	4,784	4,722	62	
	261	17,282	17,543	17,167	376	

F. HENVEY,

Resident.

APPENDIX II.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Pupils in Jaipur at the end of the official year 1887-88.

Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of	
				COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			TOTAL.							
				English College.	Persian College.	Sanskrit College.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Indigenous Schools.	Rajput School.	Training School.	School of Arts.		Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.			
14,527	5,964	Males . 13,65,000	Institutions — For Males .	1	1*	1	4*	27	124	1	...	1	160	1	23	253	277	437	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	7·33
			Institutions — „ Females .	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	9		·15
			Institutions — TOTAL .	1	1	1	4	35	124	1	1	1	169	1	23	253	277	446		7·48
		Females . 11,74,000	Pupils — For Males .	11	17	58	1,304	1,392	3,605	41	...	86	6,514	196	1,000	5,418	6,614	13,128	Male pupils to male population of school-going age . .	6·41
		TOTAL . 25,29,000	Pupils — „ Females .	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	10	...	390	...	...	...	...	390	Female pupils to female population of school-going age . .	·22
			Pupils — TOTAL .	11	17	58	1,304	1,772	3,605	41	10	86	6,904	196	1,000	5,418	6,614	13,518	Total pupils to total population of school-going age . .	3·56

* In these tables the several departments of the Maharaja's College and the Collegiate School are treated as separate institutions.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX III.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR.

Abstract Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them in Jaipur for the official year 1887-88.

	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												Grand Total of Public Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the Rolls at the end of the year.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLMASTERS AT THE END OF THE YEAR LEARNING						REMARKS.
	UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.				UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																
					Supported by individuals.				Unaided.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	Sanskrit.	Persian.	Arabic.	Hindi.	Urdu.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I. Collegiate Education—																					
English	1	11	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	11	5	6	...	...	...	
Persian Arabic	1	17	16	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	...	...	17	17	...	...	
Sanskrit	1	58	77	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	
II. Secondary Education—																					
English	1	481	485	394	1	196	170	140	...	...	...	...	2	677	577	8	153	...	46	470	
Anglo-Vernacular	1	270	277	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	270	270	2	...	...	268	...	
Persian	1	403	384	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	403	...	...	147	...	...	256	
Sanskrit	1	150	156	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150	...	58	...	...	92	...	
III. Primary Education	27	1,392	1,185	981	23	1,000	781	716	...	...	...	...	50	2,392	24	...	...	...	1,242	1,150	
IV. Indigenous Education	124	3,605	3,131	2,814	...	...	...	...	253	5,418	4,849	4,658	377	9,023	...	...	...	...	7,500	1,523	
V. Female Education	8	380	359	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	380	...	...	...	...	380	...	
VI. Special Education	3	137	129	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	137	41	...	2	...	130	15	
TOTAL	169	6,904	6,210	5,154	24	1,196	951	856	253	5,418	4,849	4,658	446	13,518	923	131	325	17	9,658	3,414	

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX IV.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR.

Abstract of State Expenditure on Public Instruction in Jaipur for the official year 1887-88.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.			SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			TOTAL.	Inspection.	Scholarships, Prizes, &c.	Furniture, Apparatus, &c.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
	English.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Secondary.	Primary.	Indigenous.	Rajput School.	Normal School.	School of Arts.								
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹	₹ a. p.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	
For males . .	7,440 0 0	780 0 0	5,160 0 0	16,300 0 0	9,084 0 0	2,088 0 0	4,206 0 0	...	6,780 0 0	51,838	2,332	7,100	573	1,060	11,065	62,903	
For females . . .	...	...	...	...	5,517 0 0	...	...	...	...	5,517	...	396	...	...	396	5,913	
TOTAL .	7,440 0 0	780 0 0	5,160 0 0	16,300 0 0	14,601 0 0	2,088 0 0	4,206 0 0	...	6,780 0 0	57,355	2,332	7,496	573	1,060	11,461	68,816	
Average yearly cost of educating each pupil . .	676 5 9	45 14 0	88 15 6	12 8 0	8 3 9	0 9 3	102 9 3	...	78 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX V.

Annual Report on the Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity for the year 1887.

Seventeen cases of dacoity were instituted in the Jaipur Court of Vakils during the year under report, and 3 cases remained pending at the close of the preceding 12 months.

Of the 17 persons brought to trial during the year 12 were residents of Jaipur, 4 of Patiala, and 1 of Bikanir: and of these, 10 were arrested in Jaipur, 4 in Patiala, 2 in Bikanir, and 1 in Ulwar.

Of the 20 persons committed for trial, 10 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and 4 were acquitted. The remaining 6 were convicted, but ordered to be released on furnishing security for their good behaviour for specified periods, on the following grounds:—

Old age	1
Minors at time of occurrence	2
Recommended by Thagi and Dacoity Department . .	3
TOTAL . . .	6

The sentences awarded in the 10 cases of conviction were as follows:—

Imprisonment for 14 years	3
Ditto 10 „	4
Ditto 5 „	3
TOTAL . . .	10

There were 3 appeals to the Upper Court of Vakils. The sentences in all were reversed.

The relations between the officials of the Thagi and Dacoity Department and the Jaipur and Kishengurh authorities continue to be satisfactory.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of the Working of the Civil Courts of the Kishengurh State for the year ending 31st March 1888.

No.	Name of Court.	Number of Cases instituted.			Number of Cases disposed of.			Pending at the end of the year under report, *i.e.*, on the 31st March 1888.			Amount of claim			Percentage	
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Of Cases disposed of.	Of Cases pending.	Total.	Of Cases disposed of to total number of Cases instituted.	Of Cases pending to total number of Cases instituted.
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
1	Darbar	39	215	254	24	191	215	15	24	39	3,147 0 3	6,584 5 9	9,731 6 0	85 p. c.	15 p. c.
2	Appellate Court	78	280	358	68	233	306	10	42	52	1,10,999 9 0	10,241 13 0	1,21,241 6 0	85 p. c.	15 p. c.
3	Civil Court	448	2,090	2,538	362	1,479	1,841	86	611	697	1,05,353 8 0	61,156 9 6	1,66,510 1 6	65 p. c.	35 p. c.
4	Buxi Jaghir's Court	128	361	489	105	213	318	23	168	171	28,486 12 6	18,218 15 0	46,705 11 6	73 p. c.	27 p. c.
5	Courts of the Hakims of Parganas	148	1,043	1,191	83	840	923	65	203	268	25,378 9 3	8,524 3 9	33,902 13 0	78 p. c.	22 p. c.
6	Execution of decree cases of the Hakumat of Sarwar Pargana.	52	412	464	18	113	131	34	299	333	Not specified.		12,439 8 0	28 p. c.	72 p. c.
	Total	893	4,401	5,294	660	3,074	3,734	233	1,327	1,560	2,73,365 7 0	1,04,725 15 0	3,90,530 14 0	71 p. c.	29 p. c.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Working of the Criminal Courts of the Kishengurh State for the year 1887-88 ending 31st March 1888.

Number.	Name of Court.	Number of Cases instituted.			Number of Cases disposed of.			Number of Cases pending at the end of the year under report, *i.e.*, on the 31st March 1888.			Percentage.	
		Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Of Cases disposed of to total number of Cases instituted.	Of Cases pending to total number of those instituted.
1	Darbar	...	191	191	...	186	186	...	5	5	97 p. c.	3 p. c.
2	Appellate Court	26	97	123	23	73	98	1	24	25	80 p. c.	20 p. c.
3	Criminal Court	79	546	625	74	506	580	5	40	45	93 p. c.	7 p. c.
4	Kotwali (Sudder)	33	...	33	33	...	33	...	...	...	100 p. c.	*Nil.*
5	Courts of the Hakims of Parganas	78	566	642	60	527	587	18	39	57	91 p. c.	9 p. c.
	Total	216	1,400	1,616	192	1,292	1,484	24	108	132	92 p. c. against 88 p. c. of last year.	8 p. c. against 12 p. c. of last year.

F. HENVEY,
Resident.

Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Jaipur Court of Vakils during the year 1887.

Period.	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Recognition of cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Criminal breach of trust.	Theft of cattle.	Total.
Quarter ending 31st March 1887	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	14
Do. 30th June 1887	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	13
Do. 30th September 1887	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	12
Do. 31st December 1887	7	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15
Total	23	1	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	3	...	10	54

H. R. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

Statement showing the Working of the International Court of Vakils during the year 1887.

Agency.	Cases pending at the beginning of the year.	Cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Cases disposed of during the year.	Cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of Decrees.	Appeals to Higher Courts.					
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised or reversed.	Remaining.
Jaipur	16	47	63	54	9	R771-7	...	8	8	3	5	...

H. R. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Officiating Resident.

(4)
EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 1-P., dated Dholpur, 8th May 1888.

From—MAJOR N. C. MARTELLI, *Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Eastern States Agency for the official year 1887-88.

2. In October last the status of the triple Agency of Bhurtpur, Kerowli, and Dholpur was raised to that of an additional Political Agency of the 1st class, and the name changed to the Eastern States Agency.

I held political charge throughout the year.

BHURTPUR.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

3. The rainfall for the year was much above the average. The crops were however excellent during the year, though some damage was caused to them by excessive rain. A statement showing the rainfall for the year 1887-88 is appended herewith, from which it will be seen that no less than 40 inches 1 tenth and 3 cents of rain fell during the year against 22·23 inches last year. Of this the heaviest falls took place in the months of July and August 1887.

HEALTH.

4. There have been no epidemics of any sort during the year, and the general health has been fairly good, with the exception of fever, which often prevails in Bhurtpur territory during the rains.

GENERAL RETURNS.

5. The usual returns have been received from the Darbar, and are attached to this report.

EDUCATION.

6. The number of schools now sustained by the State is set down at 158, as compared with 161 shown in last year's return. Three schools have been abolished during the year, and 15 students have been employed as teachers, and 1 as a candidate in the Adalat Court. The total annual expenditure on Education throughout the State is shown to be ₹17,866-6-9, as compared with ₹21,745-6-6 returned last year. The total number of teachers is given at 217, and the total number of students at 3,428, as against 3,442 shown last year, of whom 2,155 and 923 attend the Halkabundi and Tehsil schools respectively.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

7. The usual return of hospitals and dispensaries is attached. It will be seen that there are 13 dispensaries and hospitals kept up in the State at an annual cost of ₹12,056-7-0 (including the cost of vaccinating operations) as against ₹12,646-4-6 last year. There were 16,696 cases of vaccination, all of which are reported to have proved successful.

JAIL.

8. The usual Jail return is attached. There were 8 deaths in the Jail out of a total number of 624 prisoners, or at the rate of 1·28 per cent. The Jail is kept clean and in good repair.

JUDICIAL COURTS.

9. The civil and criminal returns show that there were 8,922 cases brought before the Criminal Courts during the year, of which 8,849 were instituted this year, and 73 were pending from last year; of this 8,800 were disposed of, leaving 122 only pending enquiry at the close of the year. While on the civil side, 1,290 cases were instituted, and 97 were pending from last year. Of these no less than 1,225 cases were disposed of, leaving 162 only remaining unsettled at the close of the year.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

10. There were no criminal or civil suits instituted or disposed of during the year. The official intercourse between the Railway officials and the Darbar authorities is carried on amicably.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

11. The usual statement of the income and expenditure of the State is attached. It shows that the total receipts from all sources during the year amounted to R26,42,326-10-9 and 162 gold mohurs as against R27,42,888-11-3 and 145 gold mohurs returned last year, and the expenditure to R25,75,748-2-0 and 42 gold mohurs, as compared with R25,73,114-14-3 and 126 gold mohurs shown last year.

CRIME.

12. No cases of dacoity are reported to have occurred during the year under notice.

MAIL ROBBERY.

13. In December 1887 a case of abstraction of R150 from the mail bag despatched from Bhurtpur to Kaman, occurred, and was enquired into by me, but there was not sufficient evidence to place any one on his trial. The case has, however, been disposed of by the Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana Circle, departmentally.

INFANTICIDE.

14. No cases of infanticide are reported to have occurred during the year.

TRADE.

15. From the usual return received from the Darbar and attached to this report it will be seen that the total income derived from Customs during the year amounted to R2, 3,222-1-7½ as against R2,24,517-13-1¾ shown last year.

SALT OPERATIONS.

16. The sites of the old salt tracts, &c., in Bhurtpur territory were inspected by an officer of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department last year as usual, and the result was reported to be satisfactory.

POST OFFICES.

17. No new post offices have been opened during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

18. In December 1887 His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by his staff, honoured the Maharaja of Bhurtpur by paying him a visit at His Highness' capital. His Excellency stayed at Bhurtpur the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th December and left on the evening of the 12th December 1887.

19. In November 1887 His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Political Agent, proceeded to Allahabad to pay a farewell visit to Sir Alfred Lyall. His Highness also exchanged visits with Sir Auckland Colvin.

20. In January 1888 His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpur offered to place at the disposal of the British Government a sum of eight lakhs of rupees as a contribution towards the defence of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and the services of his troops in case of necessity; and the Government of India expressed their satisfaction at this intelligence, and conveyed their cordial thanks to His Highness for his loyal and generous offer.

21. In March 1888, at the request of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Maharaja of Bhurtpur sent one of his representatives to the Committee held at Ajmere to regulate the expenses in connection with marriages and funerals among Rajputs.

22. On the 20th March 1888 His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Ajmere to be present at the Meeting of the Mayo College Council, and was much interested in the proceedings.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

23. His Highness the Maharaja, in May 1887, sent four Sirdars as his representatives to England at the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, with an address to Her Gracious Majesty, conveying his heartfelt congratulations on Her Majesty's having completed the fiftieth year of her most glorious and illustrious reign, and the assurances of his deep loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's throne and person. Sir John Tyler, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Agra, accompanied the deputation sent by the Maharaja to England.

His Highness was much pleased with the kind reception given to the Sirdars.

His Highness was enrolled as a member of the Central Committee, which His Excellency the Viceroy proposed to form for the promotion of the objects of the Imperial Institute, and gave a donation of five thousand rupees to the Institute.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

24. The Agent to the Governor-General entered Bhurtpur territory on the 3rd February 1888, and was received on the Bhurtpur border by His Highness the Maharaja and visited Rupbas, Rudawul, and Bayana. His Highness accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp while in Bhurtpur territory.

25. His Highness the Maharaja visited Kerowli in January 1888 while the Agent to the Governor-General was there and exchanged visits with Colonel Walter and the Maharaja of Kerowli.

ADMINISTRATION.

26. There has been no change in the administrative personnel of the State during the year. His Highness the Maharaja, as usual, conducts the entire business of the State, and nothing whatever is done without his knowledge.

KEROWLI.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

27. From the rainfall return for the year ending 31st March 1888, attached to this report, it will be seen that during the year there was 47·21 inches of rain as against 18·51 inches registered last year. Of the entire fall the heaviest rain fell in July and August 1887. The crops were slightly damaged owing to heavy rain and frost, but the outturn on the whole was good.

HEALTH.

28. The general health of the people has been excellent this year.

MUNICIPALITY.

29. The municipal arrangements continue to work well. The sanitary arrangements are well looked after, and great credit is due to those in charge. Kerowli is one of the cleanest native cities I have seen. The usual return of the receipts and disbursements of the municipality for the year is attached.

EDUCATION.

30. The year under report may be characterised as one of steady progress for the Maharaja's school at the capital. There were only 220 boys in the school at the beginning of this year, whereas the present strength is 270, thus indicating a clear increase of 50 boys on the roll. The usual return is attached. It will be seen that the average attendance in the year was 165·59 as against 144·68 shown last year.

Two boys were sent up last year for the Prathama Pariksha Examination of the Benares Sanskrit College. Both of them passed creditably.

Five boys have been sent up this year for different public examinations, *viz.*, three for the "Pragya" and one for the "Munshi" of the Punjab University, and one for the Middle Class Anglo-Vernacular Examination of the North-West Provinces. The result is not yet out.

Five primary schools, *viz.*, one at the head-quarters of each tahsil in the State, were opened in November last, and the result is encouraging. Each school contains on an average 40 boys on the roll. Great credit is due to Babu Bholanath Chatterji, the present Head Master, for the very great improvements he has effected in the school at Kerowli. Owing to the increase of boys on the roll, a second master was appointed by the Darbar last year.

His Highness the Maharaja takes great interest in this school and frequently visits it.

DISPENSARIES.

31. There are 4 dispensaries in the Kerowli State. The total number of patients that have received relief during the year is as follows:—

Dispensaries.	Patients.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
Kerowli	108	8,741	8,849
Sapotra	...	3,553	3,553
Mandrail	...	3,477	3,477
Machilpur	...	2,643	2,643
Total	108	18,414	18,522

Vaccination is carried on successfully. Of a total number of 2,640 cases, 2,286 proved successful. The dispensaries are most popular institutions, and are largely attended by the people. Mr. T. Romare, Hospital Assistant, has been in charge of the Kerowli Dispensary for the last few years, and is very popular with the people.

ADMINISTRATION.

32. There has been no change in the administration of the State, which has as usual been carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent.

In June last, on the recommendation of Colonel Walter, His Highness the Maharaja was invested by the Government of India with increased powers in the administration of his State, subject to certain conditions. His Highness has, since this increased authority was conferred on him, conducted the work in consultation with his Council with zeal, care, and ability.

FINANCE.

33. As the accounts of the Sambat year 1944 which will end in June 1888 are not made up, no details can be given on this head now.

STATE DEBT.

34. The Darbar has paid the annual instalment of ₹40,000 with interest to the State Banker according to agreement, and the State debt now amounts to ₹56,500 only, of which ₹10,454 is due to Seth Mul Chand from the zemindars on account of takavi advances, and will be repaid to him with interest by them. It is included in the State debt, because it is advanced on the security of the Darbar. Unless any unforeseen occurrences disturb the provisions of the ordinary budget income and expenditure, the State will be entirely free from debt at the end of the next financial year (June 1889).

REVENUE.

35. Deputy Collector Shaikh Amanut Hosein continues to hold charge of the Revenue Department, and carries on his duties satisfactorily.

The revenue has been collected regularly and without difficulty.

COURTS.

36. Pandit Nand Lal continues to hold charge of the duties of Judge of Civil and Criminal Courts, and performs his duties satisfactorily.

The usual civil and criminal returns are appended herewith. It will be seen that out of a total number of 675 criminal cases brought before the Court, of which 5 were pending from last year, no less than 671 have been disposed of during the year, leaving 4 only remaining unsettled.

On the civil side there were 8 cases pending at the close of the last year, 71 cases have been instituted during the year, making a total of 79. Of these, 72 have been decided during the year, leaving 7 only pending settlement.

Six decrees remained unexecuted out of a total number of 53 brought before the Civil Court.

Of the 72 civil cases decided during the year, 11 cases were appealed against to the State Council, including 4 appeals pending from last year, with the following results :—

Confirmed	4
Modified	1
Reversed	1
Pending	5
	11

While on the criminal side, there were 13 appeals made to the State Council, including 2 pending from last year, out of a gross total of 671 cases disposed of during the year, of which 8 cases were confirmed, 2 modified, and 3 reversed.

In the Revenue Department there were 1,585 cases brought before the Court during the year, including 97 pending from last year, of which no less than 1,514 cases have been disposed of, leaving 71 still pending.

There were 17 appeals made to the State Council this year against the decision of the Revenue Court, including six pending from last year. Eight have been confirmed, six reversed, and three remained pending.

TEHSIL COURTS.

37. The usual returns are appended. It will be observed that out of a total number of 262 civil cases brought before the Tehsildars during the year, 230 have been disposed of, leaving 32 still remaining unsettled.

On the criminal side there were 377 cases including five pending from last year: of these no less than 369 have been decided by the Tehsildars, leaving 8 only still pending.

There were 8 revenue cases pending from last year, and 205 were instituted this year, making a total of 213. Of these 202 have been disposed of by the Tehsildars, and 11 were pending settlement at the close of the year.

CRIME.

38. There have been very few instances of serious crime during the year. Five petty cases of dacoity were reported to have taken place in Kerowli, in which property valued at R573-4-0 was plundered by dacoits, who are still at large, although every effort has been made by the Darbar for their arrest.

INFANTICIDE.

39. There were no cases of infanticide in Kerowli this year.

EXTRADITION RULES.

40. The rules for the mutual extradition of criminals between Kerowli and the adjoining States have worked smoothly and satisfactorily.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

1. Haroti (Kerowli)
   versus
   Baripahari (Jaipur).
2. Samer (Kerowli)
   versus
   Kanseri (Jaipur).
3. Ghonsi (Kerowli)
   versus
   Nadikagaon (Gwalior).

41. The marginally noted boundary disputes have been settled by Mr. Ney Elias, Boundary Settlement Officer, last cold weather.

TRADE.

42. The usual return received from the Darbar and attached to this report shows that the annual income derived from customs during the year amounted to R87,191-14-3 as against R76,992-5-9 shown last year.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

43. The Agent to the Governor-General entered Kerowli territory at Jirotah on the 17th January 1888, and was received on the Kerowli border by the Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor-General visited Jirotah, Dabra, Keergaon, Kerowli, and Mohwakhera. His Highness the Maharaja received Colonel Walter at Kerowli. The Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

44. His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Bhurtpur in December 1887, and exchanged private visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and the Maharaja of Bhurtpur.

45. In March last His Highness the Maharaja, on the invitation of Colonel Walter, proceeded to Ajmere to attend the meeting of the Mayo College Council held there.

46. In March 1888, at the request of the Agent to the Governor-General, a Motamid was sent from Kerowli to represent the Maharaja in the Committee held at Ajmere on the subject of the reduction of expenses in connection with marriages and funerals among Rajputs.

PRICES-CURRENT.

47. A statement showing the prices-current of the principal food-grains for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 is attached to this report.

POST OFFICES.

48. No new post offices have been opened during the year under report.

DHOLPUR.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

49. From the rainfall return attached to this report it will be seen that the entire rainfall for the year was 39·96 inches, as against 24·45 inches registered last year. Of this the

heaviest falls took place in the months of July and August 1887. The crops were, however, very good on the whole, though some damage is reported to have been caused to the kharif crops by excessive rain.

HEALTH.

50. The general health of the people was good.

EDUCATION.

51. There are only seven schools kept up in the State. The total daily attendance in all the branches during the year is shown to have been 277 only as against 346 returned last year.

DISPENSARIES.

52. Four dispensaries are kept up in the State at an annual cost of R4,366-9-3, including the cost of vaccinating operations. Of a total number of 7,040 cases of vaccination, 6,493 proved successful.

COURTS.

53. The usual returns showing the working of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts of the State are appended. Out of a total number of 930 cases brought before the Civil Court during the year, no less than 844 cases were disposed of, leaving 86 still pending at the end of the year.

On the criminal side, 101 cases were pending from last year, and 2,268 were instituted this year, making a total of 2,369, of which 2,334 cases have been settled this year and 35 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

Out of a total number of 978 revenue cases, 821 only have been decided and 157 remained unsettled.

JAIL.

54. The usual Jail return is attached, and shows that 3 prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for life, 3 to imprisonment for 14 years, and 1 to imprisonment for 12 years.

ADMINISTRATION.

55. In February 1888, Lulloo Lachman Singh, Member of the Council, was appointed by the Maharaj Rana, with the advice of the Political Agent as Senior Member. The other two Members, *viz.*, Babu Uma Charan Mukerji and Lulloo Fatteh Singh, resigned their posts, and were replaced by Kunwur Rattan Singh and Syed Abid Ali. The work is now going on smoothly and well.

FINANCE.

56. As the accounts of the financial year which will end in June next are not made up, it is impossible to give exact details on this head now, but the estimated receipts may be put down at R10,24,515 and the expenditure at R9,87,490.

A statement showing the total liabilities of the State on the 31st March 1888 is attached. It will be seen that the debts amounted to R15,89,388-15, which includes a sum of R5,96,617, which was paid to liquidate the private debts of His Highness the Maharaj Rana. A separate report has been submitted with regard to this matter, and it is not therefore necessary to give details again here. It is anticipated that unless any unforeseen circumstances should arise to prevent the regular payment of the instalments for the liquidation of the debts the State should be free from its liabilities in 12 years.

CRIME.

57. No cases of infanticide took place during the year, and there have been no cases of dacoity.

PRICES-CURRENT.

58. A comparative statement showing the prices current of the principal food-grains for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88 is appended.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

59. The Agent to the Governor-General entered Dholpur territory on the 24th January 1888, and visited Sir Muttra, Augai, Baree, Bjouli, Dholpur, Tasino, and Keyutri. At Baree the Agent to the Governor-General was received by His Highness the Maharaj Rana. The Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General as far as Dholpur.

MISCELLANEOUS.

60. His Highness the Maharaj Rana resided at Simla with the sanction of Government during the hot weather and rains continuously, with the exception of two short visits to his capital.

STATE QUARRIES.

61. Mr. L. Dennehey, Private Secretary to the Maharaj Rana, was in charge of the State Quarries, and carried on his duties satisfactorily.

SALT OPERATIONS.

62. As usual an official of the Salt Department was deputed by the Commissioner, North India Salt Revenue, to visit the sites of the old salt works in Dholpur territory last year, and the result was reported to be satisfactory.

STATEMENT A.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Bhartpur for the year 1887-88.

No.	Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.			Remarks.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Tenths.	Cents.	
1	April 1887	91·26	86·00	88·63	...	...	...	
2	May „	102·25	94·12	98·18	...	...	...	
3	June „	100·56	93·93	97·24	1	9	5	
4	July „	88·77	86·48	87·62	15	8	8	
5	August „	85·90	84·51	85·20	14	8	5	
6	September „	90·76	85·43	88·09	6	1	5	
7	October „	86·39	78·51	82·45	...	...	...	
8	November „	78·66	70·80	74·73	...	..	...	
9	December „	71·67	65·16	68·41	...	...	...	
10	January 1888	65·84	59·67	62·75	...	8	...	
11	February „	72·41	64·41	68·41	...	3	5	
12	March „	84·58	77·61	81·09	...	1	5	
	Total	84·92	78·88	81·90	40	1	3	

STATEMENT B.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1943.

Names of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Department and Attendance.					Number of Teachers.	Annual Expenditure.			Remarks.
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanskrit.	Total attendance.		R	a.	p.	
Bhartpur College	1	42	113	119	26	300	22	3,839	15	9	Three schools were abolished during the year, 15 students were employed as teachers, and one employed as candidate in the Adalut Court.
Sewur Cantonment School	1	...	6	44	...	50	3	302	1	0	
Tehsil Schools	12	...	286	637	...	923	41	4,810	1	3	
Halka Bundi Schools	144	...	123	2,032	...	2,155	150	8,646	12	0	
Visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	267	8	9	
Total	158	42	528	2,832	26	3,428	217	17,866	6	9	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT C.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bhartpur State for the Sambat year 1943.

No.	Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Number of Servants employed.	Out-door Patients.	In-door Patients.							Annual Expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c.			Remarks.
				Remaining from last year.	Treated.	Relieved.	Reduced.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	R	a.	p.	
1	Umah Hospital .	10	5,266	41	1,371	942	206	163	38	63	3,511	9	9	
2	Sewar Jail Hospital .	3	...	29	714	671	15	30	8	19	1,014	2	0	
3	Bhurtpur Dispensary .	13	12,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,577	5	3	
4	Deeg Dispensary .	5	7,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	13	3	
5	Kama do. .	3	6,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	556	9	0	
6	Pahari do. .	2	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	11	0	
7	Gopalgarh do. .	2	3,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	6	3	
8	Akheygarh do. .	3	2,238	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	11	6	
9	Bhusawur do. .	4	5,129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	10	9	
10	Weir do. .	4	8,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	10	9	
11	Byana do. .	5	9,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	694	4	3	
12	Rupbas do. .	4	4,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	7	0	
13	Uchein do. .	3	2,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424	10	0	
	Total .	61	70,843	70	2,085	1,613	221	193	46	82	11,522	14	9	
	Vaccinating operations	5	16,696	...	16,696 successfully.	...	...	...	...	...	533	8	3	
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12,056	7	0	

STATEMENT D.

Bhartpur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1943.

Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Mahomedans.					Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
For life	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	10
For 17 years . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 15 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
For 14 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3
For 12 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 10 „ . . .	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3
For 8 „ . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
For 7 „ . . .	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
For 6 „ . . .	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 5 „ . . .	12	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	1	13
For 4 „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2
For 3 „ . . .	14	1	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	3	18
For 2½ „ . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
For 2 „ . . .	15	1	...	...	16	5	...	...	...	5	21
For 1½ „ . . .	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9
For 1 „ . . .	35	2	...	...	37	8	1	...	...	9	46
For 6 months . . .	21	3	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	13	37
Under	47	7	...	...	54	8	...	...	...	8	62
Total .	115	16	...	...	191	45	1	...	...	46	237

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT E.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of Bhurtpur during the Sambat year 1943.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Judge of Bhurtpur . . .	Appeal . . .	4	8	12	12	...
2	Do. do. . . .	Original . . .	38	372	410	382	28
3	Subordinate Courts . . .	Ditto . . .	20	199	219	187	32
4	Judge of Deeg and Mewat . .	Appeal . . .	...	31	31	31	...
5	Do. do. . . .	Original . . .	...	153	153	153	...
6	Subordinate Courts	Ditto . . .	24	489	513	411	102
7	Deorhi	Ditto . . .	11	38	49	49	...
	Total .		97	1,290	1,387	1,225	162

STATEMEMT F.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Bhurtpur State during the Sambat year 1943.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpur . . .	Appeal . . .	6	18	24	24	...
2	Do. do. . . .	Original . . .	3	1,266	1,269	1,262	7
3	Subordinate Courts . . .	Ditto . . .	43	3,273	3,316	3,255	61
4	Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat .	Appeal . . .	...	7	7	7	...
5	Do. do. . .	Original . . .	...	1,579	1,579	1,579	...
6	Subordinate Courts . . .	Ditto . . .	21	2,229	2,250	2,198	52
7	Deorhi	Ditto . . .	...	477	477	475	2
	Total .		73	8,849	8,922	8,800	122

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT G.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Bhurtpur State for the Sambat year 1943.

	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.
1	Land Revenue	17,12,322 1 9	1	Land Revenue with Parganas	1,73,022 4 6
			2	Customs	20,021 2 0
2	Other items of Income from other Parganas	5,13,978 9 0 and 162 gold mohurs.	3	Administration and Public Department	62,925 9 3
			4	Road and Irrigation Department	61,903 2 6
			5	Other Darbar Establishment	5,63,791 10 3
3	Saltpetre	4,500 0 0	6	Public Works Department	1,56,193 2 3
			7	Army	6,62,810 11 3
4	Administration and Public Department	26,925 4 3	8	Civil List	2,19,351 7 0
			9	Religious and other Charitable grants	1,32,995 1 9
5	Customs	2,13,222 1 9	10	Pensions	35,258 4 9
			11	Police	1,19,878 4 9
6	Public Works Department	6,876 13 6	12	Education	17,866 6 9
			13	Medical services	12,056 7 0
7	Mint	3,232 9 0	14	Stationery	1,535 7 6
			15	Foreign Services, Vakils	25,765 3 0
			16	Miscellaneous	1,26,465 15 0 and 42 gold mohurs.
	Total	24,81,057 7 3 and 162 gold mohurs.			
				Total	23,96,840 3 6 and 42 gold mohurs.
	Takavi and other loans	1,61,269 3 6		Takavi and other advances	1,78,907 14 6
	Grand Total	26,42,326 10 9 and 162 gold mohurs.		Grand Total	25,75,748 2 0 and 42 gold mohurs.

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT H.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease of that branch of Revenue derived from Customs in the Bhurtpur State during Sambats 1942 and 1943.

Description of Traffic.	Income for Sambat 1942.	Income for Sambat 1943.	Decrease.	Increase.	Remarks.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
Imports . .	69,485 8 7	52,979 6 0	6,506 2 7	...	
Exports . .	80,767 10 5¼	80,007 2 6	760 7 11¼	...	
Transit . .	4 8 0	0 1 0	4 7 0	...	
Internal Traffic .	74,260 2 1½	80,235 8 1½	...	5,975 6 0	
Total .	2,24,517 13 1¾	2,13,222 1 7½	7,271 1 6¼	5,975 6 0	

STATEMENT I.

Annual Statement of Temperature and Rainfall at Kerowli for the year 1887-88.

Months.	Temperature.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1887	103	72	91·12	...	...
May „	110	90	100·05	...	...
June „	108	87	98·68	1	58
July „	101	80	87·06	23	2
August „	90	79	84·74	16	95
September „	94	80	85·06	3	66
October „	90	68	81·99	...	...
November „	78	57	69·87	...	4
December „	71	54	64·30	...	...
January 1888	69	48	59·32	1	26
February „	76	58	67·59	...	70
March „	93	64	82·79	...	...
Total .	...	...	...	47	21

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT J.

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowli Municipality from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Expenditure.	Amount.
		R a. p.			R a. p.
	Opening balance from last year .	334 7 6	1	Committee Establishment . .	1,488 6 10½
1	Chungi	6,562 10 0	2	Municipality Establishment .	1,864 7 7½
2	Fines	134 15 9	3	Chungi Establishment . .	415 8 6
3	Cattle compound . . .	56 3 3	4	Buildings	1,966 9 3
4	Sale of manure . . .	578 1 0	5	Contribution of pension of Bhowani Singh, Secretary . .	195 11 6
5	Extraordinary . . .	45 9 0	6	Public comfort	81 9 3
			7	Education of a Dhai	121 8 0
			8	Lighting	318 6 3
			9	Manure	578 4 0
			10	Unforeseen expenses . .	181 13 3
			11	Cattle compound . . .	24 0 0
				Total .	7,236 4 6
				Surplus of receipts over expenditure	475 10 0
	Total .	7,711 14 6		Total .	7,711 14 6

STATEMENT K.

Average Attendance of Boys of the Maharajah's School at Kerowli from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Name of Department.	Present.	Absent.	Leave.	Sick.	Remarks.
English	31·49	9·03	1·90	1·54	
Persian	64·80	13·00	3·80	·57	
Hindee and Sanskrit . . .	69·30	18·40	9·07	1·59	
Total .	165·59	40·43	14·77	3·70	

STATEMENT L.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Civil and Criminal Courts from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.		Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Civil Side	Original . . .	8	71	79	72	7	
	Execution of decrees .	3	50	53	47	6	
	Apeals from Tehsil Courts	3	20	23	23	...	
Criminal Side	Original . . .	5	670	675	671	4	
	Appeal from Tehsil Courts	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total .	19	811	830	813	17	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT M.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli State Council from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.	Remarks.		
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
Appeals from Civil Court . .	4	7	11	6	5	Confirmed . .	4	
						Modified . .	1	
						Reversed . .	1	
								6
Appeals from Criminal Court .	2	11	13	13	...	Confirmed . .	8	
						Modified . .	2	
						Reversed . .	3	
								13
Appeals from Revenue Court .	6	11	17	14	3	Confirmed . .	8	
						Reversed .		
								14
Miscellaneous cases . . .	8	666	674	663	11			
Total ..	20	695	715	696	19			

STATEMENT N.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Revenue Court from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Nature of Cases.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Remaining unsettled.	Remarks.
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Arrears of revenue . . .	9	10	19	16	3	
Complaints concerning revenue .	7	10	17	15	2	
Customs	4	501	505	496	9	
Forests	1	46	47	46	1	
Gardens	3	49	52	51	1	
Miscellaneous	73	872	945	890	55	
Total .	97	1,488	1,585	1,514	71	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT O.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during year.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1888.
				Decreed.	Dismissed or Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	
Civil Court.								
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits exceeding R1,000, but not exceeding R5,000	...	4	4	3	...	...	3	1
Ditto R500, ditto R1,000	2	5	7	4	2	...	6	1
Ditto R250 ditto R500	...	5	5	3	2	...	5	...
Ditto R100 ditto R250	2	19	21	15	...	4	19	2
Ditto R 50 ditto R100	4	29	33	23	3	5	31	2
Ditto R 1 ditto R50	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous	...	8	8	1	4	2	7	1
Total	8	71	79	49	11	72	12	7
Tehsil Courts.								
Suits not exceeding R50	17	245	262	152	3	45	230	32
GRAND TOTAL	25	316	341	201	14	57	302	39

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT P.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Kerowli Tehsil Courts from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Tehsils.	CIVIL.					CRIMINAL.					REVENUE.					TOTAL.					Remarks.
	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.			Disposed of.	Pending.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			A rears.	Current.	Total.			Arrears.	Current.	Total.			
Hazur Tehil	8	177	185	167	18	2	204	206	201	5	4	85	89	84	5	14	466	480	452	28	
Jirota do.	...	18	18	15	3	2	42	44	44	...	...	15	15	15	...	2	75	77	74	3	
Machilpur Tehsil	1	18	19	12	7	...	60	60	57	3	1	41	42	41	1	2	119	121	110	11	
Mandrail do.	...	17	17	16	1	1	47	48	48	...	2	47	49	44	5	3	111	114	108	6	
Utgir do.	8	15	23	20	3	...	19	19	19	...	1	17	18	18	...	9	51	60	57	3	
Total	17	245	262	230	32	5	372	377	369	8	8	205	213	202	11	30	822	852	801	51	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT Q.

Comparative Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Income derived from Customs Duties in the Kerowli State during Sambat years 1942 and 1943.

Description of Traffic.	Income for Sambat 1942.	Income for Sambat 1943.	Decrease.	Increase.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Imports	14,971 2 9	15,357 12 0	...	366 9 3
Exports	32,582 13 0	41,182 13 6	...	8,700 0 6
Transit	41 13 9	127 3 0	...	85 5 3
Internal Traffic	29,396 8 3	30,444 1 9	...	1,047 9 6
Total	76,992 5 9	87,191 14 3	...	10,199 8 9

N. C. MARTELLI *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT R.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Tehsil Courts of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.	INSTITUTED.									DISPOSED OF.															PENDING ON 31st March 1888.			
	Arrears.			Current.			Total.			Wholly executed.			Partially executed and balance.			Amount.			Struck off.			Total.						
	No. of Cases	Amount.		No. of Cases	Amount.		No. of Cases	Amount.		No. of Cases	Amount.		No. of Cases	Amount.					No. of Cases	Amount.		No. of Cases	Amount.		No. of Cases	Amount.	
		₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.	₹	a. p.			₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.
Civil Court.																											
Suits exceeding ₹5,000	1	28,285	14 6	1	8,315	3 0	2	36,601	1 6	...	0	0 0	1	515	0 0	7,800	3	0	...	0	0 0	1	8,315	3 0	1	28,285	14 6
Suits exceeding ₹1,000 but not exceeding ₹5,000	...	0	0 0	2	5,300	8 9	2	5,300	8 9	...	0	0 0	1	0	0 0	1,665	8	9	...	0	0 0	1	1,665	8 9	1	3,635	0 0
Suits exceeding ₹500 but not exceeding ₹1,000	1	579	9 3	2	1,693	11 0	3	2,273	4 3	...	0	0 0	3	515	10 0	1,757	10	3	...	0	0 0	3	2,273	4 3	...	0	0 0
Suits exceeding ₹250 but not exceeding ₹500	...	0	0 0	6	2,016	11 6	6	2,016	11 6	1	365	5 0	3	247	12 9	715	2	0	1	273	4 0	5	1,601	7 9	1	415	3 9
Suits exceeding ₹100 but not exceeding ₹250	...	0	0 0	15	2,115	1 6	15	2,115	1 6	3	407	15 3	8	346	9 0	778	2	3	4	582	7 0	15	2,115	1 6	...	0	0 0
Suits exceeding ₹50 but not exceeding ₹100	1	50	2 6	22	1,456	3 0	23	1,506	5 6	6	343	8 3	7	224	7 7½	286	14	7½	7	454	1 0	20	1,308	15 6	3	197	6 0
Suits exceeding ₹1 but not exceeding ₹50	...	0	0 0	2	72	0 3	2	72	0 3	...	0	0 0	1	8	0 0	22	9	3	1	41	7 0	2	72	0 3	...	0	0 0
Total	3	28,915	10 3	50	20,969	7 0	53	49,885	1 3	10	1,116	12 6	24	1,857	7 4½	13,026	2	1½	13	1,351	3 0	47	17,351	9 0	6	32,533	8 3
Tehsil Court.																											
Suits not exceeding ₹50	7	191	6 3	154	3,024	10 3	161	3,216	0 6	68	2,102	2 0	41	436	14 6	510	11	6	30	657	7 3	139	2,707	3 3	22	508	13 3
GRAND TOTAL	10	29,107	0 6	204	23,994	1 3	214	53,101	1 9	78	3,218	14 6	65	2,294	5 10½	13,536	13	7½	43	2,008	10 3	186	20,058	12 3	28	33,042	5 9

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT S.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Court of the Kerowli State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

No.	Crime.	Offence committed.		Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending.	Cases in which conviction obtained.	Number of accused.				Property stolen or plundered.		Property recovered.		Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.				Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	Cash or value of property.	Cattle.	
											R a. p.		R a. p.		
1	Murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Attempt to commit murder	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Culpable Homicide	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Robbery	...	28	26	2	2	12	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Dakaity	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Suicide	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Rape	...	9	9	...	3	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Theft	...	152	151	1	46	112	54	58	...	14,076 15 6	138	960 14 6	74	
9	Abduction	...	15	15	...	1	9	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Causing miscarriage	...	4	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Criminal Breach of Trust	...	9	8	1	3	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Wrongful confinement	...	7	7	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	11	11	...	5	13	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Killing kine	...	17	17	...	8	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Mischief	1	10	11	...	1	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Grievous hurt	1	19	20	...	12	40	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Extortion	1	7	8	...	3	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Miscellaneous	2	361	363	...	59	106	105	101	...	...	11	...	11	
	Total	5	670	671	4	145	334	218	216	...	14,076 15 6	149	960 14 6	85	

M

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT T.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kerowli State Jail from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Period of Sentences.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.				Admitted during year 1887-88.				Total.				Died and released during the year.									Remaining on 31st March 1888.			
	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.	Died.		Released.			Escaped.		Total.	Civil.	Criminal.		Total.
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Civil.	Criminal. Male.	Criminal. Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
Under 6 months	...	5	...	5	7	110	10	12)	7	115	10	125	...	...	7	95	10	...	...	105	...	20	...	20
Above 6 months and under 1 year	...	6	...	6	...	16	...	16	...	22	...	22	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	9	...	9
Above 1 year and under 3 years	...	25	1	26	...	20	...	20	...	45	1	46	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	37	1	38
Above 3 years and under 5 years	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
Above 5 years and under 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Above 7 years and under 10 years	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Above 10 years and under 14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For life	...	10	5	15	...	1	...	1	...	11	5	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	5	15
Mad or insane prisoners	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	3	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Total	...	51	7	58	7	149	11	160	7	200	18	218	5	1	7	117	10	...	...	133	...	78	7	85

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT U.

Comparative Statement of Price-Current of Principal Food-grains in the City of Kerowli during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Months.	1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
April	19 6	26 4	27 8	27 8	15 0	20 0	21 4	18 2
May	20 5	27 8	28 2	27 8	15 0	21 4	20 0	18 12
June	20 10	25 14	28 2	26 4	13 12	19 6	18 12	17 8
July	21 0	25 10	25 0	26 14	13 12	17 8	17 8	16 4
August	20 0	28 12	25 0	30 0	10 11	14 1	13 12	15 0
September	19 6	30 0	31 4	31 4	11 14	15 6	15 0	16 6
October	18 7	29 6	30 0	28 12	11 4	15 0	15 0	15 0
November	18 7	28 12	25 0	30 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	16 4
December	16 4	26 4	16 4	28 12	11 14	13 4	13 12	15 0
January	15 0	23 12	23 12	25 0	10 10	13 12	14 6	14 6
February	13 0	20 10	20 10	21 14	10 5	11 14	11 14	12 13
March	13 2	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 6	21 12	20 10	20 15

STATEMENT V.

Annual Statement of Rainfall at Dholepur for the year 1887-88.

Months.	Inches.	Cents.	Remarks.
April	...	...	
May	...	...	
June	...	17	
July	15	15	
August	15	34	
September	9	15	
October	...	...	
November	...	...	
December	...	4	
January	...	6	
February	...	5	
March	...	...	
Total	39	96	

STATEMENT W.

Return of Dholepur Schools for 1887-88, from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

No.	Heads.	Number of Scholars				Number of Teachers.	Monthly Expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.
		In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.	Total.			
1	Dholepur City School	19	34	28	81	6	108 4 0	1,299 0 0
2	Old Chaoni Branch School	...	16	16	32	2	18 0 0	216 0 0
3	Bari Tehsil School	...	41	19	60	2	22 8 0	270 0 0
4	Rajakhera Tehsili School	...	17	19	36	2	20 8 0	246 0 0
5	Kolari do.	...	...	20	20	1	6 8 0	78 0 0
6	Baseri do.	...	...	20	20	1	8 8 0	102 0 0
7	Angayi do.	...	...	28	28	1	5 8 0	66 0 0
	Total	19	108	150	277	15	189 12 0	2,277 0 0

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*

Political Agent.

STATEMENT X.

Annual Return of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Dholepur State for the year 1887-88.

No.	Name of Dispensaries.	Number of Servants employed.	Out-door Patients.	In-door Patients.						Annual Expenditure including salaries, medicines, &c.	Remarks.
				Treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.		
1	Dholepur Dispensary .	8	10,710	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,982 15 0	
2	Rajakhera Dispensary .	5	7,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	817 14 6	
3	Pari do. .	5	7,712	...	...	...	...	...	...	706 13 0	
4	Jail do. .	1	...	402	382	...	2	11	7	14 0 9	
	Total .	19	25,732	402	382	...	2	11	7	3,521 11 3	
5	Vaccinating operation .	6	7,040	6,493 successful.	547 unsuccessful.	...	...	...	...	844 14 0	
	GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,366 9 3	

STATEMENT Y.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Civil Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1944 or A.D. 1887-88.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeals .	23	36	59	45	14
	Ditto	Original .	37	142	179	149	30
2	Magistrate of Dholepur . . .	Appeals .	3	49	52	51	1
	Ditto	Original .	1	57	58	57	1
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto .	48	534	582	542	40
	Total .	...	112	818	930	844	86

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT Z.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Criminal Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1944 or A.D. 1887-88.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Appeal	11	5	16	16	...
	Ditto	Original	32	87	119	106	13
2	Magistrate of Dholepur	Appeal	1	1	2	2	...
	Ditto	Original	9	902	911	907	4
3	Subordinate Courts	Ditto	48	1,273	1,321	1,303	18
	TOTAL	...	101	2,268	2,369	2,334	35

STATEMENT AA.

Statement showing the Work performed by the Revenue Courts of the Dholepur State during the Sambat year 1944 or A. D. 1887-88.

No.	Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Dholepur Council	Original	105	318	423	358	65
2	Settlement	Ditto	84	471	555	463	92
	TOTAL	...	189	789	978	821	157

STATEMENT BB.

Dholepur Jail Return for the Sambat year 1944 or 1887-88.

No.	Terms of Imprisonment.	Hindus.					Musalmans.					Grand Total.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	For life	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	„ 17 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	„ 15 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	„ 14 „	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
5	„ 12 „	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	„ 10 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
7	„ 8 „	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
8	„ 7 „	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
9	„ 6 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
10	„ 5 „	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
11	„ 4 „	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
12	„ 3 „	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
13	„ 2 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	„ 1½ „	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	21
15	„ 1 year	10	1	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	2	13
16	„ 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Under 6 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	63	4	...	...	67	3	1	...	...	4	71

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT CC.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the City of Dholepur during the years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

Months.	1886-87.				1887-88.				Remarks.
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	
	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	Sr. Ch.	
April	16 12	24 2	24 0	27 11	15 7	21 9	22 4	22 5	
May	18 6	24 3	22 13	26 1	15 10½	21 1	22 2½	21 14½	
June	18 1	23 8	22 4	25 7	14 14½	19 7	19 4	20 15	
July	17 8	23 5	20 3	23 12	14 3½	18 0	17 8	19 8½	
August	17 9	23 8	21 7	25 3	13 10	17 14½	17 14½	19 8	
September	17 11	23 13	26 2	26 4	13 11½	16 14½	17 6½	18 13	
October	18 1	25 6	26 14	26 9	13 8½	16 9½	17 3½	18 2½	
November	17 12	22 10	24 12	26 7	12 12½	15 9	16 1½	17 2	
December	18 8	22 8	24 5	25 5	12 14	16 2	16 0	16 5	
January	17 5	22 8	23 8	25 0	12 9½	15 1	15 3	15 6½	
February	16 6	22 6	22 12	22 14	12 5	14 12	14 11	14 10	
March	16 6	21 5	21 6	22 10	13 6½	18 0	17 8	16 6	

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT DD.

Statement showing Liabilities of the Dholepur State on 31st March 1888.

Details.	Amount.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*
Pay of Establishment	1,17,862	3	9
Karkhanas	29,920	7	3
Telegrams, &c.	63	0	0
Military-Miscellaneous	2,558	13	9
Dowra	7,501	9	6
Diet of Jail Prisoners	3,335	8	0
Canoongos and chowdhris	2,400	0	6
Salabadi	743	0	0
Contingencies of Dispensaries	213	15	6
Stationery	85	0	0
Mafi	1,18,785	14	9
Public Works	3,407	14	3
Printing of Forms, &c.	444	0	0
Interest	33,141	15	6
Expenses incurred in repair of roads	2,983	9	0
Deposits	5,941	15	3
Old Loan of Seth Moolchand	7,55,500	0	0
TOTAL	10,84,888	15	0
New Loan of Seth Moolchand	5,04,500	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	15,89,388	15	0

N. C. MARTELLI, *Major,*
Political Agent.

(5)

HAROWTI AND TONK AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 31 A-P., dated Deoli, 30th April 1888.

From—COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, *Political Agent, Harowti and Tonk,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the States of the Harowti and Tonk Agency for the year 1887-88.

HEALTH.

The general health throughout the year was good. In June a few cases of cholera occurred in Jehazpur, and in October fever was somewhat prevalent.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall of the year was above the average, especially in Tonk, as will be seen from the following table:—

Months.	Deoli.		Tonk.		Shahpura.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
April 1887	...	02	...	...	...	29
May „	...	11	...	...	...	...
June „	2	43	4	64	2	39
July „	16	08	27	21	9	51
August „	12	37	21	24	10	43
September „	2	51	3	08	1	71
October „	...	03	...	...	...	...
November „	...	33	...	11	...	18
December „	...	07	...	21	...	04
January 1888	...	24	...	55	...	35
February „	1	17	1	25	...	47
March „	...	06	...	93	...	...
Total	35	42	59	22	25	37

The jowar and til crops were good; the mukka and cotton crops were bad; the grass crop, unusually abundant. The rabi crops have been unusually good, though much damage has been caused in some localities by heavy hail storms in February and March.

PRICES.

Prices have been unusually high throughout the year, and much suffering was experienced by the poorer classes, especially those living on fixed salaries, such as State sepoys and serving-men. In April and May an idea was prevalent among the grain-dealers that stocks had been unduly depleted by exports to Europe, and prices were rapidly raised in every district. In Bundi prices were kept down by the prohibition of export of grain grown in the State. In Tonk the lateness of the rains necessitated work simultaneously on the kharif harvest and on rabi ploughing, at a time when labour was difficult to procure owing to the prevalence of fever. No assistance could therefore be given by opening relief works, and the bunnias took advantage of the circumstance to enhance prices unfairly in October. The difficulty was met by the State retailing grain at a lower price than that ruling in the Bazar to all State servants in the receipt of pay at low rates. This kept prices steady until the jowar came into the market and broke up the combination among the bunnias. In Shahpura the Raj stores were opened to supply food at low rates, and seed corn to cultivators. Since the end of March prices have improved greatly.

MEENA KHERAR.

The Kherar villages have been quiet during the year, and no dakaitis in which they have been concerned have been reported. The relaxation of the daily roll-call mentioned in last year's report has not been attended with any bad consequences.

The following table gives the number of births and deaths among the Meenas during the year :—

	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Remarks.
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	
Mewar	51	16	53	29	104	45	Returns for June and September only received.
Jaipur	1	...	1	...	2	...	
Bundi	19	13	14	8	33	21	

INTERNATIONAL COURT.

The work done by the Harowti Court of Vakils is shown in Tables I and II in Appendix A.

DEOLI DISPENSARY.

Three thousand four hundred and eighty-nine out-patients and 123 in-patients were treated during the year against 3,302 out-patients and 112 in-patients in the previous year. The number of patients who avail themselves of treatment is steadily increasing.

Five hundred and ninety-nine vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 38 are reported to have been unsuccessful.

THE DEOLI STATION.

The state of wells has been greatly improved by the good rain that fell during the year.

BUNDI.

GENERAL.

The Maharao Raja enjoyed good health during the year though increasing age is telling on him, and he feels the winter cold. The heir-apparent had a dangerous illness in the autumn. He has been given authority in administrative matters, and is learning to interest himself in public affairs, but the Maharao Raja still retains all important matters in his own hands.

In March His Highness addressed a kharita to His Excellency the Viceroy, placing himself and all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India for the defence of the N.-W. frontier.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

Directly the shortness of the rabi harvest became known an order prohibiting the export of all food-grains grown in the State was issued by the Darbar. The result of this was most beneficial to the people of the State; in no part of Harowti have prices been so favourable to the poorer classes.

The rainfall was above the average. The kharif was not good. The rabi now being harvested would have been a good crop had there not been so much damage caused by hail.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Health has been good.

DISPENSARY.

The new hospital, built in commemoration of the Jubilee, was occupied during the year. It is well-situated and is more suitable than the old building.

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four patients were treated during the year at a cost of R2,251-12-3.

The vaccine operations amounted to ninety, of which seventy-two were successful.

JAIL.

The average monthly number was 93. The management of the jail is very good.

CRIME AND POLICE.

The existence of a gang of coiners who had carried on successful operations for four years past in Kotah was brought to light by the exertions of the Bundi Police.

Only one dakaiti occurred in which property amounting to ₹3,040 was carried off. The dakaits were not apprehended. The additional Police arrangements mentioned last year are working well.

In November capital punishment by hanging was inflicted in a case of murder. Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes for the State are in course of preparation.

EDUCATION.

There were 208 boys on the roll of the school at the capital during the year. Three of the district schools were closed during the year owing to the paucity of pupils. A new head master has been procured for the Bundi School.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A causeway over the Mangli Nadi has been completed during the year under the superintendence of Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, Kotah-Jhallawar. All the larger streams that cross the great Harowti road are now no longer impediments to traffic during the rains, but further work is still required to secure the Mej Nadi causeway which was somewhat damaged by the heavy floods of last year. As soon as this has been done the work on the smaller streams will be undertaken.

Fifteen chokis and three serais, not counting the special one erected for the Jubilee, have been constructed for the accommodation of travellers along the main Harowti road at a cost of ₹6,786. Others are in course of completion.

The pay of the new overseer has been raised to ₹50, and he appears to be giving satisfaction.

FINANCES.

The financial statement for the year will be found in Appendix B.

THE KAPRAN CHIEF.

The attitude of the Kapran Chief has been unsatisfactory. His aim is to assume a position of independence in all matters beyond the payment of tribute. He has attempted to levy customs on his own account; to adopt insignia and exercise jurisdiction as a separate Chiefship, and to exclude Bundi coinage from his estate. In January I visited Kapran, and told him that if he refused any longer to settle the claims on the estate, many of which have been in existence for some years, the Darbar would be forced to take measures to procure a settlement. In spite of this he refused to attend on the Darbar when summoned to Kesharai Patan. The Darbar has consequently attached the Kapran village of Deikhera, which has had the desired effect of making the Chief attend at Bundi, and a settlement of the claims against Kapran is now in progress. The possession of the fort of Ratooda on the Chumbul, which is supposed to be impregnable, has a good deal to do with the attitude of successive Chiefs of Kapran towards the Darbar. When I visited the fort in January an attempt was made to prevent any Motamid of Bundi from accompanying me.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENT.

An old dispute between Sunthali of Bundi and Sangrampore of Oniara, which threatened to become troublesome, was decided by Mr. Elias in favour of the latter. The decision has been appealed against.

The demarcation of the Bundi-Meywar border which has been proceeding for two years is still incomplete. This boundary which runs through hilly forest ground for the whole distance was laid down by the Survey Department in 1851. The pillars were however placed so far apart that encroachments have taken place between them. The maps furnished by the Survey Department are in possession of Bundi, but the Meywar copy cannot be found. The Motamids employed on both sides not being trained surveyors the work is retarded.

A dispute as to rights of wood-cutting has arisen between Bundi and Anterda (Kotri of Kotah) within the last few months. The Anterda Chief has till now been on the most friendly terms with the Bundi Darbar, and when the dispute first arose the Maharao Raja expressed his belief that he could settle the matter with Anterda amicably if no intervention by the Kotah officials took place. In January, Syed Jafaar Hossain of Kotah visited Anterda, and a Bundi Motamid was deputed to meet him, but no meeting took place owing apparently to some misrepresentations by persons desirous of preventing it. The dispute has now become aggravated.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The following notes on land revenue administration in Bundi were compiled during my tour in the State last winter.

The State is divided into six *talukas*, as follows :—

1. Gotra. 2. Dehi. 3. Gendoli. 4. Patan. 5. Silor. 6. Hindoli.

Formerly there were 10 talukas, but the number was reduced to 6 in 1886. Each taluka is under a Billehdar who receives ₹20 to ₹30 according to the size of the taluka. The Billehdar has civil jurisdiction in cases not exceeding ₹100. He has no criminal powers. He has charge of all the revenue business of his taluka. Below the Billehdars are the patwaris, who have charge of one or more villages according to size. They receive monthly pay (₹8 to 10) from the State. The assessment is made at Bundi, and the district officials have no power to alter it.

The bigha is a square of 46 yards 9 inches, English measure. The assessment of unirrigated land varies from 2 annas to ₹1-4-0 per bigha; of irrigated land from ₹1 to 3 per bigha.

The Bundi yard is 27¾ inches. The land revenue is taken in four equal instalments, *viz.*,

Katik Sudi Poonum.
Pos Sudi Poonum.
Phagan Sudi Poonum.
Jet Sudi Poonum.

TONK.

His Highness's health has not been good during the year. In November he was prostrated by sèvere illness which for some time occasioned much anxiety. One son and one daughter were born to His Highness during the year.

In consequence of ill-health His Highness was obliged to abandon the intention of making a prolonged tour through the Malwa Parganas of the State as had been projected.

In February His Highness addressed a kharita to His Excellency the Viceroy, placing at the disposal of the Government of India his army and all the resources of his State, together with the swords of himself and his kinsmen for the defence of the North-West frontier against Russian aggression.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the people was good except in Sironj, where 195 deaths occurred from cholera.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall at Tonk was excessive, and much damage was done by tanks bursting. In the other parganas the rainfall was above the average. In Tonk, Alighur, and Nimbahera the kharif crop was below the average; in Sironj good, and in Pirawa and Chabra excellent. The rabi in Tonk, Alighur, and Sironj was good; in Pirawa and Chabra excellent, and in Nimbahera there has been a bumper harvest. Considerable damage was done by hail in February in some localities, especially in the Tonk Pargana.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Dr. Stratton has been at work on the numerous disputes between Nimbahera and Meywar since November, and has succeeded in settling a great number of cases.

Mr. Elias settled three disputes with Jaipur in the Tonk Pargana.

Captain Money has been at work on cases between Chabra and Gwalior, and Captain Butts was appointed at the end of March on the Sironj-Gwalior border.

EXCHANGE OF VILLAGES.

Nothing further has been done concerning the exchange of villages between Maxoodangurh and Sironj. The exchange of the village of Kassode has been taken up, and negotiations with the Indore Darbar are now in progress.

JUDICIAL.

The judicial work has greatly improved during the year, and the working of the Munsiff's Courts in the parganas give satisfaction. Several Acts of a useful nature relating to the working of civil suits have been passed during the year, and the powers of each Civil Court have been defined. Hitherto the Shara Sharif Court, or Court for administering the Shariat law, had been exempt from all supervision; it disposed both of civil and criminal suits and both Hindus and Mahomedans were amenable to it. It has now been placed under the supervision of the head of the Judicial Department, and its civil powers have been restricted to cases that cannot be dealt with by ordinary Courts. Its criminal powers as yet have not been touched. The Court has a bad reputation; 2,131 criminal and 2,235 civil cases were instituted in all the Courts of the State during the year.

CRIME AND POLICE.

Five dakaiti cases were reported during the year in which property to the amount of R640-12-0, besides wearing apparel and arms, was plundered. No lives were lost, but five persons were wounded. All the cases occurred since November, three in Sironj, one in Pirawa, and one in Tonk. Two of the Sironj cases were serious from the large number of dakaits concerned in each case, though the amount of property taken was not large. In the Tonk case the dakaits were apprehended. Capital punishment by beheading was inflicted in one instance for murder.

Measures have been instituted for the creation of a proper police force, but are not yet sufficiently advanced for a detailed report. Sahibzada Mahomed Khan has been appointed to the head of it; he has visited every part of the State during the cold weather, and his proposals are now under consideration. The Nizamia organization which was completely inefficient as a force will be broken up, and the efficient parts of it will be absorbed into the new police.

JAIL.

The new jail is well-managed by the Criminal Judge, Sahibzada Abdul Rahim Khan, brother to His Highness the Nawab, and will now compare favourably with the jail of any Native State in Rajputana. The following statement shows the number of prisoners in the new jail at the close of the year:—

Sex.	Life-prisoners.	Various terms.	Under-trial.	Total.
Men	22	68	7	97
Women	3	3	2	6
Total	23	71	9	103

DISPENSARY.

The dispensary has worked well. Two hundred and ninety-five in-door and 16,116 out-door patients have been admitted during the year at an expense of R2,430-10. A considerable extension of vaccination arrangements has been effected, under which 3,148 operations took place at an expense of R574. The two women mentioned in last year's report as having been sent to the Agra Medical School were sent back to Tonk in October, the Principal having reported that they made no progress.

EDUCATION.

The Principal has been transferred to the State Council as Secretary.

The school continues to be well attended.

The girls' schools number 115 students.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Three boys were withdrawn, two of them being sent by their parents to the Agra College. One new boy, a Rajput, joined the College during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The sum expended under this head during the year F. 1294 amounted to R32,694 distributed as follows:—

	R
Original works—	
Buildings	18,707
Roads	1,263
Irrigation	700
Repairs—	
Buildings	4,922
Roads	1,891
Salaries, tools, &c.	4,611
Miscellaneous	600

The expenditure fell short of the allotted sum, owing to the want of properly drawn up plans and estimates.

Mr. Noronha has been forced to retire owing to bad health, and was granted a gratuity of R2,000. Mr. Damoda Chintamun from the Abu Public Works Office has been lent to the

State to take charge of the department. The total cost of the jail which was completed during the year amounts to R70,000. The new customs house office and a room for the State Council were constructed; the estimates for the current year are apportioned as follows:—

	R
Original works—	
Buildings	23,400
Roads	3,700
Irrigation	6,000
Repairs—	
Buildings	11,525
Roads	4,800
Irrigation	100
Tools and plant	1,100
Establishment	3,456

CUSTOMS.

Under the new management the receipts exceeded the estimate by R31,864. A new tariff has been introduced in the Tonk Pargana, abolishing export and transit duties on all but five or six articles, and retaining only 35 articles subject to import duties. The duties thus remitted show an estimated loss to the State of R20,000 on the articles no longer liable, but the good results of the change are already apparent in the enhanced receipts on articles still liable to duty, and the loss will probably not exceed R12,000. It will probably take four or five years to bring the tariff into proper order, as the State cannot afford to undergo the loss that must first ensue on relinquishing all duties that require modification. The tariffs in other parganas are now under consideration.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

The work is making satisfactory progress under Captain Pears; the survey of Nimbahera and Pirawa Parganas is complete, and operations are now going on in Chabra. No attempt has yet been made at settlement work, but in another month a three years' summary settlement will be undertaken by Captain Pears in Pirawa, where all the leases have fallen in.

STATE COUNCIL.

The Council commenced work on 15th May. It is constituted as follows—

Vice-President.

Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan, C.S.I.,—In charge of Land Administration, Izlae Ghair Police, Jail, and general supervision of the Departments.

Members:

1.—Sahibzada Ahmed Yar Khan,—In charge of Army, Forts and Magazines.
2.—Babu Vinayek Rao,—In charge of the Treasury, Mint, Customs, Pay Office, and Public Works.
3.—Mahomed Nujjuff Khan,—In charge of the Judicial Administration.
4.—Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan—In charge of Printing Press, Municipality, Education, Forests and Boundaries.

Syud Raschid-ud-din Ahmad has been transferred from the Principalship of the school to the post of Secretary to the Council.

The Council is both consultative and executive, and acts as a Court of Appeal. The work performed by the Council during the last 12 months has been extremely good. His Highness the Nawab has learnt to feel confidence in it, and it has also gained the confidence of the people. I cannot speak too highly of the way in which the Council has done its work. It has been a good deal hampered in dealing with current work by the amount of arrears that had accumulated, but these have now nearly all been disposed of. Several useful Acts and Regulations for the use of State officials have been issued, *viz.*, a Stamp Act, a Court-fees Act, a Registration Act, an Act defining the powers of Civil Courts, a Statute of Limitations, Jail Rules, Leave Rules and Customs Regulations, and Rules for the management of the debts of Members of the Khândân.

KHANDAN DEBTS.

The indebtedness of many of the Khandans had reached such a pitch as to be a serious drawback to the prosperity of the State, and in September last it became necessary to deal with it. The custom had grown up of procuring loans under parwanas from the Darbar and from the Prime Minister. Though these parwanas did not constitute a guarantee of the debt, the

Darbar was to some extent pledged to assist in recovering payment. In many cases debts had been so recklessly contracted at a high rate of interest as to render repayment hopeless. A set of rules were drawn up under which owners of encumbered estates applying for relief can obtain State aid in compounding with their creditors under certain stringent conditions, the principal one being that the State shall receive all revenues of the encumbered estate until the debts are liquidated. Two of the family have applied for relief under these rules, and a third has compulsorily been placed under them. The scheme so far promises to work well and has had an indirect result in making both debtors and creditors who have not come under the rules more ready to come to terms with each other.

GENERAL.

The death of the political prisoner, Hakim Surwar, was reported from Chunar in March.

The arrangements for Mecca pilgrims made by Messrs. Cook and Sons have induced a far larger number to go this year than have ever gone in previous years. The usual number is under 50. Since 1st March 237 have already started and others are preparing to go. They took with them upwards of ₹50,000 in cash.

FINANCES.

The estimates for the year F. 1294 ending 31st August 1887 provided for a surplus of ₹2,32,871 on the current expenditure. The accounts show an actual surplus of ₹3,22,606; of this ₹2,47,075 has been devoted to liquidation of debts, and the remainder has gone to raise the treasury balance from ₹5,120 to ₹80,649. As has already been stated in various reports, there existed no real State treasury before this year, the whole of the State revenues being made over as soon as realized to the bankers who are the principal creditors of the State. Experience has shown that a cash balance of not less than ₹1,50,000 is required at the close of the financial year to carry on the administration without recourse to temporary loans. The re-payments of debts out of cash balances were therefore larger to the extent of some ₹70,000 than the treasury could afford. As it is expedient that the State should be free from the liability of having temporary recourse to money-lenders whenever the cash balance runs low, it is proposed to borrow during the present year a sufficient sum estimated at ₹30,000, to bring the cash balance on 31st August 1888 up to the required minimum of ₹1,50,000 since the year's estimates provide for a closing balance of ₹1,20,831 only. In addition to this it is proposed to borrow sufficient to pay off small creditors, whose claims bear interest at a higher rate than that at which money can be borrowed, or who are willing to compound on terms favourable to the State. The sum thus required will be about ₹70,000. So that it is contemplated to borrow altogether about one lakh more. This, it is calculated, will place the accounts on a secure basis. The loan will not be completed till the close of the financial year, 31st August 1888, when the cash balance is known. The accounts for F. 1294 and estimates for F. 1295 are given in Appendix C.

DEBTS.

The debts of the State amounted to ₹15,59,500 on 31st August 1886. On 31st August 1887, they were reduced to ₹12,52,773, and it is estimated that on 31st August 1888 they will be reduced to a little over ₹12,00,000, including the sum to be borrowed this year as above stated, for the purpose of raising the cash balance to a sum sufficient to render the treasury independent of temporary loans. Starting from this point it is estimated that the State can afford to assign one lakh and a half annually in future to the liquidation of debt and payment of interest. Only when the cash balance exceeds ₹1,50,000 at the close of the financial year will it be safe to increase the rate of liquidation. For the next three years no attempt to increase this rate of payment appears advisable.

SHAHPURA.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Chiefship has prospered during the year. There have been no changes of importance in the Administration. The services of Munshi Ram Narain have been transferred by the Government of India to the Chiefship where he holds the post of Criminal Judge.

In November the favourite Rani of the Chief, a sister of the Chief of Maxoodangurh in Central India, died after a protracted illness. She leaves two sons and two daughters surviving. Her death was the cause of general mourning in Shahpura where she was much esteemed. In her memory the Chief has erected a Dhurmsala for travellers at a cost of ₹5,000, and an equal sum has been assigned to purchase land as a charitable endowment for giving food to poor strangers. Land has also been allotted to maintain the Dhurmsala. An institute for orphans in Shahpura is also being formed.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh paid a visit of condolence to Shahpura in November.

In September the Rajadhiraj visited Udaipur on the occasion of the Dassera, and remained there a month.

In January the Rajadhiraj visited the Camp of Exercise at Rupaheli, and was much gratified at his reception by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The Kamdar continues to do his work well. He is energetic and hardworking. Under his management the Chiefship has become most flourishing. The Rajadhiraj has notified his intention of raising the Kamdar's pay.

During November and December I made a prolonged tour in Shahpura and Kachola and satisfied myself of the prosperous condition of the people. Under the wise arrangement of spending yearly a fixed sum in the construction of tanks, the Phooliya Pargana will soon be one of the best protected districts against famine in Rajputana. With the exception of the agitators mentioned in last year's report the complaints of cultivators have entirely ceased. The chief method employed to disturb the people was to make them believe that the standard jarib had been shortened—a statement for which there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation.

The Jagirdars are still refractory on the question of "Chakri," and have shown signs of combining to resist the just demands of the Raj. During the long minority of the Chief the Chakri prescribed in their sanads was not enforced, and advantage is being taken of this to complain that the Chief is making abnormal demands on them. Every Jagirdar, however, who has complained to me has so far declined to produce the sanad by which the truth or falsehood of his contention would be proved.

Two Jagirdars have also given trouble by illegally assuming judicial powers in their Jagirs and inflicting fines and imprisonment without permission of the Rajadhiraj.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The rainfall was above the average. But as the monsoon did not set in till late, tanks were insufficiently filled in the beginning. Paddy-sowings were consequently restricted, while Indian-corn and cotton were injured by the heavy and continuous rain that fell in July and August. The loss thus caused was in some instances balanced by the jowar and til crops which were sown extensively and which yielded a good outturn. The rabi crops, with the exception of opium, which was damaged to some extent by hail storms in February and March, were excellent and yielded an outturn above the average.

Seven thousand three hundred and seventy-four bighas of new land were brought under cultivation during the year, while 2,210 bighas of old land were abandoned. The result of this has secured to the State a net increase of R8,289.

Owing to the partial failure of the Indian-corn and the high prices prevailing since October, the Raj liberally assisted the cultivators with grain both for seed and for their subsistence.

HEALTH.

The general health was good during the year. In September 10 cases of cholera occurred at the capital, of which 3 proved fatal. Small-pox appeared in the districts but did not assume the form of an epidemic.

DISPENSARY.

Four thousand one hundred and ninety-two patients received medical treatment at the dispensary during the year, the average daily attendance having been—

In-door patients	3·73
Out-door patients	53·3
Jail patients	4·89

The falling off in the number of patients treated during the year is ascribed to the diminution of diseases due mainly to climatic causes.

Eight hundred and forty-three vaccine operations were performed during the year, of which 84 were unsuccessful.

Note.—The number of patients treated during 1886-87 was 6,145 instead of 26,145 as erroneously shewn. This excess was apparently caused by showing every person who attended the dispensary as a fresh patient.

JAIL.

The following table gives the number of prisoners during the year:—

Terms of Imprisonment.	In Prison on 1st April 1887.	Imprisoned during the year.	Released during year.	In Prison on 31st March 1888.
Life	1	...	...	1
From 5 to 14 years	1	...	1	...
From 1 to 5 years	18	14	10	22
One year	9	8	9	8
Less than one year	17	66	71	12
Total	46	88	91	43

The average daily number was 52·42 against 50 of last year. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year, no cases of cholera or small-pox having occurred among them. The introduction of a machine for grinding corn provides against the necessity of employing women for such a purpose. I visited the jail in December on the occasion of my annual tour to Shahpura and found it in good order.

CRIME AND POLICE.

No serious depredations were committed in the Chiefship. Only one case of dakaiti occurred in the Phooliya Pargana in which property amounting to ₹32 was carried off. None of the dakaits, who were supposed to have been Sansias and Bhils, were arrested.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

There being no recognised procedure to guide the Courts in matters pertaining to Court-fees, &c., it was deemed expedient in the interests of the State and its subjects to do away with the old system under which orders and directions had to be issued by the Mahakma Khas from time to time. All such orders and directions have consequently been consolidated and arranged in three separate Acts entitled the Civil Procedure, Stamp and Registration Acts, all of which have been printed in the Hindi language. The introduction of these Acts has simplified procedure.

The following tables show the work done by the Civil Courts during the year:—

Original Suits.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1888.
Over ₹1,000 in value	5	3	5
From ₹500 to ₹1,000	4	1	5
From ₹100 to ₹500	93	42	43
Below ₹100	393	469	416
Total	465	515	469

Civil Appellate Court.

	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Disposal.			Pending on 31st March 1888.
			Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	
Appeals	9	2	2	2	1	6
Review of judgment	20	17	3	...	20	14
Total	29	19	5	2	21	20

Lower Criminal Court.

The following are the cases tried during the year :—

Crime.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March 1888.
Dakaiti	...	1	1	...
Theft	20	195	197	18
Robbery	...	2	1	1
Grievous hurt	...	2	2	...
Causing abortion	...	1	...	1
Suicide	...	2	1	1
Attempting suicide	...	11	11	...
Miscellaneous	63	600	615	48
Total	83	814	828	69

The following statement shows the work done by the Mahakma Khas Court :—

Description.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted during the year.	Decided during the year.	Pending on 31st March 1888.
Revenue	136	299	317	118
Criminal (original)	13	43	43	13
Criminal (appeals)	1	46	42	5
Civil (original)	1	3	3	1
Civil (appeals)	3	9	9	3
Objection cases	...	2	...	2
Review of judgment	...	3	3	...
Execution of decrees	3	2	4	1
Total	157	407	421	143

EDUCATION.

There is not much to report under this head. The schools at the capital and in the districts of Phooliya and Kothyan continue to do well, but as yet little or no interest is evinced by the people in the cause of education.

Two boys were sent to the Government College at Ajmere during the year to be educated at the expense of the State. The girls' school is also reported to be doing well, and the Chief's sons and elder daughter continue to make progress.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

Owing to indifference on the part of the members of the panchayet appointed for the settlement of internal boundary disputes, little or no work was done during the year. Only one case was disposed of, though even in this case pillars have not yet been erected. Of the three remaining disputes with Meywar two were settled by Mr. Biddulph, the Boundary Settlement Officer, Meywar.

JAGIRDARS' DEBTS.

The debts of the Thakurs of Amli and Ranikhera, mentioned in last year's report as remaining unsettled, have not yet been disposed of. The Commission appointed for the settlement of all such debts submitted an award regarding Ranikhera, but it being considered unreasonable by the Mahakma Khas the case has been returned to the Commission for further consideration. The Thakur having contracted fresh debts during the past three years it is proposed to lease his village till the debts are liquidated.

Owing to the death of one of the members of the Commission, and the non-appointment of a successor, the debts of the Thakur of Amli have not yet been arranged for. The rest of the Jagirdars, including the Kajuria Thakur, continue to pay the instalments fixed regularly.

THE FINANCES.

Appendix D gives the actuals for Sambat 1943 ending with 5th July 1887 and the Budget Estimate for the subsequent year. Summarised, they are as follow:—

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Actuals.		
Opening balance on Assar Sudh 15th St. 1942, A. D. 16th July 1886, excluding arrears	...	43,420 0 0
Receipts during the year	...	2,46,767 0 0
TOTAL	...	2,90,187 0 0
Expenditure during the year	2,13,518 0 0	
Transferred to Khas Treasury	29,776 0 0	2,43,294 0 0
Balance in hand on Assar Sudh 15th St. 1943, corresponding with 5th July 1887, including the arrears for the year	...	46,893 0 0
TOTAL	...	2,90,187 0 0
Budget Estimate.		
Receipts including opening balance	...	2,80,985 0 0
Expenditure including allotment for tanks	2,00,000 0 0	
Expected balance on Assar Sudh 19th St. 1944, A.D. 23rd July 1888, including arrears for current year	8,0985 0 0	2,80,985 0 0

For the sake of comparison the income and expenditure of the Chiefship for the past fourteen years are given in Appendix E.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The system of constructing new and repairing old tanks, commenced in 1884, is still adhered to, and the Raj continues to provide R20,000 annually for the purpose. During the year 21 tanks were repaired and constructed at a total cost of R18,897. In addition to this sum, R16,211 were expended on public buildings principally on the Nâhar Newas "Kothi."

CUSTOMS.

The income derived from this head during the year amounted to R21,166 against R18,171 in the previous year. The increase of R2,995 is said to be due partly to old arrears realized this year and partly to the increase in traffic.

BAORIS.

The total number of Baoris residing in the Chiefship is said to be 69. Of these 30 are in Khalsa and 39 in jagir villages. All are carefully looked after, and none are allowed to leave their villages without a pass. Sufficient land has been granted for their maintenance, and bullocks have also been supplied by the Raj to such as have not the means to purchase them.

SURVEY WORK.

With a view to prevent boundary disputes and to acquire a correct knowledge of the extent and capacity of each village, effort is being made to train the more advanced pupils of the school for survey and settlement work. Three boys are said to have already acquired sufficient knowledge, one of whom is now engaged in surveying villages.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE I.

Statement showing the Working of the Harowti International Court of Vakils during the year 1887-88.

AGENCY.	Number of Cases pending at beginning of year.	Number of Cases instituted during the year.	TOTAL.	Number of Cases disposed of during the year	Number of Cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of Decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						REMARKS.
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	TOTAL.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.	
						R a. p.	R a. p.							
Harowti and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.	3	15	18	11	7	14,419 11 6	1,704 1 1	3	5	8	4	3	...	1	Stolen property recovered. *Nil.*

APPENDIX A.—*contd.*

TABLE II.

Abstract Statement of the Number and Nature of Cases adjudicated by the Harowti and Tonk International Court of Vakils during the year 1887-88.

CRIMES.	Number of Cases from 1st April to 31st March.	REMARKS.
Against Persons.		
Murder	...	
Assault with wounding	...	
Against Properties.		
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	
Do. without „	2	
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances	...	
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	
Do. without „	1	
Cattle-lifting	1	
Premeditated Dakaiti	6	
Arson	...	
Burglary	...	
Counterfeit coining	...	
Poisoning	...	
Miscellaneous	1	
TOTAL	11	

HAROWTI AND TONK,
Dated Deoli 1888.

APPENDIX B.

Actuals of Receipts and Disbursements of the Bundi State for Sambat year 1943.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.	No.	Particulars.	Amount.
		₹			₹
I	Land Revenue	5,05,200	I	His Highness's personal and family expenses	38,480
III	Zillah Billah	1,22,162	II	Charity	20,240
IV	Subah and Chanthan	25,205	III	Troops	89,320
	Miscellaneous	23,776	IV	Officials	63,654
			V	Stables and other establishments	62,541
			VI	"Havala" or menial establishment	62,924
			VII	Tribute	1,26,877
			VIII	Miscellaneous	27,100
			IX	Extraordinary	72,530
				TOTAL	5,63,666
	TOTAL	6,76,343		Balance	12,677
				TOTAL	6,76,343

APPENDIX C.

Receipts of the Tonk State for Fasli 1294 ending 31st August 1887, and Estimate for Fasli 1295 ending 31st August 1888.

No.	Heads.	F. 1294. Estimate.	F. 1294. Accounts.	Estimate, F. 1295.
		R	R	R
I	Land Revenue	8,65,000	8,74,075	8,82,700
II	Assessed taxes	13,760	15,820	15,200
III	Customs	1,42,370	1,74,234	1,55,000
IV	Stamps	11,700	15,761	16,000
V	Law and Justice	16,270	10,788	13,000
VI	Mint	400	334	1,000
VII	Nazzerand	51,000	50,443	42,000
VIII	Abkari	5,300	6,201	6,500
IX	Miscellaneous	46,000	60,691	53,000
X	Salt compensation	21,000	10,000	31,500
XI	Interest	...	...	3,000
XII	Deposits	...	10,431	15,610
XIII	Advances recoverable	...	...	17,000
XIV	Recoveries on account of loans	...	...	2,000
	Opening cash balance	5,120	23,258	80,649
	Grand Total	11,77,920	12,52,036	13,34,159

Expenditure of the Tonk State for Fasli 1294, ending 31st August 1887, and Estimate for Fasli 1295, ending 31st August 1888.

No.	Heads.	F. 1294. Estimate.	F. 1294. Accounts.	Estimate, F. 1295.
		R	R	R
I	Allowances	2,55,258	2,47,995	2,67,434
II	Army	2,43,771	2,31,550	2,44,383
III	State charges	1,73,481	1,68,160	1,79,863
IV	Civil Service	2,18,919	1,97,953	2,39,957
V	Public Works	48,500	32,694	54,081
VI	Survey and Settlement	...	28,937	45,000
VII	Deposits refunded	...	11,892	15,610
VIII	Advances	...	5,131	17,000
IX	State debts	...	2,47,075	1,50,000
	Closing cash balance	2,37,991	80,649	1,20,831
	Grand Total	11,77,920	12,52,036	13,34,159

APPENDIX D.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Shahpura State for Sambats 1943 and 1944.

Revenue.	Sambat 1943.	Sambat 1944.	Expenditure.	Sambat 1943.	Sambat 1944.
	R	R		R	R
Treasury balance in hand .	43,420	46,893	Tribute	15,697	16,000
Land Revenue . . .	1,53,612	1,63,000	Personal and family expenses .	20,937	21,000
Arrears	5,107	1,63,000	Stable and Elephants . .	28,071	25,700
Customs	21,166	19,000	Grass	2,469	3,000
Abkari	5,298	5,200	Gardens	3,865	3,000
Jagirdars	14,532	14,532	Civil Establishment . .	23,415	23,563
Patel and Patwari cess .	3,674	3,600	Troops and Police . .	25,541	25,500
Chowkidari cess . . .	2,283	2,275	Buildings and Roads . .	15,172	8,000
Judicial	12,102	12,000	Tanks	17,467	20,000
Salt compensation . .	5,362	5,400	Jail	1,670	1,700
Miscellaneous . . .	23,631	9,085	Education	1,624	1,800
			Dispensary	1,966	2,000
			Charity and pension . .	6,768	7,100
			Grants	4,239	2,500
			Guests and festivals . .	8,385	6,750
			Furniture and ornaments .	6,576	5,500
			Travelling	6,811	9,000
			Famine Insurance Fund .	2,000	2,000
			Miscellaneous . . .	20,845	15,837
			Transferred to Khas Treasury .	29.776	...
			Balance in Treasury . .	46,893	80,985
TOTAL .	2,90,187	2,80,985	TOTAL .	2,90,187	2,80,985

APPENDIX E.

Receipts of the Shahpura Chiefship from 1874-75 to 1887-88, inclusive.

No.	Heads.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	14 months, 1880-1881.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-84.	11 months, 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
I	Land revenue	1,27,636	1,32,215	1,20,625	1,21,224	1,51,614	1,55,184	1,59,664	1,76,720	1,35,179	1,74,569	1,38,558	1,67,475	1,55,957	1,58,719
II	Customs	17,598	18,601	14,654	14,466	19,959	18,200	18,501	19,074	13,148	13,836	18,938	17,125	18,171	21,166
III	Abkari	1,558	1,425	2,981	1,581	2,108	2,887	2,618	2,780	3,238	3,880	4,099	4,251	5,121	5,298
IV	Jagirdars' tribute . . .	13,918	15,249	16,622	13,825	16,978	16,215	16,274	16,274	15,573	14,250	14,621	14,531	14,532	14,532
V	Patel and Patwari cess . .	...	3,720	2,183	1,885	3,388	3,836	3,846	3,939	4,035	3,800	3,212	3,336	3,633	3,674
VI	Chowkidari cess . . .	...	1,287	1,537	1,344	2,254	1,972	2,723	2,308	2,289	2,296	2,290	2,294	2,262	2,283
VII	Judicial	8,847	5,366	6,815	4,265	3,557	5,240	6,721	12,349	9,566	14,270	13,570	11,190	11,452	12,102
VIII	Salt compensation . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,256	5,004	5,043	5,439	5,362
IX	Miscellaneous . . .	15,332	7,006	7,680	45,930	12,780	9,494	18,841	13,363	13,238	10,390	19,050	12,796	11,008	23,631
		Details imperfect.	Pandit Sheo Shanker appointed Khamdar 16th February 1876.			Kamdar—Pandit Mohan Kishen.					New Kamdar, Babu Ram Jewan, appointed 1st July 1884.				
	Total .	1,84,889	1,84,869	1,73,097	2,04,520	2,12,638	2,13,028	2,28,738	2,46,807	1,96,266	2,44,547	2,19,342	2,38,041	2,88,983	2,90,187

APPENDIX E.

Expenditure of the Shahpura Chiefship from 1874-75 to 1887-88, inclusive.

No.	Heads.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	14 months, 1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	11 months, 1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I	Annual tribute . . .	15,430	15,745	15,920	15,845	15,895	15,943	15,858	15,866	16,049	16,529	16,291	16,078	15,704	15,697
II	Personal expenses . . .	10,041	17,339	12,724	18,906	13,541	13,686	48,326	25,537	22,941	18,504	23,272	16,006	20,017	20,937
III	Palace expenses . . .	15,217	15,331	23,063	22,142	25,128	...	26,277	30,115	31,088	33,520	25,531	30,009	38,763	34,405
IV	Civil establishment . .	17,481	19,219	29,877	19,848	23,285	55,182	27,008	20,592	19,257	18,330	22,301	19,116	23,303	23,415
V	Troops and Police . . .	22,904	21,633	21,413	24,683	25,753	...	31,591	24,489	24,778	25,778	26,590	22,233	26,121	25,541
VI	Public Works . . .	10,353	7,520	11,833	8,253	12,606	12,315	16,128	14,758	23,478	17,284	17,912	24,824	31,446	32,639
VII	Jail School Dispensary . .	3,102	3,420	3,450	5,411	4,948	...	4,097	3,286	5,199	4,921	5,215	3,568	4,601	5,260
VIII	Charity and rewards . .	4,937	4,864	4,751	7,943	9,355	66,459	11,082	8,587	9,096	10,506	9,639	7,489	9,657	11,007
IX	Entertainment . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,678	11,707	5,835	6,108	14,267	4,043	5,573	8,385
X	Miscellaneous . . .	53,600	32,673	34,334	82,474	64,862	1,17,927	19,107	41,712	57,564	35,336	46,857	29,034	43,166	34,232
XI	Debts liquidated . . .	40,437	15,857	5,599	...	...	5,342	13,450	...	1,907	...	...	...	...	...
XII	Famine Insurance Funds .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000	2,000
		Details imperfect.	Pundit Sheo Shanker Kamdar appointed 16th February 1876.			Kamdar Pandit Mohan Kishen.					New Kamdar, Babu Ram Jeewan, appointed 1st July 1884.				
	Total .	1,93,502	1,53,601	1,62,964	2,05,505	2,03,101	2,86,864	2,15,602	1,96,649	2,17,192	1,86,816	2,07,875	1,74,400	2,20,351	2,13,518

(6)

ULWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 220 P., dated Ulwar, 21st April 1888.

From—COLONEL H. P. PEACOCK, *Political Agent, Ulwar,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Ulwar Political Agency for the year 1887-88.

Surgeon P. D. Pank held charge of the Agency during my absence on privilege leave to England from August to November, and carried on the duties very satisfactorily.

COUNCIL.

2. It has been found necessary to add new members to the Council which, already weak in numbers, was rendered more so by the death in August last of Thakur Baldeo Singh, paternal uncle to His Highness the Maharao Raja. The newly-appointed members are Munshi Hira Lal, late Deputy Collector, and Sheikh Mahomed Wajid Ali, late Foujdar, and they have been specially trusted with the Revenue and Criminal work coming before the Council. These appointments are good and should go far to strengthen the Council.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL.

3. The total number of cases disposed of was 3,759 involving R2,35,855, against 4,657 involving R2,47,030 in the preceding year. There were 197 decisions appealed against, 75 per cent. of which were upheld.

CRIMINAL.

4. The number of cases investigated was 4,602 involving 5,224 persons, against 4,419 involving 5,215 persons in the preceding year.

Of the 5,224 persons brought to trial, 2,506 were acquitted and discharged, 7 were transferred, 2,674 were convicted and punished as follows :—

Imprisoned	391
Fined	1,555
Whipped	93
Expelled from the State	7
Dismissed from service	2
To furnish security	626
TOTAL	2,674

and 37 remained on trial at the end of the year.

HEINOUS OFFENCES.

Resaldar Bahadur Jamaluddin Beg, commanding the cavalry, was murdered in October last. For months no trace of the culprit or culprits could be found. A sowar has lately confessed to the deed and is at present undergoing trial.

The Darbar return shows a case of culpable homicide, in which two of the accused were sentenced to imprisonment for life, and two to imprisonment for seven years each.

No cases of sati, infanticide, or attacks on the Government mails have been reported.

Two cases of dakaiti are reported; the property stolen was of small value. Three of the accused were sentenced, two to 5, and the third to 2 years' imprisonment.

The following table shows the number of cases of theft brought to notice during the last three years :—

YEAR.	THEFT OF PROPERTY.			THEFT OF CATTLE.		
	No. of Cases.	Value stolen.	Value recovered.	No. of Cases.	Value stolen.	Value recovered.
		R	R		R	R
1885	1,030	14,065	4,057	990	15,169	10,712
1886	1,096	16,469	5,670	1,016	17,117	14,785
1887	1,253	17,208	4,327	1,114	19,020	13,972

There is no reason to believe that the increase in the number of cases during the year under report is due to lax administration; on the contrary it may be due to increased activity whereby more offences are brought to notice.

Moulvi Dilawar Ali has succeeded Sheikh Mahomed Wajid Ali in the Criminal Court. He is an excellent official, and was instrumental in finding a clue to the murder of the Resaldar.

RAILWAY JURISDICTION.

5. Altogether 7 cases involving 13 persons were tried by the Political Agent—

Of theft	3
Of dakaiti	1
Of defrauding the Railway Company	3
	7
Of the accused—	
Were fined	3
Were sentenced to imprisonment for two years each	5
Six months each	2
Two weeks each	2
Was acquitted	1
	13

EDUCATION.

STATEMENT A.

6. There are 100 schools for boys, classified as follows—

High School	1
Thakur School, to which sons of Thakurs alone are admitted	1
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools	2
Vernacular Middle Schools	16
Vernacular Primary Schools	80
	100

There are 15 schools for girls in which reading, writing, arithmetic, and needlework are taught. Three girls from the Ulwar Female High School are studying medicine at Agra at the expense of the State; and the Principal of the Agra Medical School reports that one of these girls, "Sugna Bai," stood first at the last examination. The average monthly number of scholars during the year has been 5,402 (boys 4,982, girls 420) against 5,321 (boys 4,948, girls 373) of the previous year. Much sickness (cholera and fever), of which many schoolboys died, prevailed during four months of the year under report. The percentage of schools to the number of towns and villages is 6·59; that of scholars to population of school-going age 10·27.

Two students from the High School went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University and both passed. The District Schools are divided into two circles for convenience of inspection. Inspectors make four inspections annually of their respective circles.

His Highness makes it a rule to employ in his State, whenever possible, Ulwar schoolboys. During the year 26 boys and 2 girls have obtained employment. Cricket has taken firm root in Ulwar, and is much encouraged by His Highness, who has granted funds for this purpose.

Two Ulwar boys are studying at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, at the expense of the State, and will eventually be employed in the State.

Colonel Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, during his visit to Ulwar, distributed the prizes to the High School; Mrs. Peacock distributed prizes to the girls' school.

Lala Kunj Behari Lall, Inspector of Schools, has taken much interest in his work, and as I anticipated his appointment has proved a success. He visits every school in the State once in a year. The ready help given by His Highness in the cause of education bodes well for the future of this branch of the administration.

There are ten Mission Schools in the State giving education to over 600 pupils. The Anglo-Vernacular Mission School in Ulwar is very popular and numbers 286 pupils.

MAYO COLLEGE.

Including the Raja of Nimrana, there are three Ulwar boys at the Mayo College. At present the eligible boys are too young, but in a year or so five or six boys will be old enough to join this College.

His Highness has presented ₹2,000 for an annual gold medal prize.

PUBLIC WORKS.

7. The total expenditure upon Public Works was ₹1,87,340, and incurrred upon buildings, roads, bunds, and workshops. Full particulars will be found in the separate report under this head to the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department.

SANITATION.

8. Surgeon P. D. Pank has now charge of the city conservancy, and his energy in this direction will greatly benefit the capital. In the districts the sanitary condition of villages is perhaps improving, but there is as yet very little marked progress. Tehsildars have orders to use their influence in fostering village conservancy.

HEALTH AND DISPENSARIES.

9. During the year a severe outbreak of cholera occurred. Among the victims were Thakur Buldeo Singh, Member of Council, and Rutlam Moharani of Ulwar. Full particulars of this epidemic have been given in the Agency Surgeon's reports already submitted. The Ulwar Dispensary has been much improved, for which great credit is due to Dr. Pank. Three Jubilee Dispensaries are under construction in the District, and the Female Jubilee Hospital at the capital is nearly completed. Miss Smith, the lady doctor, is working hard and steadily gaining the confidence of all.

HARVESTS.

10. The rabi of 1886-87 was, owing to frost, rust, and high winds, considerably below the average.

Kharif of 1887.—This crop was in nearly every district exceedingly poor. There was no want of rain; in fact, the fall (30 inches 54 cents) was much above the average, but very inopportune. Then, again, an epidemic of cholera broke out which interfered much with agricultural operations.

Rabi of 1887-88.—The prospects of this crop are most encouraging, and it promises to be very far above the average, and to compensate in a great measure for the very bad kharifs.

NEW SETTLERS.

11. During the year 940 cultivators have settled in the State; of these 154 left the State some years ago, and the remainder are from neighbouring States. Every reasonable assistance is afforded to new settlers.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

12. No reasonable request for an advance is ever refused, nor is this indulgence often abused. Some 95 new walls and 6 bunds have been constructed by the aid of advances which have amounted to ₹21,451. His Highness is thoroughly alive to the advantages of all irrigation schemes. During the last few years, some hundreds of new wells have been constructed, the benefit of which will be fully realized in contending with famine.

PRICES-CURRENT.

13. The prices of food-grains have ruled much higher than in the two preceding years. (Statement B).

SALT.

14. The average retail price of salt was $13\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee.

Three trivial cases of illicit manufacture of salt earth, were brought to the notice of the Darbar and the offenders were promptly punished.

FINANCE.

(*Statement C.*)

15. This statement gives the actuals for 1885-86, the estimates and actuals for 1886-87, and the estimates for 1887-88.

The subjoined abstract shows that the very satisfactory financial position of the State is being maintained :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹	₹	₹
Income	25,16,186	25,39,350	26,13,818
Expenditure	18,92,660	19,42,430	20,88,619
Surplus	6,23,526	5,96,920	5,25,199
Cash balance	26,45,290	32,68,816	38,65,736
TOTAL . .	32,68,816	38,65,736	43,90,935

RAILWAY FENCE.

16. The line running through the Ulwar territory still remains unfenced.

JAIL.

17. The daily average number of prisoners was 300, and of sick 8·18. There were 20 deaths giving a mortality of 66·66 per 1,000 against 32·60 of previous years; the increase is chiefly due to cholera, which, the Superintendent considers, was brought from outside.

The expenditure of the jail amounted to ₹19,256 and the earnings to ₹4,562. The jail is in first rate order, and does great credit to Mr. George Heatherly, the Superintendent.

TOURS.

18. The Political Agent spent sixty days on tour and visited every district. His Highness accompanied him for part of the time, and with his own hands laid the foundation stone of a Jubilee Dispensary at Luchmangura. The people are well cared for, happy and contented, and but few complaints reached the Political Agent.

The District officials are now nearly all good and active men, and interest themselves in the welfare of the State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

19. His Highness the Maharao Raja received the thanks of the Government of India for his loyal offer of assistance in the defence of the Empire. His Highness sent representatives to Ajmere to discuss the question of expenses on the occasion of marriages and funerals, and was very glad to do so, for he is fully alive to the evil of these expenses. Any arrangement by which these expenses are brought within reasonable bounds will be hailed in Rajputana.

Pandit Birj Nath has been appointed Deputy Collector in the place of Munshi Hira Lal, appointed to Council. The post is an important one, and there is every reason to believe that the newly-appointed man will prove a success.

The Carabiniers passed two days in the Ulwar territory *en route* to Mhow, and by the orders of His Highness received their supplies free. The Commanding Officer acknowledged this courtesy.

NIMRANA.

20. The rainfall was 26 inches 20 cents, or 10 inches 14 cents above that of the previous year.

HARVEST.

The rabi of 1886 promised to be above the average, but frost did much damage to this crop.

The kharif of 1887 suffered from excessive rain, and the outturn was consequently poor.

The sum of ₹ 1,096 was expended on Public Works as follows :—

	₹
Tehsil buildings	630
Repairs of wells	229
Repairs of houses	237
TOTAL	1,036

FINANCE.

(*Statement D.*)

An abstract of the statement of the accounts showing the receipts and disbursements for 1886-87 and estimates for 1887-88 is given below :—

	1886-87.		1887-88.
	Estimates.	Actuals.	Estimates.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Income	31,931 0 0	33,354 15 7	33,801 0 0
Expenditure	22,499 0 0	19,352 0 0	21,151 0 0
Surplus	9,432 0 0	14,002 15 7	12,650 0 0
Cash balance	17,107 0 0	17,107 6 2	31,110 5 9
TOTAL	26,539 0 0	31,110 5 9	43,760 5 9

₹10,000 were invested this year in Government four per cent. paper, making a total investment of ₹30,000 in this loan.

JUDICIAL.

Four civil and 43 criminals cases were inquired into and disposed of.

HEALTH.

Cholera and fever prevailed for some time, but few people died.

The Rajah of Nimrana is making good progress at the Mayo College.

Babu Gulab Singh, the Kamdar of Nimrana, has taken up a better appointment in Bikanir. He was a great loss, but I could not stand in his way when better employment offered. He has been succeeded at Nimrana by Lala Ram Kuar, who gives every promise of doing well.

LIST OF STATEMENTS ATTACHED TO THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1887-88.

A. Educational Statements 7.
B. Comparative Statement of Prices-Current.
C. Financial Statement, Ulwar.
D. Ditto Nimrana.

STATEMENT A.

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State during the official year 1887-88.

[For details see General Table No. III.]

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.						Total of Public Institutions.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of
				UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of Towns* and Villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Institutions — For Males	...	...	20	80	...	...	100	...		100	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 5·78
			Institutions — For Females	...	...	4	11	...	...	15	...	...	15	·81
	Towns . 7	Males . 357,023	TOTAL	...	...	24	91	...	...	115	...	...	115	6·59
	Villages . 1,721	Females . 319,517												
3,024	TOTAL . 1,728	TOTAL . 676,540												Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 9·35
			Scholars — Males	...	...	2,179	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	5,005	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† ·92
			Scholars — Females	...	...	219	224	...	...	...	...	...	443	
			TOTAL	...	...	2,398	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	5,448	10·27

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

ULWAR,
The 10th April 1888.

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1887-88.

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.		SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.		TOTAL.	UNIVERSITY.	DIRECTION.	INSPECTION.	SCHOLARSHIPS.	BUILDING.	SPECIAL GRANTS FOR FURNITURE AND APPARATUS.	MISCELLANEOUS.	TOTAL.	
	ARTS COLLEGES.	PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.	SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	TRAINING SCHOOLS.	ALL OTHER SPECIAL SCHOOLS.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Males	...	...	18,771	7,406	...	...	26,177	...	...	5,048	2,649	398	...	3,224	11,319	37,496
1. INSTITUTIONS — For Females	...	...	1,273	994	...	...	2,267	...	...	204	470	...	...	405	1,079	3,346
TOTAL	...	...	20,044	8,400	...	...	28,444	...	...	5,252	3,119	398	...	3,629	12,398	40,842
2. (*a*) * Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Percentages of Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2-17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2-17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	...	49	21	...	...	70	...	...	13	7	1	...	9	30	100
3. † AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—																
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS — Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTIONS — Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
TOTAL COST	..	...	...	...	...	...	...									

* The percentages required for 2(*a*) 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 7(*a*), 7(*b*), 7(*c*) respectively of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Local Fund Schools†	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Municipal Schools	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Institutions in Native States	Cost to Native State Revenues	...	...	3 1 3	0 3 2	...	...	3 4 5		
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	0 14 4	1 7 6	...	...	2 5 10		
	Total Cost	...	...	3 15 7	1 10 8	...	...	5 10 3		
Aided Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided Institutions	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All Institutions	Cost to Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cost to Local and Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total Cost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

* The average cost of each pupil in Local Fund and Municipal Schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee should be omitted except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

The R3-4-2 have been borne by the State and R2-5-10 calculated on local or village cess which is realized from the villages at 1 per cent. on the jamma.

Ulwar,
The 10th April 1888.

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL TABLE NO. III.

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the official year 1887-88.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.															
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.												
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	28
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Department of Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

| | | |

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL TABLE NO. III—*continued.*

Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Ulwar State for the official year 1887-88—continued.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.							REMARKS.
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																				
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by the Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.				Unaided.															
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	27*a*	27*b*	27*c*	27*d*	27*e*	27*f*	28
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. 1. Advanced teaching— (*a*) Arabic or Persian. (*b*) Sanskrit. (*c*) Any other Oriental classic.																																	
2. Elementary teaching or Vernacular only or mainly	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. European and Eurasian Schools not conforming to Departmental standard	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standard	For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Girls in Boys' Schools and Boys in Girls' Schools.
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

I. The term "classical language" in column 25 includes European and Oriental classical languages.
II. Mixed schools should be shown as boys' schools or as girls' schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.
III. Where boys and girls attend the same school, the column of Remarks should show the number of girls in boys' schools and number of boys in girls' schools.
IV. The subdivision of column 27 regarding race or creed will vary according to circumstances.

ULWAR,
The 10th April 1888.

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1887-88.

| OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE. | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | | |

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Ulwar State for the official year 1887-88—continued.

Objects of Expenditure.	Public Institutions.																																Total Expenditure from					Grand Total.
	Under Public Management.																				Under Private Management.																	
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by the Local Fund and Municipal Board.							Maintained by Native States.								Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.							Unaided.											
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Board.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses levied in Native States.	Municipal Fund raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	All other sources.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5d	5e	5f	5	6a	6b	6c	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	7
School Education, General.—*contd.* — Primary Schools.																																						
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	7,406	...	...	...	...	7,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,406	7,406
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	994	...	...	...	...	...	994	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	994
Total	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	994	7,406	...	...	...	...	8,400	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	8,400	8,400
School Education, Special. — Schools for Special Instruction	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Training Schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...
Schools of Arts	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	.	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
Total	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...

| | | |

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL TABLE NO. V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Ulwar State at the end of the official year 1887-88.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.			Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all Pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.						TOTAL.		
														Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
					1			2			3			4			5					
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																						
FOR BOYS	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	4	799	42	...	42	223	...	223	293	...	293	223	...	223	288	...	288	1,069	...	1,069
		Vernacular	16	1,380	...	...	...	131	...	131	394	...	394	369	...	369	660	...	660	1,554	...	1,554
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		20	2,179	42	...	42	354	...	354	687	...	687	592	...	592	948	...	948	2,623	...	2,623
FOR GIRLS	Departmental	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	4	219	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	30	30	...	41	41	...	138	138	...	219	219
	Aided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Unaided	English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4	219	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	30	30	...	41	41	...	138	138	...	219	219	
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		24	2,398	42	...	42	354	10	364	687	30	717	592	41	633	948	138	1,086	2,623	219	2,842	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
FOR BOYS	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	80	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	628	630	...	630	1,744	...	1,744	3,002	...	3,002	
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	80	2,826	...	...	...	...	...	...	628	...	628	630	...	630	1,744	...	1,744	3,002	...	3,002	
FOR GIRLS	Departmental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
	Local Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Native States	11	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	51	51	...	127	127	...	224	224	
	Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	11	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	...	51	51	...	127	127	...	224	224	
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		91	3,050	...	...	...	...	..	...	628	46	674	630	51	681	1,744	127	1,871	3,002	224	3,226	
GRAND TOTAL		115	5,448	42	...	42	354	10	364	1,315	76	1,391	1,222	92	1,514	2,692	265	2,957	5,625	443	6,068	

NOTE.—The number of girls shown in this Table should correspond with the number returned under Primary and Secondary Schools in General Forms I and III.

Mixed Schools should be entered as Boys' Schools or Girls' Schools according as the number of boys or girls is greater.

ULWAR,

The 10th April 1888.

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,

Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

EDUCATIONAL TABLE No. VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examination in the Ulwar State during the official year 1887-88.

NATURE OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
ARTS COLLEGES.																				
1. Master of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. A.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First B. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Previous Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																				
Law.—																				
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.—																				
1. M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M.B.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

3. L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M.B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.M.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																							
1. M.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L.C.E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION.																							
Matriculation — Boys	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Matriculation — Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination — English	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Service Certificate Examination — Vernacular	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																							
1. Training School Examination for Masters — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Training School Examination for Masters — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses — Upper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses — Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. School of Art Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Vernacular Medical Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Examination in Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Examination in Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Industrial School Examination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Any other special examination such as the intermediate or other examinations of the Punjab University should be added to this list.

ULWAR,
The 10th April 1888.

KUNJ BEHARI LAL,
Inspector of Schools.

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL TABLE No. VII.

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in Ulwar State for the official year 1887-88.

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.												TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL BOARD ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	REMARKS.
	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL FUND BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			TOTAL LOCAL FUND EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY			TOTAL MUNICIPAL FUND EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	The Department.	Municipal Board.	Private persons or associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Grants.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	TOTAL.	The Department.	Local Fund Board.	Private Persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriental	.	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Colleges or Department of Colleges for Professional training	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	..	..	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. SECONDARY SCHOOLS. FOR BOYS English	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FOR BOYS Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FOR GIRLS English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FOR GIRLS Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	

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STATEMENT B.

Comparative Statement of Prices-Current of the Principal Food-grains in the Town of Ulwar for the years 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88.

Month.	1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joar.	Gram.
April	21 7	32 2½	37 0	33 4	21 0	31 6	25 9	31 4	16 11	23 5	20 8	22 2½
May	22 5	30 7½	36 0	30 10	21 10	29 11½	24 6	29 1	17 5½	23 12	20 8	22 6½
June	22 2	29 ½	31 10½	28 10½	20 7	28 2½	23 0	28 3	17 0	22 12½	17 10½	21 9½
July	20 10½	28 2½	29 3	28 7½	20 7	27 14	23 0	27 12½	16 1½	21 5	16 12	19 12
August	22 11	32 2½	34 2	32 1½	20 10½	30 2	23 0	30 4	15 0	20 6	17 0	21 5
September	23 4½	34 9	36 4	34 6½	20 1½	30 0	28 11½	30 1½	14 4	17 14½	17 13	21 2½
October	23 12	35 11	34 5½	33 8	19 ½	28 4½	27 6	28 9	13 9½	17 10½	19 11	20 15½
November	22 6	32 2	31 10½	31 10	18 9	27 ½	27 14½	27 6½	12 13½	16 3	17 8	18 15
December	22 11	32 9	28 8	32 9½	17 7	26 0	26 6	27 3	12 5½	15 5½	17 6½	18 4
January	22 8½	32 9½	27 4½	33 6	15 11	24 10	25 14½	25 2½	12 0	15 3	17 7	17 3
February	21 6½	31 2½	25 4	33 0	14 6½	22 8½	20 12½	23 8	12 1½	15 2	16 15	17 10½
March	20 11½	30 14½	26 0	32 14	14 13½	22 8½	20 8	23 9	13 7½	17 13	18 11½	18 15
Average of 12 months	22 2¼	31 12½	31 7	32 ½	18 11¾	27 5½	24 11¼	27 12½	14 6¼	18 14	18 13	20 ½

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel*,
Political Agent.

STATEMENT C.

STATE

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1942 and

	1885-86.		1886-87.				1887-88.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
I.—LAND REVENUE.	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. Arrears	10,865		10,000		8,618		6,000	
Current Revenue	19,46,277		19,97,000		19,28,304		19,87,400	
	19,57,142		20,07,000		19,36,922		19,93,400	
2. Gardens	13,619		15,000		14,480		14,112	
3. Canals	20,468		20,000		18,886		20,270	
4. Forest dues—								
Camel grazing	1,299		1,300		1,291		1,300	
Bamboos	2,286		2,300		2,925		3,216	
Gurhkaptani	5,352		5,500		5,637		7,000	
	8,937		9,100		9,853		11,516	
5. Tribute	18,224		18,000		16,554		18,000	
6. Grass lands—								
Farohi	13,593		13,000		14,971		13,500	
Bagarbach	265		250		271		275	
	13,858		13,250		15,242		13,775	
7. Stone quarries	1,495		1,600		1,939		1,700	
8. Miscellaneous—								
Talbana	2,069		2,100		1,815		1,800	
Miscellaneous	7,757		8,000		7,653		7,700	
	9,226		10,000		9,468		9,500	
		20,05,000		20,94,050		20,23,344		20,82,273
II.—SEWAI JAMMA.								
9. Customs	1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000		1,25,000	
10. Abkari	5,196		5,300		5,304		5,400	
11. Copper Mines	235		200		75		100	
12. Judicial—								
Fines	12,600		13,000		13,237		13,000	
Fees, Civil Court	14,872		15,000		14,078		15,000	
Stamp	7,639		7,000		8,207		8,000	
	35,111		35,000		35,522		36,000	
13. Iron Furnaces	3,082		4,300		2,380		3,045	
14. Interest, &c.	88,522		1,10,000		1,15,944		1,16,000	
15. Saving of pay	40,050		16,000		41,372		70,000	
16. Nazurh	2,967		3,500		3,048		3,000	
17. Advances recovered—								
Tuccavee	31,217		30,000		55,481		30,000	
Miscellaneous	60,583		80,000		51,516		70,000	
	91,800		1,10,000		1,06,997		1,00,000	
18. Miscellaneous—								
Post Office	2,337		2,000		2,701		2,300	
Jail	2,675		3,000		3,151		3,000	
Cattle Farms	4,231		4,200		4,063		4,200	
Miscellaneous	23,226		21,000		28,156		21,000	
	32,469	4,24,432	30,200	4,39,500	38,071	4,73,671	30,500	4,89,045
Carried over	...	24,68,001	...	25,33,550	...	24,97,015	...	25,71,318

MENT C.

1943 (A.D. 1885-86 and 1886-87) and the Budget Estimates for Sambat 1944 (A.D. 1887-88).

	1885-86.		1886-87.				1887-88.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1. PALACE EXPENDITURE—								
Khawas Chelas	38,434		35,735		40,210		35,118	
Kitchen	27,051		27,500		24,137		25,000	
Mahi Sigha	16,748		16,000		17,625		18,000	
Shikarkhana	14,625		13,000		13,849		18,001	
Thoshakhana	85,208		80,000		71,464		80,000	
Palkikhana	3,252		3,300		3,245		3,300	
Sillahkhana	3,813		4,000		9,101		9,000	
Mashalkhana	1,092		1,200		898		1,000	
Wrestlers	1,282		1,282		1,282		1,282	
Bartankhana	975		600		705		782	
Icepots	2,203		2,300		2,254		2,300	
Harkaradeohri	7,394		7,400		7,250		7,300	
Gunijankhana	1,450		1,686		1,680		1,695	
		2,03,527		1,94,003		1,93,699		2,02,778
2. STABLES—								
Riding	43,160		60,000		54,352		55,000	
Carriage	20,520		22,000		22,137		36,000	
Breeding stud	20,591		21,000		23,554		26,000	
		84,271		1,03,000		1,00,043		1,17,000
3. ELEPHANT ESTABLISHMENT	...	38,996	...	33,706	...	30,429	...	40,000
4. BULLOCKS—								
Ruthkhana	21,553		22,000		23,133		31,000	
Garikhana	9,318		9,500		9,733		10,000	
		30,871		31,500		32,866		41,000
5. CAMEL ESTABLISHMENT	...	18,682	...	19,675	...	18,374	...	20,000
6. CATTLE FARMS	...	5,039	...	5,000	...	5,266	...	5,700
7. ADMINISTRATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS—								
Hazoori	13,708		5,000		7,315		4,500	
State Council	17,903		18,000		17,408		22,500	
Munshikhana	3,108		3,200		3,193		2,300	
		34,719		26,200		27,916		29,300
8. REVENUE AND FINANCE—								
Land Revenue Office	11,562		12,000		11,582		10,000	
Tehsils	53,494		54,000		53,545		53,500	
Lambardars, 3 per cent. on Land Revenue	56,632		57,000		55,697		58,000	
Kanoongoo Huqs	9,276		9,500		9,528		9,500	
Patwari Huqs	32,340		32,500		31,941		32,500	
Remissions	1,828		2,000		1,902		2,500	
Audit Office	7,916		8,000		8,015		8,000	
Treasury	3,694		3,700		3,711		3,700	
Commissariat	8,706		9,000		8,580		9,000	
Nazul	2,384		2,350		2,352		2,351	
Copper mines	79		80		79		80	
Iron Works	296		300		332		300	
Quarries	835		840		842		840	
		1,89,042		1,91,270		1,88,106		1,90,271
9. JUDICIAL—								
Court of Appeal	6,180		6,180		6,180		6,180	
Civil Court	6,947		7,000		6,249		6,000	
Criminal Court	11,247		12,000		12,109		11,000	
Establishment of Superintendent of Police	1,693		1,700		1,735		1,700	
Thanas, &c.	50,187		51,000		49,967		51,000	
		76,254		77,880		76,240		75,880
10. ARMY—								
War Office	8,208		8,300		8,157		8,200	
Artillery	27,726		28,000		27,254		28,500	
Fort garrisons	1,15,904		1,16,000		1,11,593		1,12,000	
Cavalry	1,86,779		2,25,000		2,40,242		3,11,000	
Khas Chowki	20,079		19,515		18,697		18,700	
Futteh Pultun	77,098		55,000		52,078		53,000	
Khas Pultun	20,233		20,500		19,060		19,100	
Bakhtawar Pultun	20,349		20,500		20,808		21,000	
Resalah Nagdi	23,081		24,000		22,885		24,000	
Camel guns	3,980		4,000		3,898		4,000	
Irregular Companies	31,221		31,000		30,448		31,000	
		5,34,658		5,51,815		5,55,120		6,30,500
11. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Imtiazees	21,106		21,200		21,423		21,500	
Kabeshwars	1,089		1,200		1,134		1,150	
Khus Navees	1,343		1,400		1,341		1,350	
Postal Establishment	2,395		2,400		2,382		2,400	
Miscellaneous employés	2,187		2,200		1,408		1,400	
		28,120		28,400		27,688		27,800
Carried over		...		...		...		...

Statement showing the Actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sambat years 1942 and 1943

	1885-86.		1886-87.				1887-88.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Brought forward .	...	24,68,001	...	25,33,550	...	24,97,015	...	25,71,318
School Fund . .	19,987		19,500		20,247		20,000	
Dispensary . . .	19,739		19,500		19,848		19,500	
		39,726		39,000		40,095		39,500
Total Income . . .		25,07,727		25,72,550		25,37,110		26,10,818
Refunded by Tahsils . .		8,459		5,000		2,240		3,000
		25,15,186		25,77,550		25,39,350		26,13,818
Cash balance at commencement of year . .		26,45,290		32,68,816		32,68,816		38,65,736
GRAND TOTAL .		51,61,476		58,46,366		58,08,166		64,79,554

(*A.D. 1885-86 and 1886-87*) *and the Budget Estimates for Samvat 1944* (*A.D. 1887-88*)—contd.

	1885-86.		1886-87.				1887-88.	
	Actuals.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Brought forward .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. TENT AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT . . .	12,791		15,000		15,993		16,000	
Farashkhana . .	21,368		20,000		12,009		14,000	
		34,159		35,000		28,002		30,000
13. PUBLIC WORKS—								
Buildings . . .	70,992		1,00,000		1,25,370		1,10,000	
Roads	25,921		30,000		21,963		22,000	
Bunds	17,961		22,000		11,324		15,000	
Workshops . . .	18,691		20,000		18,873		19,000	
Establishment . .	7,650		8,000		7,650		7,800	
Miscellaneous . .	1,666		2,000		2,160		2,000	
		1,42,881		1,82,000		1,87,340		1,75,800
14. WORKSHOPS—								
Mistrikhana . .	...		...		...		...	
Chapperbundi . .	6,650		7,000		7,873		7,100	
Gurh Kaptani . .	2,509		2,500		2,457		2,500	
Baghar . . .	6,498		7,000		6,756		8,000	
		15,657		16,500		17,086		17,600
15. JAIL	23,680		22,000		19,051		22,000	
Jail Printing Press .	363		500		326		450	
		24,043		22,500		19,377		22,450
16. GARDENS . . .	23,232		23,000		23,721		23,300	
Canals . . .	1,690		1,800		1,652		1,700	
		24,922		24,800		25,373		25,000
17. POLITICAL AGENCY . .	...	27,638	...	28,000	...	28,683	...	30,700
18. VAKILS	...	8,590	...	9,000	...	7,781	...	8,500
19. CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS . .	84,440		85,000		89,132		1,00,000	
Festivals . . .	591		600		539		600	
		85,031		85,600		89,671		1,00,600
20. GIFTS, REWARDS, &c.—								
On Marriages . .	4,006		4,000		199		2,000	
On Deaths . . .	58		1,500		15,504		2,000	
Miscellaneous . .	15,126		80,000		68,413		21,000	
Guests	9,047		10,000		2,478		10,000	
		28,237		95,500		86,594		35,000
21. ADVANCES—								
Takavi . . .	71,527		50,000		19,570		30,000	
Miscellaneous . .	97,417		80,000		93,045		1,50,000	
		1,68,944		1,30,000		1,12,615		1,80,000
22. MISCELLANEOUS—								
Carriage hire, &c. . .	253		500		159		300	
Batta	103		400		55		200	
Books, &c. . . .	1,077		1,100		3,600		4,000	
Miscellaneous .	12,837		15,000		9,095		10,000	
		14,270		17,000		12,909		14,500
23. SCHOOL	38,644		40,000		40,044		40,000	
Dispensaries . . .	29,775		20,000		25,438		26,000	
		68,419		60,000		65,482		66,000
Total ordinary expenditure		18,86,970		19,68,349		19,36,661		20,86,379
Adjustment of accounts with Tehsils . .		5,690		8,500		5,769		2,240
		18,92,660		19,76,849		19,42,430		20,88,619
Cash balance . . .		32,68,816		38,69,517		38,65,736		43,90,935
GRAND TOTAL . .		51,61,476		58,46,366		58,08,166		64,79,554

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

STATEMENT D.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Nimrana Estate and Actuals for 1886-87 and Estimates for 1887-88.

Receipts.	1886-87. Estimates.	1886-87. Actuals.	1887-88. Estimates.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Arrears of previous years	200 0 0	126 13 3	130 0 0
2. Land Revenue	28,286 0 0	27,427 7 9	28,386 0 0
3. Takavee advances	400 0 0	498 4 6	700 0 0
4. Cess on Wells	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
5. „ Goats	60 0 0	63 3 0	70 0 0
6. „ Camels	15 0 0	17 0 0	22 0 0
7. „ Turbands	30 0 0	28 6 0	37 0 0
8. „ Khad (Weavers)	6 0 0	8 5 0	6 0 0
9. „ Oilmen	25 0 0	26 5 3	17 0 0
10. „ Mahajuns	6 0 0	7 2 3	7 0 0
11. „ Gharwasa	20 0 0	14 12 0	20 0 0
12. „ Marriages	20 0 0	26 1 6	20 0 0
13. „ Charsa	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
14. „ Chowkidara	150 0 0	151 8 0	150 0 0
15. Padao or camping ground	5 0 0	4 4 9	5 0 0
16. Nazul or Hire of shops	16 0 0	16 8 0	16 0 0
17. Garden	400 0 0	396 9 9	400 0 0
18. Fines	40 0 0	77 8 0	40 0 0
19. Fees, Civil Court	20 0 0	6 11 0	20 0 0
20. Talbana	7 0 0	6 12 6	7 0 0
21. Ghami Sigha	3 0 0	...	3 0 0
22. Sale of unclaimed property	20 0 0	31 1 6	20 0 0
23. Nazars	160 0 0	175 12 0	170 0 0
24. Duani	...	..	400 0 0
25. Miscellaneous	50 0 0	329 3 3	50 0 0
26. Interest on Promissory Notes	...	777 10 4	800 0 0
27. Advances	700 0 0	1,877 11 0	1,008 0 0
	30,727 0 0	32,183 2 7	32,597 0 0
Extraordinary.			
Nazrana Musnid Nashini, 4 annas	800 0 0	767 1 0	800 0 0
Ditto Sardaran Mahal	404 0 0	404 12 0	404 0 0
Total Receipts	31,931 0 0	33,354 15 7	33,801 0 0
Cash balance at commencement of year	17,107 6 2	17,107 6 2	31,110 5 9
GRAND TOTAL	49,038 6 2	50,462 5 9	64,911 5 9

Expenditure.	1886-87. Estimates	1886-87. Actuals.	1887-88. Estimates.
	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Rajah Sahib's expenses	1,600 0 0	925 6 9	1,600 0 0
2. Oil for Palace, &c.	73 0 0	63 10 3	54 0 0
3. Stationery	80 0 0	57 8 9	60 0 0
4. Pay of employés	5,264 0 0	5,186 1 0	5,128 0 0
5. Pensioners	1,188 0 0	1,174 6 3	1,193 0 0
6. Pun Mandars (Monthly)	480 0 0	511 10 9	500 0 0
7. Ditto (Annual)	398 0 0	354 10 3	394 0 0
8. Festivals	500 0 0	369 7 9	385 0 0
9. Allowance to Thakur Kundun Singh	600 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
10. Gifts on marriages and deaths	100 0 0	244 8 3	50 0 0
11. Guests	200 0 0	8 6 9	200 0 0
12. Commissariat—			
1. Stables	595 0 0	690 3 3	700 0 0
2. Shutarkhana	65 0 0	51 13 6	20 0 0
3. Gowshala	450 0 0	786 7 3	900 0 0
4. Miscellaneous	100 0 0	65 14 9	80 0 0
	1,210 0 0	1,594 6 9	1,700 0 0
13. Public Works	6,000 0 0	1,333 15 0	3,000 0 0
14. School	210 0 0	193 5 9	175 0 0
15. Dispensary	312 0 0	302 11 0	348 0 0
16. Chowkidars	486 0 0	493 3 6	516 0 0
17. Garden	100 0 0	26 15 9	50 0 0
18. Foujdari	50 0 0	74 13 9	50 0 0
19. Takavi	500 0 0	473 4 3	500 0 0
20. Tribute to Ulwar	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0
21. Huq Lamberdari	848 0 0	510 15 6	848 0 0
22. Miscellaneous	300 0 0	1,144 7 9	300 0 0
23. Advances	500 0 0	1,208 0 3	500 0 0
Total Expenditure	22,499 0 0	19,352 0 0	21,151 0 0
Cash balance	26,539 0 0	31,110 5 9	43,760 5 9
GRAND TOTAL	49,038 0 0	50,462 5 9	64,911 5 9

H. P. PEACOCK, *Colonel,*
Political Agent, Ulwar.

(7)

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 2 D., dated Kotah, the 5th May 1888.

From—COLONEL C. BAYLAY, *Political Agent, Kotah,*

To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Kotah State for the year 1887-88.

2. There has been no change during the year in the constitution of the Council, the members of which have as hitherto carried on their work satisfactorily.

FINANCE.

3. The following figures show the ordinary revenue and expenditure for 1886-87 :—

	Estimate.	Actual.
	₹	₹
Ordinary Revenue	21,74,475	22,36,127
Ordinary Expenditure	20,25,415	20,14,987

The increase in the ordinary revenue over the estimate was mainly due to the improved prices of agricultural produce and the brisk export of grain.

In addition to the ordinary expenditure noted above, there was an extraordinary expenditure of ₹31,000 as below, *viz.*:—

	₹
I. Lady Dufferin's Fund	5,000
II. Imperial Institute	5,000
III. Expended on charitable purposes during the illness of His Highness the Maharao	14,000
IV. Purchase of a building occupied by the State Treasury	7,000

The estimates for the current year which ends on 31st July 1888 are—

Ordinary Revenue	21,62,875
Ordinary Expenditure	20,23,387

It will be seen from the above that the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year are slightly less than those for the previous year by ₹11,600 and ₹2,028 respectively.

The estimate of receipts was placed at a low figure, as the district has not yet recovered from the effect of the excessively low prices of agricultural produce which prevailed for some years, but if the present favourable rates continue, the receipts from land revenue will doubtless return gradually to their normal level.

COURTS.

4. The Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts were presided over by the same officials as last year. The work was on the whole performed in a satisfactory way and does not call for any special remarks. I inspected a number of files in the Nazims' Courts when on tour in the district and found some improvements since last year, as the work had generally been disposed of more expeditiously than was previously the case.

POLICE.

5. The statement in the margin of offences committed during the year 1887-88 shows a small decrease in crime, the total being 1,287 in place of 1,327 in the previous year.

1. Culpable homicide	1
2. Attempt to commit culpable homicide	1
3. Attempt to murder	2
4. Robbery { Dacoity	3
4. Robbery { Other	13
5. Theft { Cattle	72
5. Theft { Other	430
6. Suicide	6
7. Poisoning { Thagi	...
7. Poisoning { Other	1
8. Grievous hurt	10
9. Abduction	6
10. Causing miscarriage	2
11. Rape	1
12. Buying or disposing of stolen property	4
13. Arson	9
14. Counterfeiting coin	3
15. Other crimes	723
TOTAL	1,287

The precentage of recovery of stolen property was however not satisfactory, it being only 17 per cent. against 50 per cent. in the previous year, and the attention of the Police officials has been called to the matter.

There were only three dacoities during the year, none of which were of a serious nature.

INFANTICIDE.

6. No cases of infanticide were brought to notice during the year.

CRIMINAL CASES.

7. From the statement annexed it will be seen that only six cases were left undecided at the end of the last year and that 1,287 new cases have since come before the Courts in place of 1,327 new cases in the previous year; of the 1,293 cases 1,283 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 10; of 1,025 persons arrested 614 were convicted—a somewhat better percentage than last year, and out of R23,118-9-11 worth of property stolen only R3,845-7-0 worth was recovered.

CIVIL CASES.

8. The returns from the Civil Courts show 111 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 702 instituted during the year in place of 688 in the previous year; 733 have been disposed of, leaving 80 still to be dealt with; 116 execution of decree cases were pending on 31st March 1887, and 538 applications for executions have since been filed; 528 have been disposed of and 126 are still on the roll.

JAIL.

9. The Kotah Jail, as previously reported, is managed by the Daroga Madho Pershad under the superintendence of Syud Jaafar Husein and maintains its good character as a very creditable institution of the Kotah State. The health of the prisoners was good. The total number was 407 in 1887-88 as compared with 494 in the previous year. The daily average of sentenced and under-trial prisoners was 208·16 and ·34 respectively as compared with 230·47 and 1·44 in the previous year, the death-rate being 24·02 against 13·01 per thousand in 1886-87. It is satisfactory to note that although cholera was for a time prevalent in the suburb of Nyapura near the jail, only one case occurred at the jail in the person of a female prisoner who recovered from the attack.

STUD STABLES.

10. The stud stables continue to be carefully looked after, and improved arrangements have been made for the feeding of the mares and young stock as recommended by Mr. J. B. Hallen, the Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations in India, who inspected the stud during the cold season. An additional Arab stallion has been added to the stables since last report; the stud now consists of 4 stallions, 35 brood mares, of which 19 are walers and 16 country-breds, and 44 foals; 15 of the young stock over 3 years old have been drafted into the State stables for training; during the year 7 colts and 11 fillies were dropped and 1 colt and 3 fillies died; the maintenance charges for the year amounted to R6,465-2. The increased cost was due to the exceptionally high price of gram.

EDUCATION.

11. In addition to the eight district schools already established two new ones have been opened during the year. The daily average attendance at the schools, including that at the Kotah City School, was 721.

MEDICAL INSTITUTION.

12. Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy held medical charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies until 17th May 1887, when he was appointed Residency Surgeon at Bagdad. He was replaced by Surgeon R. Shore who assumed charge of his duty on 4th September 1887 and was relieved by Dr. J. Crofts, the latter resuming his substantive appointment on 3rd January 1888. Three thousand four hundred and sixty-six children were vaccinated during the cold season with a percentage of successful cases of 96·01 at the cost of one anna and one pie per head. No new dispensary was opened during the year.

HEALTH.

13. The general health of the people in the city of Kotah and the district has been good during the year, except in August last, when cholera prevailed for a time in one of the suburbs. The disease appears to have arisen from the use of bad and mouldy grain, which was brought out from old grain pits for sale owing to the high prices prevailing at that time; immediate measures were however taken to search out and destroy the damaged grain and the outbreak of cholera did not spread and soon died out. The sanitary arrangements of the Kotah City are now carried out in a very satisfactory way under the supervision of Chobey Raghunath Das, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee, as noted in last year's report.

THE KOTRIS.

INDERGARH.

14. The young Maharaja Sher Singh has continued at the Mayo College during the year. He appears to be making fair progress with his studies; he was unfortunately attacked with typhoid fever during the cold season and had to return to his home to recruit his health before the conclusion of the term.

The principal affairs of the Kotri have, I am glad to say, improved under the new Kamdar and steady progress will, I hope, now be made in the liquidation of the debts.

KHATOLI.

The Chief of this Kotri, Maharaja Bhairon Singh, died on the 12th February last at the advanced age of 82 years. He has been succeeded by his eldest son Bhopal Singh, a man of

mature age, who seems likely to manage the affairs of the Kotri with care and intelligence. The death of the old Chief has put an end to the many difficulties which had arisen owing to the enmity which he displayed towards his eldest son as detailed in my report for last year, and it will take many years to liquidate the debts and place the revenues of the estate on a proper footing.

BULWUN.

I regret that I am unable to report favourably of this Kotri. The many warnings given to the Chief appear to be of no avail, and it seems probable that I shall have to submit a special report to you shortly in view of the estate being placed under management.

GAINTA.

Maharaja Madho Singh, the Chief of this Kotri, has now left the Mayo College as he is nearly 20 years of age. He is a young man of intelligence and good disposition, and it is proposed to place him in power shortly, under certain conditions, to ensure the liquidation of the small balance of the debt which was incurred at the time of his marriage.

I have nothing special to report in regard to the remaining Kotris.

MAYO COLLEGE.

15. There were seven boys from the Kotah State at the Mayo College during the year, being the same number as in the previous year. R2,682 were sanctioned to complete the additions and improvements under construction at the Kotah Boarding-House.

RAINFLAL AND CROPS.

16. The rainfall was exceptionally heavy, being 39·46 inches as compared with 31 inches in the previous year. The continual heavy fall in July, August, and September injured the kharif crop, jowar and cotton having specially suffered.

There was also much cloudy weather and frequent showers during the cold season which, although benefiting the rabi crops generally, did harm to the opium, and at the end of February there were violent hailstorms which caused very serious damage in parts of the district and completely destroyed the crops in places.

IRRIGATION.

17. Under this head I have to record the commencement of a new work of importance, to be called the Ramgarh canal. The supply of water will be obtained from a perennial stream which rises in the high ground above Shahabad and runs through a wild and uncultivated tract in the eastern portion of the State.

The result of the surveys shows that this stream can be turned, at a comparatively small cost, over a large open plain in the neighbourhood of Ramgarh, which at present suffers from want of water; the soil is also generally of a light sandy nature and suitable for irrigation, so that the scheme promises well.

The demand for water from the Parbati canal increases slowly but steadily.

The Eklera tank may be considered a successful work as most of the cultivable land below it has been taken up.

The old irrigation ducts from the Andheri river in the Shergarh Nizamat are being extended for rice cultivation and are likely to prove profitable works.

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

18. I have not anything of special interest to report under this head, but the work of general conservancy of the forests continues to be carried out under Babu Sahib Roy, the Superintendent of the Department. Some progress has also been made in extending the system of fire lines for the protection of the forests, and I hope that something may now be done every year in the way of planting local timber trees of good kinds in favourable situations.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

19. Leaving Kotah on the 24th November 1887, I marched through the Anta, Baran, Kunjer, and Sangod Nizamats and returned to Kotah on 10th December. I again proceeded into Camp on 15th December, visiting the Kunwas and Khanpur Nizamats, and reached Jhalrapatan on 22nd idem, whence I accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General to Kotah. I again set out on 7th January 1888, and marched through the Nizamats of Digod, Barod, Etawah, Mangrole, Kishengunj, Shergarh, Khanpur, and Taruj and to Jhalrapatan whence I visited the adjacent Kotah forests and returned to Kotah *viâ* Gagrone and Narainpura on the 27th February 1888. My tour therefore extended over 83 days in the district and I visited 13 out of the 15 Nizamats.

GENERAL REMARKS.

20. There were no events of importance to record during the year. I regret to say that His Highness the Maharao again suffered much from fever and cough during the cold season. His Highness is now in fairly good health, but is much wanting in strength.

Statement showing the Actual Income and Expenditure of the Kotah State during Sambat 1943 (from 1st August 1886 to 31st July 1887) with the columns of the Estimates of 1886-87 and Budget Estimates for 1887-88.

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1886-87.	Actual Income of 1886-87.	Budget Estimate for 1887-88.
		₹ a. p	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Land Revenue. Current	16,00,000 0 0	16,20,195 9 1	16,00,000 0 0
	Land Revenue. Arrears	50,000 0 0	67,902 9 3	50,000 0 0
2	Compensation from British Government for abolition of dues on salt	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0	19,175 0 0
3	Chhut	35,000 0 0	34,000 14 10	35,000 0 0
4	Kanungo Haqs	10,000 0 0	9,977 0 9	10,000 0 0
5	Gardens	4 000 0 0	3,674 11 8	4,000 0 0
6	Forest	34,000 0 0	28,804 13 9	37,600 0 0
7	Tribute	55,000 0 0	63,888 12 10	55,000 0 0
8	Tulbana	1,200 0 0	847 4 3	1,000 0 0
9	Customs	2,50,000 0 0	2,46,356 8 8	2,50,000 0 0
10	Abkari	17,000 0 0	17,175 8 1	17,000 0 0
11	Mint	3,000 0 0	4,707 7 3	3,000 0 0
12	Judicial. Fines	7,000 0 0	7,814 6 10	7,000 0 0
	Judicial. Fees	1,000 0 0	1,007 8 9	1,000 0 0
	Judicial. Stamps	16,000 0 0	16,667 4 0	16,000 0 0
13	Advances recovered. Takavi	500 0 0	...	500 0 0
	Advances recovered. Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	2,500 3 4	2,000 0 0
14	Postal	600 0 0	1,170 13 3	600 0 0
15	Jail	2,000 0 0	2,248 8 8	2,000 0 0
16	Savings of pay, &c.	15,000 0 0	26,017 2 9	15,000 0 0
17	Exchange and Interest	12,000 0 0	21,900 13 3	12,000 0 0
18	Miscellaneous	40,000 0 0	40,094 5 6	25,000 0 0

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1886-87.	Actual Expenditure of 1886-87.	Budget Estimate for 1887-88.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
1	Tribute to British Government	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0	3,84,720 0 0
2	Do. to Jaipur	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0	14,397 13 0
3	His Highness the Maharao's personal allowance and Zenana Den	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0	1,87,000 0 0
4	Political Agency	29,088 0 0	28,776 11 2	29,766 0 0
5	Council. Pay of Members	19,160 0 0	19,100 0 0	19,160 0 0
	Council. Establishment	4,853 0 0	4,596 9 7	4,853 0 0
6	Establishment and feeding charges. Stables	39,070 0 0	38,154 7 5	44,070 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges. Elephants	14,835 8 0	18,819 0 0	14,903 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges. Bullocks	9,251 0 0	9,250 14 0	9,971 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges. Camels	11,955 0 0	7,939 0 9	12,185 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges. Farashkhana	6,495 0 0	6,396 12 4	6,615 0 0
	Establishment and feeding charges. Wood and Grass Establishment	831 8 0	825 15 9	831 8 0
	Establishment and feeding charges. Other Establishments	7,975 0 0	7,975 0 0	8,229 0 0
7	Revenue. Malsadar	19,496 0 0	18,239 9 6	19,376 0 0
	Revenue. Nizamats	1,17,560 0 0	1,11,951 11 3	1,18,724 0 0
	Revenue. Forest conservancy	14,868 0 0	13,005 7 3	21,789 0 0
	Revenue. Chhut	35,000 0 0	34,008 11 7	35,000 0 0
	Revenue. Kanungo Haqs	5,000 0 0	3,217 7 2	5,000 0 0
	Revenue. Pateli Haq	32,000 0 0	20,233 5 0	25,000 0 0
8	Customs	19,268 0 0	18,794 14 9	19,904 0 0
9	Postal and Intelligence Department	5,298 0 0	5,216 10 6	5,298 0 0
10	Hisab (Audit Department)	8,064 0 0	7,034 0 0	8,064 0 0
11	Treasury	5,532 0 0	5,532 0 0	4,872 0 0
12	Ambar	3,620 8 0	3,593 6 8	3,620 8 0
13	Mint	1,327 0 0	776 6 3	1,387 0 0
14	Judicial. Court of Appeal	6,576 0 0	6,565 5 6	6,876 0 0
	Judicial. Civil Court	4,119 0 0	4,107 5 3	4,119 0 0
	Judicial. Criminal Court	4,314 0 0	4,171 4 2	4,326 0 0
	Judicial. Establishment of Police	13,539 4 0	13,478 4 0	13,719 3 0
	Judicial. Thanas	15,608 0 0	15,046 9 6	15,608 0 0
	Judicial. Stamps	700 0 0	701 2 5	700 0 0
15	Army. Artillery	60,495 0 0	60,059 12 3	61,575 0 0
	Army. Office Establishment	9,864 0 0	9,173 3 6	10,008 0 0
	Army. Port Garrisons	29,241 0 0	28,979 6 0	29,262 4 0
	Army. Regular Cavalry	75,576 0 0	74,248 6 6	75,576 0 0
	Army. Irregular Do.	31,236 0 0	30,912 6 3	31,236 0 0
	Army. Regular Infantry	66,303 0 0	66,262 5 3	66,303 0 0
	Army. Irregular Do.	1,40,257 0 0	1,38,380 3 3	1,40,203 0 0
16	Pensions	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
17	Public Works Department	2,49,505 0 0	2,80,833 0 0	2,55,000 0 0

18	Jail				18,012	0	0	15,058	4	11	18,210	0	0
19	Gardens				7,631	0	0	7,614	12	6	8,717	0	0
20	Settlement Department				24,921	0	0	26,736	14	2	...		
21	Vakils				9,370	4	0	8,248	14	9	9,370	4	0
22	Religious and charitable endowments				1,26,355	12	0	1,26,134	3	2	1,29,867	0	0
23	Festivals				6,618	8	0	5,910	8	0	6,632	8	0
24	Gifts	Marriages			5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0	5,500	0	0
		Deaths			4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
		Guests			2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
		Other			3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
25	Stationery				10,707	0	0	10,707	0	0	10,764	0	0
26	Advances	Takavi			500	0	0	612	1	7	500	0	0
		Miscellaneous			500	0	0	...			500	0	0
27	Schools				7,631	0	0	6,568	15	11	7,631	0	0
28	Medical				13,687	0	0	10,326	9	9	13,783	0	0
29	Exchange and Interest				1,000	0	0	1,352	9	1	1,000	0	0
30	Izlalghair Establishment				2,094	0	0	2,094	0	0	2,094	0	0
31	Refunds of Deposits, &c.				2,500	0	0	1,677	7	1	2,500	0	0
32	Compensation to Kotri Chiefs and Jaghirdars for abolition of dues on salt				3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0	3,175	0	0
33	Miscellaneous	Bhatta			8,000	0	0	6,761	12	1	8,000	0	0
		Other			31,000	0	0	31,119	11	4	31,000	0	0
34	Serai (relaying of tiled roofs)				10,000	0	0	9,951	13	3	10,000	0	0
35	Mayo College				12,214	0	0	13,066	6	9	14,896	0	0
36	Band Establishment				4,500	0	0	4,365	12	6	4,500	0	0
	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE				20,25,415	1	0	20,14,987	4	7	20,23,387	0	0
	EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.												
I	Lady Dufferin's Fund				...			5,000	0	0	...		
II	Imperial Institute				...			5,000	0	0	...		
III	Expended on charitable purposes during the illness of His Highness the Maharao				...			14,000	0	0	...		
IV	Purchase of a building occupied by the State Treasury.				...			7,000	0	0	...		
	TOTAL EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE				...			31,000	0	0	...		
	TOTAL ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE				...			20,45,987	4	7	...		
	Balance in hand on 31st July 1887				...			7,79,043	6	4	...		
	GRAND TOTAL				...			28,25,030	10	11	...		

TOTAL	21,74,475	0	0	22,36,127	6	9	21,62,875	0	0
Balance in hand on 31st July 1886	...			5,88,903	4	2	...		
GRAND TOTAL	...			28,25,030	10	11	...		

KOTAH,
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLAY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

No.	Crimes.	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1887.	Number of Cases instituted.	Total.	Cases disposed of.	Cases pending on 31st March 1888.	Number of Cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
								Arrested.	Punished.	Acquitted.	Under trial.				
												R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Culpable homicide	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Attempt to commit culpable homicide	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Attempt to murder	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Robbery . Dacaiti	1	3	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	603 14 0	...	...	...
	Robbery . Other	1	13	14	12	2	3	17	5	12	...	190 10 0	2	2 8 0	...
5	Theft . Cattle	...	72	72	72	...	33	54	35	19	...	...	390	...	188
	Theft . Other	...	430	430	429	1	131	437	227	210	...	22,324 1 11	...	3,842 12 0	...
6	Suicide	..	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Poisoning . Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poisoning . Other	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Grievous hurt	...	10	10	10	...	8	13	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Abduction	...	6	6	6	...	4	17	13	4	...	...	...	...	...
10	Causing miscarriage	...	2	2	2	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Rape	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Buying or disposing of stolen property	...	4	4	4	...	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	Arson	...	9	9	9	...	3	11	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
14	Counterfeiting Coin	...	3	3	3	...	2	23	8	15	...	...	...	...	...
15	Other Crimes	4	723	727	722	5	210	430	296	133	1	...	...	...	...
	Total	6	1,287	1,293	1,283	10	401	1,025	614	406	5	23,118 9 11	392	3,845 4 0	188

Kotah,
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLAY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Working of the Civil and Nazims' Courts of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.					Pending on 31st March 1888.
				Decreed.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.	
Civil Courts.									
Suits exceeding ₹5,000	1	4	5	3	...	...	...	3	2
" " " 1,000 but not exceeding ₹5,000	5	2	7	3	3	...	1	7	...
" " " 300 " " " " 1,000	2	46	48	35	5	2	2	44	4
Suits not exceeding ₹300	15	442	457	338	36	42	24	440	17
Total	23	494	517	379	44	44	27	494	23
Nazims' Courts.									
Suits not exceeding ₹300	88	208	296	154	14	39	32	239	57
GRAND TOTAL	111	702	813	533	58	83	59	733	80

Statement showing the Working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of.				Pending on 31st March 1888.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court	...	226	226	139	30	57	226	...
" Appeals	22	110	132	68	39	16	123	9
Total	22	336	358	207	69	73	349	9
Civil Cases, Appeals.								
Cases exceeding ₹5,000	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
" " " 1,000 but not exceeding ₹5,000	3	7	10	7	...	...	7	3
" " " 300 " " " " 1,000	5	8	13	4	3	4	11	2
Cases not exceeding ₹300	15	69	84	43	7	12	62	22
Total	23	85	108	55	10	16	81	27
GRAND TOTAL	45	421	466	262	79	89	430	36

Kotah,
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLAY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil Courts and Nizamats of the Kotah State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Description of Cases.	Pending on 1st April 1887.	Instituted.	Total.	Disposed of								Pending on 31st March 1888.	
				Wholly executed.		Partially executed.		Struck off.		Total.			
				Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.	Number of Cases.	Amount.
					R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
CIVIL COURTS.													
Suits exceeding R5,000	...	3	3	...	...	1	458 5 9	2	16,548 2 0	3	17,006 7 9	...	...
Suits exceeding R1,000 but not exceeding R5,000.	5	18	23	3	3,409 7 0	11	6,555 1 6	4	6,016 4 0	18	15,980 12 6	5	10,704 8 2
Suits exceeding R300 but not exceeding R1,000.	13	38	51	1	893 3 3	25	4,491 4 0	15	6,409 12 4	41	11,794 3 7	10	5,478 14 0
Suits not exceeding R300	36	391	427	111	5,492 4 1	154	3,956 0 6	103	8,990 9 1	368	18,438 13 8	59	4,813 8 11
Total	54	450	504	115	9,794 14 4	191	15,460 11 9	124	37,964 11 5	430	63,220 5 6	74	20,996 15 1
NIZAMATS.													
Suits not exceeding R300	62	88	150	72	5,366 3 9	4	355 11 6	22	1,613 3 0	98	7,335 2 3	52	3,313 8 9
GRAND TOTAL	116	538	654	187	15,161 2 1	195	15,816 7 3	146	39,577 14 5	528	70,555 7 9	126	24,310 7 10

Kotah,
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLAY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Statement showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into and released from the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

Period of Sentence.	Remaining on 1st April 1887.				Admitted during the year.				Total.				Died and released during the year.									Remaining on 31st March 1888.				Under trial.	Remarks.
		Criminal.				Criminal.				Criminal.			Died.		Released.			Escaped.					Criminal.				
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Under six months	2	23	2	27	7	98	10	115	9	121	12	142	...	...	8	85	9	...	...	102	1	36	3	40		Daily average number of the prisoners sentenced,—208·16. Under trial,—·34.
Above six months and under one year .	...	21	5	26	...	35	5	40	...	56	10	66	...	...	...	39	7	...	...	46	...	17	3	20		
Above one year and under three years .	...	58	5	63	...	29	2	31	...	87	7	94	1	...	...	18	4	...	...	23	...	68	3	71		
Above three years and under five years .	...	5	2	7	...	6	2	8	...	11	4	15	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	...	8	2	10		The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 184 to 225.
Above five years and under seven years .	...	16	1	17	...	3	...	3	...	19	1	20	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	17	...	17	3	
Above seven years and under ten years .	...	33	3	36	...	5	...	5	...	38	3	41	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	35	3	38		The death-rate for the whole year was 24·02 per mille.
Above ten years and under 14 years .	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		
For life	...	20	5	25	...	1	...	1	...	21	5	26	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	19	5	24		
Total .	2	179	23	204	7	177	19	203	9	356	42	407	5	...	8	148	23	...	...	184	1	203	19	223		

Kotah,
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLAY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

Return showing the Number of Boys in the Schools of the Kotah State during the year 1887-88.

Name of School.	Number of Boys.					Daily average number of attendance.	Number of Teachers.	Remarks.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Sanskrit.	In Hindi.	Total.			
Kotah City School . .	34	166	23	255	478	361	9	
Village Schools.								
Anta	...	...	...	31	31	25	1	
Atru	6	3	1	13	23	19	3	
Baran	...	24	...	54	78	62	2	
Barod	...	...	...	29	29	25	1	
Cháoni Ramchanderpura .	...	43	2	41	86	61	2	
Kaithon . . .	...	...	...	29	29	14	1	
Khanpur . . .	...	...	...	40	40	20	1	
Mangrol . . .	...	...	2	29	31	21	1	
Sangod . . .	...	...	...	65	65	59	1	
Siswali . . .	...	10	...	65	75	54	1	
Total .	40	246	28	651	965	721	23	

Observations of the Thermometer, Barometer, and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

Months.	Thermometer.			Barometer.			Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Cents.
April 1887 . .	97	80	92	29·04	28·80	28·93	...	...
May „ . .	103	94	97	28·91	28·73	28·81	...	29
June „ . .	101	93	95	28·80	28·60	28·72	2	7
July „ . .	94	81	84	28·77	28·54	28·66	11	27
August „ . .	87	79	82	28·84	28·66	28·72	16	64
September „ . .	85	79	83	28·99	28·67	28·79	7	13
October „ . .	90	74	82	29·11	28·92	29·02	...	...
November „ . .	80	72	75	29·21	29	29·09	...	15
December „ . .	75	68	70	29·16	29·03	29·10	...	52
January 1888 . .	69	62	66	29'27	28·99	29·09	...	70
February „ . .	78	65	70	29·18	28·93	29·05	...	69
March „ . .	94	78	85	29·9	28·87	28·99	...	...
Total .	1,053	925	981	348·37	345·74	346·97	39	46
Monthly average . .	87	77	81	29·03	28·81	28·91	...	...

Kotah,
The 5th May 1888.

C. BAYLAY, *Colonel,*
Political Agent.

(8)
JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 242 G., dated Jhalrapatan, 17th May 1888.

From—LIEUT-COLONEL H. B. ABBOTT, *Political Superintendent of Jhallawar,*
To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Jhallawar State for the official year 1887-88.

RAINFALL AND CROPS.

The Chaoni	48·95
Patan City	51·05
Shahabad	48·81
Eiklera	65·89
Pachpahar	47·02

2. The rainfall for the past year was the heaviest known since records have been regularly kept. The amounts recorded at each of the five stations are shown in the margin.

In consequence of this very heavy fall, many parts of the country were flooded; the makka crop was a very poor one and the jowar crop was on the whole well below average.

Owing to unsuitable weather the opium crop has hardly reached the average, but the wheat crop is an unusually good one.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

3. As the result of the unfortunate and disappointing circumstances which have formed the subject of special reports, the administration, in September last, passed from the hands of His Highness Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh to the care of the Political Agent as Superintendent aided by a Council.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA.

4. Allowances coinciding with those which His Highness had formerly fixed for himself have been granted to him and suitable establishments placed at his disposal, but as regards the latter, His Highness prefers, at present, to draw on the establishments kept up by the State as occasion requires.

His Highness whose health has been indifferent for some time is now more robust, but has shown no desire to travel or seek change of air and scene as was his previous habit.

THE COUNCIL.

5. The Council existing at the time of change of the administration was unfit for its position of trust owing to the unworthiness (for various reasons) of three of its Members, namely, Thakur Bijai Singh, Munshi Mithi Lall, and Chobey Ganga Pershad. It had therefore to be reconstituted by the dismissal of the three Councillors and the appointment to two of the vacancies of those old, experienced, and trusted officials, Hakim Saadat Ahmad and Dhabai Har Lall.

The Council now consists of Apji Narpat Singh, Maharaja Balbadhra Singh, Dhabai Sheo Bux, Hakim Saadat Ahmad, and Dhabai Har Lall, and is the most useful and reliable one the State has seen within my experience. Its Members have already afforded much valuable aid in the conduct of affairs.

FINANCES.

6. Accompanying this report is a comparative statement showing the estimated and actual receipts and disbursements for the year 1886-87, and estimates of the income and expenditure for the present year 1887-88 and for the coming year 1888-89.

7. From the comparative statement it appears that the revenue of the State has fallen by about half a lakh below the smallest collections made during the minority.

The expenditure includes an extraordinary disbursement on account of His Highness the Maharaj Rana's marriage expenses at Kishengurh amounting to ₹1,86,000. The ordinary expenditure has however been so adjusted that after defraying all extraordinary calls the year closed with a balance in the Treasury of ₹5,88,662, a sum somewhat in excess of the balance handed over at the end of the minority.

This so far satisfactory position has however, I regret to say, been purchased, in a great measure, at the expense of the efficiency of the administration and by hardship to very many individuals.

8. The estimate for the present year (1887-88) was originally framed by the Darbar under His Highness's orders. It provided for an ordinary income of ₹14,51,002 and an

ordinary expenditure of R11,37,592, leaving a margin of R3,13,510 after calculating on a cash balance of R5,90,000.

It was necessary to generally accept this estimate, but extra sums have had to be provided for the Commissariat and Public Works owing to the great rise in prices of grain and for the purpose of placing a reasonable sum at the Executive Engineer's disposal. The revised estimate provides a margin of R1,95,143.

9. The estimate for Sambat 1945 or 1888-89 is based on that for the present year and calculates on an ordinary income of R14,33,047 and an ordinary expenditure of R12,62,754, leaving R1,70,292 to meet extraordinary disbursements and a cash balance of R5,90,000.

The land revenue estimate will however require revision by the light of inquiries which are approaching completion, the result of which it is not possible at present to anticipate.

TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

10. The trade returns for the State and for the town of Jhalrapatan are attached.

There is a falling off as compared with the previous year, chiefly in the grain trade owing to the unusual briskness of the year before.

The management of the Customs Department continues to be unsatisfactory and the earliest opportunity will be taken to remedy this defect.

COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS.

11. Of the Courts generally it may be said they do not command the confidence they used to: an idea had got abroad that many of the presiding officers were not only incompetent but also that justice was to be swayed by the payment of money or by personal influence or feelings, and I am sorry to say it has been found this opinion has some foundation.

12. In the Appellate Court it has been found necessary to call upon one of the members to resign his post which has not as yet been filled up.

The establishment of this Court has been reduced; the returns, however, show an increase of business and more disposed of, which is curious.

13. The establishment of the Civil Court has not only been reduced but inexperienced persons have been placed on it. The working of this Court has been shown to be so discreditable that the Judge had to be suspended and called upon for explanation.

The returns point to a more than average institution of suits, though the value of them is less and the number disposed of is fewer, except in the matter of execution of decrees, the usually weak point in the working of this Court, which shows a slight improvement.

14. Among the Sadar Courts the Criminal Court has perhaps retained the best reputation, but it has been deemed advisable to reappoint the former Judge, Babu Dip Chand, and to remove an Assistant by name Newall Lall.

15. The Tehsil Courts, both on the civil and criminal side, have kept abreast of their work, with the exception of the execution of decrees, of which only 66 per cent. were disposed of. Judging by the few appeals and the number of decisions which have been upheld, these Courts appear in a more favourable light than those at head-quarters.

16. The utter mismanagement of the Revenue Department for the past two years has helped to reduce the receipts from the land revenue, and it is probable they will still further diminish before matters can be righted.

Intense confusion prevails; Revenue officials, high and low, are bewildered; records have been mislaid, tampered with and falsely prepared, while the standard of morality among officials and cultivators has greatly fallen, and the former nearly forgotten pursuit of constantly trying to out-wit each other is again freely indulged in by revenue collectors and revenue payers.

Every endeavour is being made to correct this state of affairs, but time must elapse, extra expenditure be incurred, and much diligence and patience be exercised before this Department can again be in a satisfactory condition.

THE JAIL.

17. The daily average of prisoners is fewer than for the previous year. There have been six deaths, but the health of the prisoners has altogether been good. Extra ventilation is being provided for some of the wards. The management has returned into the hands of the former jailor who had been most unjustly treated. During his absence discipline had been relaxed, but otherwise the management has been fair.

CRIME AND THE POLICE.

18. There have been three murders. In the first case a peon of the Criminal Court killed a boy in order to rob him of his ornaments, and on conviction suffered capital punishment.

The other two cases are under investigation, in one a woman and in the other a Fakir were the victims.

There have been two cases of dacoity, both in the Shahabad District; the property robbed was small in amount and some of it has been recovered.

Nineteen cases of robbery have occurred including six of cattle-lifting.

19. The class of Police officers has deteriorated somewhat and the zeal of the service has been lessened owing to several ill-considered promotions and punishments; as a consequence a great increase of house-breaking is noticeable and the recoveries of stolen property generally are not large.

20. Inspector Najamuddin of the Thagi and Dacoity Department is engaged in endeavouring to bring the Sondhias within the scope of the operations of that Department with some hopes of success, and he promises to be useful in bringing to light the details of many past crimes and in obtaining the conviction of the offenders.

PUBLIC WORKS.

21. Something has been done in the way of adding to the fair weather communications, and the water-supply of the dry district of Shahabad will receive a useful addition shortly by the completion of a good tank.

The absurdly small grant allowed to the Department by the Darbar has made the cost of establishment excessive. Mr. Miles' report has, as usual, been departmentally submitted.

EDUCATION.

22. The Jhallawar State has not added to the number of the four young Sirdars already studying at the Mayo College, but there are hopes of two or three more being sent at the commencement of next term.

23. Local opinion has shown no tangible sign of increased interest in the cause of education, and it has been found no easier to collect the voluntary subscriptions in aid of the district schools.

The number of pupils on the rolls shows a decrease, which however is only apparent, as the names struck off are those of boys whom the Inspector found non-existent.

Mr. John succeeded to the office of Inspector in September. He has been endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of district officials and local magnates on behalf of his department, and believes he has met with some success.

MEDICAL, VACCINATION, AND HEALTH.

24. The office of Agency Surgeon was held up to the 17th May 1887 by Surgeon A. Leahy, and from the 6th September 1887 to the 2nd January 1888 by Surgeon R. Shore. For the remainder of the year Surgeon J. Croft has been in charge.

The attendance at the dispensaries has been somewhat less. With Dr. Croft's return vaccination operations became more active, and the cases show an increase of 25 per cent. on last year.

With the exception of small outbreaks of small-pox in parts the public health has been good.

BOUNDARIES.

25. No external boundary disputes have been settled during the year.

POLITICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S TOUR.

26. Camping commenced in the middle of November 1887 and was continued with short intervals to the end of March 1888, during which time almost every portion of the State was visited.

GENERAL.

27. During his cold weather tour Colonel Walter, the Agent to the Governor-General, spent five days with his camp in the Jhallawar State.

28. Representatives from the Darbar were deputed to the meetings held at Ajmere in March last, regarding the regulation of marriage expenses and the affairs of the Mayo College. The printed rules referring to the former matter have been received and distributed, and there can be little doubt about their being acted on with pleasure by both parties to the agreement, or as to the arrangement having a beneficial effect beyond its present limits.

29. Mr. Rayment, Assistant to the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, recently visited Jhalrapatan for the purpose of branding mares, and it is thought the kindly interest he displayed in local endeavours, combined with the advice as kindly given, will stimulate horse-breeding in Jhallawar.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1943 or 1886-87.

REVENUE.						DISBURSEMENTS.					
No.	Heads.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.	No.	Heads.	Estimate.	Actual.	Difference. Increase.	Difference. Decrease.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I	Previous year's balance .	4,75,000 0 0	5,80,592 1 6	1,05,592 1 6	.....	I	Tribute to Imperial Government	80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0	.....	.....
II	Arrears . . .	.....	93,517 7 9	93,517 7 9	.....	II	Palace	43,887 8 0	62,444 8 3	18,557 0 3	.....
						III	Court	31,010 10 6	31,852 14 6	869 1 6	26 13 6
	Current year.					IV	Courts and Departments . .	2,27,880 5 6	2,31,524 0 0	17,063 1 0	13,419 6 6
						V	Establishments . . .	1,19,796 10 9	1,30,788 7 6	21,476 2 6	10,484 5 9
						VI	Army including Police Gerai .	3,46,660 1 6	3,33,875 5 3	194 14 3	12,979 10 6
						VII	Religious and Charitable . .	23,131 13 0	32,367 9 6	9,872 15 9	637 3 3
III	Parganas . . .	12,00,093 15 0	11,65,572 10 9	7,745 4 8	42,266 8 11	VIII	Festivals	12,929 10 0	12,164 5 0	413 3 0	1,178 8 0
IV	Customs . . .	1,19,798 0 0	1,02,317 3 6	.....	17,480 12 6	IX	Parganas	1,54,500 4 0	1,41,535 14 3	316 14 9	13,281 4 6
V	Miscellaneous . .	1,02,220 13 0	1,70,990 2 9	94,356 4 0	25,586 14 3	X	Vakeels	18,017 6 6	17,715 2 6	215 12 0	518 0 0
	Actual . 1,37,959 9 0					XI	Public Works	70,000 0 0	1,10,494 14 3	40,494 14 3	.....
	Deposits 33,030 9 9					XII	Guests	5,000 0 0	1,928 0 9	.....	3,071 15 3
						XIII	Rewards and Gifts . . .	25,000 0 0	5,125 6 3	.....	19,874 9 9
	Total 1,70,990 2 9					XIV	Travelling Batta . . .	11,095 0 0	24,913 14 3	13,818 14 3	.....
						XV	Miscellaneous	3,077 15 3	2,698 13 3	362 5 3	741 7 3
							Total ordinary . . .	11,71,987 5 0	12,19,429 3 6	1,23,655 2 9	76,213 4 3
						XVI	Extraordinary . . .	2,50,125 7 0	2,54,585 14 3	4,460 7 3	.....
							Unforeseen . 2,14,084 12 9				
							Arrears . 39,635 15 9				
							Khauj Muof . 865 1 9				
							2,54,585 14 3				
	Total Current year .	14,22,112 12 0	14,38,880 1 0	1,02,101 8 8	85,334 3 8		Total of Ordinary and Extra-ordinary	14,22,112 12 0	14,74,015 1 9	1,28,115 10 0	76,213 4 3
	Recovery of money advanced . . .	1,05,000 0 0	78,685 4 9	.....	26,314 11 3		Advances	1,05,000 0 0	1,28,997 11 9	23,997 11 9	.....
							Total . . .	15,27,112 12 0	16,03,012 13 6	1,52,113 5 9	76,213 4 3
							Balance in the Treasury . .	4,75,000 0 0	5,88,662 1 6	1,13,662 1 6	.....
	GRAND TOTAL .	20,02,112 12 0	21,91,674 15 0	3,01,211 1 11	1,11,648 14 11		TOTAL .	20,02,112 12 0	21,91,674 15 0	2,65,775 7 3	76,213 4 3

Jhalrapatan,
The 17th May 1888.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Statement showing Budget Estimate of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1944.

No.	Particulars.	Budget for Sambat 1943.	Budget for Sambat 1944.	No.	Particulars.	Budget for Sambat 1943.	Budget for Sambat 1944.
		₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I	Balance of last year	4,75,000 0 0	5,88,622 1 6	I	Tribute to British Government . . .	80.000 0 0	80,000 0 0
				II	Palace	43,887 8 0	50,173 4 0
				III	Court	31,010 10 6	31,798 11 6
	Current Year.			IV	Courts and Departments . . .	2,27,880 5 6	2,78,905 0 3
				V	Establishments	1,19.796 10 9	1,10,080 1 9
				VI	Army	3,46,660 1 6	3,42,481 0 0
II	Land Revenue or Parganas	12,00,093 15 0	12,22,793 2 3	VII	Parganas	1,54,500 4 0	1,44,980 15 6
III	Customs	1,19,798 0 0	1,19,798 0 0	VIII	Religious and Charitable . . .	23,131 13 0	23,131 13 0
				IX	Festivals	12,929 10 0	12,966 8 0
				X	Vakeels	18,017 6 6	18,017 6 6
IV	Miscellaneous	1,02,220 13 0	1,08,511 0 0	XI	Public Works	70,000 0 0	1,15,000 0 0
				XII	Guests	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
				XIII	Rewards and Gifts	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
				XIV	Travelling Batta	11,095 0 0	11,095 0 0
				XV	Miscellaneous	3,077 15 3	6,050 12 9
	Total Current Year .	14,22,112 12 0	14,51,102 2 3				
					Total Ordinary .	11,71,987 5 0	12,54,680 9 3
	Total of Balance and Current Year's Receipt	18,97,112 12 0	20,39,724 3 9	XVI	Miscellaneous unforeseen . . .	2 50,125 7 0	1,95,043 10 6
				XVII	Advances	1,05,000 0 0	1,05,000 0 0
					GRAND TOTAL .	15,27,112 12 0	15,54,724 3 9
V	Recoveries of money advanced . . .	1,05,000 0 0	1,05,000 0 0				
					Balance	4,75,000 0 0	5,90,000 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL .	20,02,112 12 0	21,44,724 3 9		Total .	20,02,112 12 0	21,44,724 3 9

Jhalrapatan,
The 17th May 1888.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Jhallawar State for Sambat 1945.

No.	Details of Receipts.	Estimate, Sambat 1944.	Estimate, Sambat 1945.
		R a. p.	R a. p.
I	Cash balance from Sambat last . . .	5,88,622 1 6	5,90,000 0 0
	Present year's Jamma.		
II	Land Revenue	12,22,793 2 3	12,05,050 13 6
III	Customs	1,19,798 0 0	1,19,798 0 0
IV	Miscellaneous	1,08,511 0 0	1,08,198 5 3
	Total present Jamma .	14,51,102 2 3	14,33,047 2 9
V	Recoveries of money advanced . . .	1,05,000 0 0	1,05,000 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL .	21,44,724 3 9	21,28,047 2 9

No.	Details of Expenditure.		Estimate, Sambat 1944.	Estimate, Sambat 1945.
			R a. p.	R a. p.
I	Tribute to the Imperial Government . .		80,000 0 0	80,000 0 0
II	Palace		50,173 4 0	44,338 7 6
III	Court		31,798 11 6	30,117 2 0
IV	Courts and Departments . . .		2,78,905 0 3	2,79,746 14 6
V	Establishments		1,10,080 1 9	1,15,486 9 6
VI	Army		3,42,481 0 0	3,41,810 11 0
VII	Parganas		1,44,980 15 6	1,47,348 11 6
VIII	Religious and Charitable . . .		23,131 13 0	24,129 13 0
IX	Festivals		12,966 8 0	13,341 5 0
X	Vakeels		18,017 6 6	18,959 6 6
XI	Public Works		1,15,000 0 0	1,22,389 0 0
XII	Guests		5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
XIII	Rewards and Gifts		25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
XIV	Travelling Batta		11,095 0 0	11,095 0 0
XV	Miscellaneous		6,950 12 9	3,991 7 3
	Total Ordinary .		12,54,680 9 3	12,62,754 7 9
	Extraordinary.			
		R a.		
XVI	i Janch of the Revenue Department	8,900 0		
	ii Girai	12,225 15		
	iii Miscellaneous . . .	1,49,166 12	1,95,043 10 6	1,70,292 11 0
XVII	Advances		1,05,000 0 0	1,05,000 0 0
	Total of Ordinary, Extraordinary and Advances		15,54,724 3 9	15,38,047 2 9
	Balance at the end of year . . .		5,90,000 0 0	5,90,000 0 0
	GRAND TOTAL .		21,44,724 3 9	21,28,047 2 9

Jhalrapatan,
The 17th May 1888.

H. B. ABBOTT, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

Statement showing the Imports, Exports, and Transit of the Jhallawar State for the year 1887-88.

Description.	Opium.	Karana.	Grain.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zarda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Gunja and Bhang.	Poppy seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Ghee.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds. S.
Imports . . .	5,017	24,626	2,66,176	8,306	868	5,021	1,642	1,131	6,015	14,606	162 0	14,401	2,077	9,255	5,777	3,65,090 0
Exports . . .	9,720	27,464	1,21,518	3,088	378	2,215	1,644	613	3,615	13,848	73 0	18,992	2,965	2,703	2,291	2,11,129 0
Transit . . .	3,361	10,301	1,74,575	1,428	693	932	524	304	1,762	5,538	0 10	1,193	112	35,113	1,206	2,37,039 10

Statement showing the Imports and Exports of the Patan Bazar for the year 1887-88.

Description.	Opium.	Karana.	Grain.	Sugar.	Rice.	English Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Metal.	Zarda and Tobacco.	Gur.	Gunja and Bhang.	Poppy seeds.	Iron.	Salt.	Ghee.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports . . .	3,665	11,602	47,401	5,707	211	2,427	853	883	3,923	1,639	97	4,193	1,597	5,701	2,895	92,794
Exports . . .	5,563	6.890	1,326	2,022	231	1,576	217	418	2,879	131	27	3	950	2,058	640	24,931

Jhalrapatan,
The 17th May 1888.

H. B. Abbott, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Political Superintendent, Jhallawar.

(9)

BIKANIR AGENCY REPORT FOR 1887-88.

No. 6 P., dated Bikanir, 25th April 1888.

From—MAJOR A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E., *Political Agent, Bikanir,*

To—The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Bikanir Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. The office of Political Agent was held by Major A. P. Thornton until his departure on furlough on the 7th of October 1887, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel V. E. Law, from whom I resumed charge on my return from furlough on the 5th of March 1888. As I have thus only held the appointment for three weeks of the year under review, this report is mainly compiled from materials left by my predecessors.

3. The chief event of the year was the death of Maharaja Dungar Singh on the 19th of August 1887, at the early age of 33 years. His Highness had long been ailing and had placed himself in the hands of native Hakims, from whose treatment he anticipated relief. While at Gajner, however, early in August, he became worse and was brought back to Bikanir: although the symptoms were serious, a fatal termination was not anticipated until the 18th, when he became unconscious and expired peacefully the following afternoon at 5 P.M. The State treasury and the vaults in which the Maharaja's private treasure was supposed to have been deposited were at once sealed up, and precautions to prevent egress from the Zenana having been taken, the funeral ceremonies passed off quietly the following morning. Shortly before his death the Maharaja had formally adopted his brother Ganga Singh, a boy not quite 7 years old, and in due course the succession was recognized by the Government of India. Within less than a month, *viz.*, on the 16th of September, Maharaj Lal Singh, father of the late and present Chiefs, who had long suffered from paralysis, followed his son; and the ruling family has sustained a further loss quite recently by the death of Maharaj Bhiv Singh, who was for a short time a member of the Council and was much respected by all classes.

SARDARS.

4. Amar Singh, ex-Thakur of Mahajan, once a prominent figure in Bikanir politics who had been deprived of his position for an attempt to poison Maharaja Dungar Singh in 1876, died in December 1887. The Bidawat Thakur of Gopalpura also, who had always been well disposed to the Darbar, died in February of the present year.

ADMINISTRATION.

5. On the death of the Maharaja the State Council was remodelled to suit the change of circumstances and now consists of Khan Bahadur Amin Mahomed as Vice-President, with Thakurs Har Singh of Sandwa and Jagmal Singh of Bai, Rakecha Mangal Chand and Kabraj Bheron Dan, as Members, under the general supervision of the Political Agent as President. On the re-organisation of the Council, Seth Milap Chand, who had of late been in it with charge of the Accounts Department, was placed at the head of the Customs Department, Seth Nemi Chand taking his place in the Council. This arrangement, however, was afterwards modified, Seth Nemi Chand resigning in favour of Kabraj Bheron Dan, and himself taking charge of the accounts, but without a seat in the Council. Munshi Sohan Lal also ceased to belong to the Council as an additional Member, but it has been proposed recently to re-appoint him in that capacity, so as to provide for the inspection of the work of officials in the districts by one of superior rank to them, who will report direct to the Council on all matters of interest.

6. During the year there have been 109 applications, including 81 of last year, for compensation for loss of customs privileges. ₹1,918-2-0 have been awarded to various classes, bringing up the total sum thus payable to ₹43,531-9-3, and 69 applications have still to be disposed of. In about 40 of these the enquiry by the Customs Department is complete and only awaits approval by the Council. An export duty of ₹1 and 8 annas respectively has been imposed on cotton and cotton seed; also in view of the scarcity of grain in the north of the State and of the large exports of it that were taking place, the Council found it expedient to double the export duty towards the close of the year, with the intention of again reducing this if the measure had the desired effect. A very large quantity of food-grain is believed to have left the country before this step was taken, and prices are expected to rise considerably before long.

Another year of deficient rainfall has again interfered with the prosperity of the new settlers in the northern districts, and they are beginning to despair of success in their undertaking owing to the continued failure of grass and fodder for their cattle and the great scarcity of water. Fortunately the floods of the Gaghar river were unusually heavy and a large area of

land was sown with wheat which will not only supply the people with food or the means of paying it, but is expected to bring in a profit of about ₹50,000 to the Darbar. It is unsatisfactory to have to record once more that the question of utilising the flood waters of the Gaghar to the advantage alike of British and Bikanir interests is still undecided; even should it be found impracticable to deal with the case as affecting the whole of the riparian proprietors, there would seem to be no great difficulty in carrying out the scheme suggested by Mr. Wakefield of two short canals within the Sirsa district to the Bikanir border. As an instance of the value of water in the good soil of the northern parganas, it may be mentioned that a canal dug at a cost of ₹3,000 to utilise surplus water from the Sirhind canal has brought in a profit of ₹13,540 to the Darbar in two years; it is not to be wondered at then that the Darbar is anxious for a settlement of this question.

7. By the death of Maharaj Lal Sing, the pargana of Anopgarh has escheated to the State; it borders on Suratgarh, and if there had been a good rainfall would have been surveyed and divided into lots for settlers last cold weather; it is hoped that this may be practicable this year.

8. The great increase of work consequent on the settlement operations in the Hanomangarh pargana made it necessary to create another tehsil, *viz.*, Mirzawali, so that the Nazim of Suratgarh now has six subdivisions under him and holds perhaps the most important of the four district charges.

9. Ten pucca and fourteen kutcha wells have been dug during the year, also twenty-nine ponds and seven pucca reservoirs or "kunds"; seven ponds have been cleaned and deepened.

10. Munshi Sohan Lal has been in charge of the Revenue Department uninterruptedly and the yearly increasing receipts testify to the success of his management.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

11. The following table shows the rainfall at the head-quarters of the different tehsils:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Bikanir	4	58
Lunkaransar	9	25
Sujangarh	13	60
Ratangarh	17	52
Dungargarh	9	36
Reni	18	51
Churn	9	96
Rajgarh	12	86
Bahadera	13	56
Sardarshehr	8	40
Suratgarh	9	15
Nohar	10	84
Hanomangarh	2	29
Mirzawali	1	30
Anopgarh	2	54

There was an average fall of rain throughout the State, except in the northern parganas and in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. In these areas there was decided scarcity, and it is curious to note how regularly of late years the same portions of the State have been affected in the same way; *primâ facie* there seems to be no reason why the city of Bikanir should be the centre of a comparative rainless tract with a radius of about sixteen miles, but so it has proved to be for some years, while beyond that radius the fall has in the same years been sufficient if not actually copious. The measurements at the tehsils are often no criterion of the fall in the interior of the district, for this is very capricious and varies every few miles; indeed, it may be said, at every village. Thus at Suratgarh and in the sandhills to the south of it, there was quite an average fall of rain, but to the north of the town hardly any rain fell and in many of the villages not a drop. In Rajgarh too the fall was heavier at head-quarters than elsewhere. Except in the northern districts the crops both of grass and grain were fair, but in Sujangarh, Ratangarh, and Churn some damage was done by caterpillars to the moth and in Rajgarh by a worm to the water-melons. In Bahadera an overflow of water from the canal and in Rajgarh a freshet of the Jaipur river Kantli injured the kharif, but in the latter case at any rate the rabi benefited by the moisture left in the soil. High winds and slight hail occurred in the tehsils of Sujangarh and Dungargarh, but did no material harm.

CONDITION OF THE RYOTS.

12. The remarks made in last year's report apply equally to this year. As usual many of the inhabitants of the less favoured districts have temporarily left their homes with their cattle, but will return during the rains. Out of a total demand of ₹7,56,601 the unrealised balance on the 12th of March last amounted to ₹1,18,042, the principal part being due from the cultivators in the northern parganas: a good deal of this will be recovered either at the rabi harvest or on the return of those who have temporarily gone away, but

where necessary, on the report of the revenue officials, suspensions or remissions will be granted. The villages in the Mirzawali tehsil appear to stand the most in need of lenient treatment in this respect. The duty on grain has been remitted, seed grain has been advanced to those who applied for it, and a considerable sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the Nazim for expenditure on such useful works as will give employment to the poor. It is thus hoped to tide over the interval to the next rainy season without any severe pressure of want being felt.

FINANCE.

13. The receipts for Sambat 1943, *i.e.*, 1886-87, amounted to R16,12,071-14 3 and the expenditure to R13,40,150-4-3, leaving a balance at the close of the year of R2,61,921-10; adding to this the cash balance from the previous year of R3,03,275-6-6, the total amount to the credit of the Darbar at the close of that year was R5,75,197-0-6.

14. A careful and exhaustive enquiry was instituted into the amount of private treasure supposed to have been left by the late Maharaja. At first only R62,000 were found, but after much trouble the Council succeeded in making out an account of the late Chief's private income and expenditure which showed that there should have been at least R6,85,148 forthcoming, inclusive of a sum of R2,50,000 bequeathed by His Highness to Ranis and others. With much difficulty, caused by the tactics of two of the late Maharaja's widows, R5,96,441-14-3 in all were recovered for the State. Out of this sum R1,40,000 have been paid to those legatees, under the late Maharaja's will, who had not received their legacies in His Highness's lifetime, but R1,00,000 bequeathed to the Puglaniji Maharani was withheld under the orders of Government in consequence of her conduct in the matter, so that the amount credited to the State was R4,56,441-14-3.

Maharaj Lal Singh, the father of the late and present Chiefs, left cash and gold worth R8,66,236-12-3 which has been transferred to the State treasury. Of this sum, R6,00,000 belonged to the late Maharaja Dungar Singh. The total sum thus accruing to the State after deducting payment of legacies amounted therefore to R13,22,678-10-6.

The services of Khan Bahadur Amin Mahomed, Seths Milap Chand and Nemi Chand, in unravelling these complicated accounts, elicited the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General and of Government.

WORKING OF THE COURTS—CIVIL CASES.

15. In the Nizamats and Tehsils there were 299 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 3,662 were instituted during its course; decrees were given in 2,025 cases; 1,055 were dismissed, and 92 were transferred, leaving 490 pending at the close of the year.

REVENUE CASES.

16. There were 971 cases pending in the Nizamats and Tehsils, and 7,972 were instituted during the year; decrees were given in 3,332 instances; 191 were settled by razinamas, 637 cases were transferred, and 4,028 were dismissed, leaving 1,392 cases pending at the close of the year. The proportion of cases dismissed seems high.

CRIMINAL CASES.

17. The Nizamats and Tehsils had to deal with 5,277 cases, of which 4,318 were disposed of, 641 were transferred, and 318 remained pending at the close of the year. Punishment was awarded in 970 cases only; this proportion to the number of complaints (*viz.*, 5,277) is small, as is also that of the persons punished to those arrested, *viz.*, 1,342 out of 2,992, and goes to show that complaints were often frivolous. The amount of property plundered is much larger this year than last.

18. On the death of the late Maharaja the Ijlas Khas or Court of final appeal ceased to exist and became merged in the Regency Council, and in like manner the powers of the Council of the late Maharaja's time were conferred upon an Appeal Court consisting of Hafiz Hamidulla and Pandit Kalka Pershad. It seems unnecessary to make separate mention of the work done in the broken periods by each Court as then constituted, and I therefore give the figures for the whole year in each case; 25 cases, however, which awaited decision in the Ijlas Khas, and 17 which were afterwards instituted before the constitution of the Regency Council, had been finally settled, were disposed of by the Political Agent and the three new Members of Council according to a special arrangement sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General. Exclusive of these the Ijlas Khas and the Regency Council had to deal with 73 civil suits, of which decision was confirmed in 27, reversed in 8, revised in 1, and 16 cases were transferred, and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. There were 42 criminal cases; decision was confirmed in 20, reversed in 5, revised in 3, 8 cases were transferred, and 6 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 125 revenue suits, decision was confirmed in 50, reversed in 34, and revised in 6, 22 cases were transferred and 13 were pending.

19. The Council and the Appeal Court had in all 181 civil cases before them; they confirmed decisions in 71, reversed them in 37, and revised them in 15 instances; 30 cases were transferred and 28 were pending on 1st April 1888. There were 162 criminal cases, of which decision was confirmed in 91, reversed in 28, and revised in 13 instances, 19 cases were transferred, and 11 remained pending. There were 168 revenue cases, and decisions were upheld in 73, reversed in 35, revised in 16, 22 cases were transferred, and 22 were pending.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

20. In September 1887, the Agent to the Governor-General empowered the Political Agent to effect a settlement of these cases by the acceptance of the finding of the Special Committee which was agreeable to the wishes of the late Maharaja, and the Political Agent passed orders on each case according to these instructions.

DISPENSARIES.

21. Two new dispensaries were opened, *viz.*, at Nohar and Rajgarh. During the year ending on 31st December 1887, 918 in-patients and 27,504 out-patients were treated in the whole State, being an increase of 344 in-patients and of 8,230 out-patients over the year 1886; 212 major operations were performed.

VACCINATION.

22. The number of persons vaccinated was 12,530, at a cost of 1 anna and 11 pies each.

HEALTH.

23. The general health was good except at Sardarshehr, Suratgarh, Hanomangarh, Anopgarh, and Reni, where fever was prevalent during September, October, and November 1887.

24. The office of Agency Surgeon was held by Dr. Pank up to 11th May 1887, and by Assistant Surgeon Sahibditta Mall from 1st September 1887 to 19th February 1888, when he was relieved by Dr. W. W. Webb, M.B., who had been officiating in medical charge of the Meywar Residency.

JAIL.

25. There are 244 prisoners in the Bikanir Jail, of whom 19 are females, in the porportion of 179 Hindus and 65 Mahomedans.

At the Agent to the Governor-General's visit in November 1887, he pronounced the sleeping accommodation to be insufficient, and steps will be taken to enlarge it in the course of the present year.

INFANTICIDE.

26. There were no cases of infanticide during the year under report.

BORDER POLICE.

27. Owing to an increase in the number of cattle thefts and highway robberies it has been found expedient to establish 16 additional Thanas at various points, both on the southern and the western borders and also in some of the more notorious villages in the interior of the State. At the same time the Thakurs have been reminded of their duty to keep down crime within their respective Jagirs. Four Girdawars or Inspectors have been appointed from amongst the petty Thakurs, as their local knowledge will be of material use, it is hoped, in detecting crime. The increased cost will amount to about R36,000 a year.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

28. No fresh cases were instituted during the year; the sinking of the well at Bhojawas could not be completed within the six months' extension granted by the Marwar Darbar, as mentioned in paragraph 26 of last year's report, and a further period of twelve months has now been allowed for its completion.

POST OFFICE.

29. No new Post Offices were established during the year.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

30. On the 21st May 1887, the Government mail bag, which contained R200 in cash and letters, was plundered about ten miles from Sardarshehr, and the contents, except the money, were afterwards found in the Doongergurh Tehsil. The enquiry by the Darbar officials resulted in the capture and conviction of two Minas from Jaipur territory, each of whom has been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of R100 each, or in default to undergo a further imprisonment of 1¼ years each. The Darbar has paid the R200 plundered and will recover the amount from the prisoners in addition to the fine imposed on them.

SCHOOLS.

31. Four new schools have been opened, *viz.*, at Ratangarh, Bahadera, Nohar, and Rajgarh; and there are now eleven in the State; the one at Bikanir is largely attended. The

average daily attendance during the year was in the city school 366·66 and in the district schools 611·83; the average daily attendance in the several classes was as follows:—

Class.	City School.	District School.
English	67·33 boys	67·42 boys
Urdu	58·5 „	196·58 „
Hindi	296·92 „	546·33 „
Urdu with Hindi	2·33 „	21·5 „

The boys, especially the sons of hereditary officials, are encouraged to persevere in their studies by the hopes held out to them of State employment hereafter if they duly qualify themselves for it.

MAYO COLLEGE.

32. There are at present four boys in the College, *viz.*, Abhe Singh of Rajpura, Sakat Singh of Jasana, Hari Singh of Mahajan, and Hari Singh of Sidmukh. Dip Singh of Garsisar, who received this year His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal, has been appointed a companion of the young Maharaja.

THE MAHARAJA.

33. In November 1887, Pandit Ramchander Dubé of the Ajmere Government College was appointed tutor to the young Chief, and by his excellent management seems to have quite won the affection of his young charge who takes a real interest in his studies and has made good progress in English and Hindi reading and writing. He is an intelligent boy and fond of games as well as of reading, though not of a very robust physique. He is spending the hot weather at Mount Abu where he has for a companion the young Maharaj Kunwar of Jodhpur.

HUKMNAMA.

34. Claims to exemption from the payment of Hukmnama or succession duty were filed by the Thakurs of Mohajan, Rawatsar, Ajitpura, and Bidasar. An enquiry held by Major Thornton resulted, in the cases of the three former Thakurs, in the rejection of their claims on the grounds of the absence of any proof of previous exemption, that of the Thakur of Bidasar is not yet finally disposed of.

PROVISION FOR RAJWIS.

35. The late Maharaja, on the recommendation of the Council, granted an increased maintenance to the Rajwis, or cadets of the ruling house, only substituting a money payment for a further grant of villages on the ground of the smallness of Khalsa land; the Rajwis however refused to accept the liberal terms offered them, and there, for the present, until they show a more proper spirit, the matter rests.

PERWARISH TO SARDARS.

36. It is usual for the Darbar to make presents to Sardars on occasions of marriage and death. The Thakur of Bahadera put in a claim of R937 and an elephant on his daughter's betrothal and for R4,000 and a Rath on account of her marriage, asserting that his family had received assistance to this extent on the marriage of his sister in Sambat 1924: the matter was finally settled for a cash payment of R4,000.

POLITICAL AGENT'S TOUR.

37. Owing to pressure of business consequent on the death of Maharaja Dungar Singh, the Political Agent was not able to go into camp last cold season.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S VISIT.

38. Colonel C. K. M. Walter, Agent to the Governor-General, paid a visit to Bikanir, from the 23rd to the 27th of November 1887, and disposed of various questions connected with the administration of the State.

39. The Council works well and harmoniously. Routine matters are disposed of by the members sitting as three "Seghas" or Committees, important business only coming before the whole body and the Political Agent. The great assistance given to Major Thornton and Lieutenant-Colonel Law by Khan Bahadur Amin Mahomed at and after the death of the Maharaja has been warmly acknowledged by these officers.

40. The office establishment remains unchanged and the members have continued to give entire satisfaction both to my predecessors and myself in the discharge of their duties.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Civil Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1888.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.				Disposed of.			Pending on the 31st March 1888.
		Number of Cases pending on the 1st April 1887.	Received by transfer.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1	Money transaction . .	255	71	3,086	3,412	1,934	958	82	438
2	Settlement of account .	10	2	25	37	8	15	2	12
3	Dispute regarding houses .	10	...	20	30	15	6	...	9
4	Proprietary rights . .	4	3	6	13	5	2	2	4
5	"Birt" privileges . .	2	...	6	8	4	4	...	...
6	Mortgage . . .	2	...	10	12	5	1	2	4
7	Marriage dispute . .	6	...	22	28	8	14	...	6
8	Land dispute . .	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
9	Grass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Maintenance . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Division of property .	1	...	11	12	4	...	2	6
12	Miscellaneous . .	9	16	84	109	42	55	2	10
	Total .	299	92	3,271	3,662	2,025	1,055	92	490

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Revenue Side) of the Bikanir State for the year ending on the 31st March 1888.

No.	Nature of Cases.	Instituted.				Disposed of.				Pending on the 31st March 1888.
		Number of Cases pending on the 1st April 1887.	Received by transfer.	Instituted.	Total.	Decreed.	Settled by razinamah.	Dismissed.	Transferred.	
1	Claim to villages . .	12	6	40	58	16	1	21	6	1
2	Boundary dispute . .	24	19	42	85	6	1	26	16	36
3	Chaudhar . . .	19	9	47	75	8	7	23	31	6
4	Dispute regarding "Rakm"	35	3	323	361	75	63	129	50	44
5	Division of property .	5	1	11	17	5	1	8	...	3
6	Land dispute . . .	48	9	295	352	77	50	175	11	39
7	Settlement of account .	7	1	42	50	11	7	23	1	8
8	Cattle grazing . .	5	1	27	33	7	2	20	1	3
9	Stray cattle . . .	9	8	40	57	26	...	8	11	12
10	Mutation of names . .	53	22	107	182	65	...	21	18	78
11	Tank and wells .	1	1	12	14	3	1	8	...	2
12	Zemindari cess . .	8	1	30	39	15	6	11	1	6
13	Right in drinking water .	5	...	29	34	11	5	15	2	1
14	Claim for subsistence allowance.	2	...	6	8	3	2	...	1	2
15	Village expense fund .	2	...	5	7	1	1	5	...	...
16	Right of pre-emption .	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
17	Miscellaneous . .	736	556	6,915	8,207	3,002	44	3,535	488	1,138
	Total .	971	637	7,972	9,580	3,332	191	4,028	637	1,392

Bikanir,
The 25th April 1888.

A. C. TALBOT, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Nizamat and Tehsil Courts (Criminal Side) of the Bikanir State from 1st April 1887 to 31st March 1888.

No.	Crime.	Number of Cases pending on 1st April 1887.	Number of Cases received by transfer.	Number of Cases instituted.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Cases transferred.	Number of Cases pending on 31st March 1888.	Number of Cases in which punishment awarded.	Number of Persons				Amount of property plundered.	Number of cattle plundered.	Amount of property recovered.	Number of cattle recovered.
										Arrested.	Punished.	Released.	Under trial.				
														R a. p.		R a. p.	
1	Murder	...	3	16	19	1	15	3	...	19	6	9	4	.....	...	.....	...
2	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	.....	...	.....	...
3	Dacoity	7	4	14	25	7	5	13	...	9	...	5	4	11,392 2 6	8	75 0 0	2
4	Highway robbery	4	13	2	19	15	2	2	1	2	2	...	...	.....	2	.....	2
5	Abortion	4	4	12	20	16	4	...	7	31	13	18	...	.....	...	.....	...
6	Theft of Cattle	112	181	713	1,006	722	181	103	176	666	268	384	14	11,470 1 3	1,596	2,544 1 6	534
7	Robbery	45	77	635	757	622	77	58	195	561	260	276	25	69,737 11 9	6	19,202 6 9	6
8	Suicide	2	8	21	31	23	8	...	4	9	4	5	...	.....	...	.....	...
9	Grievous hurt	3	4	33	40	35	4	1	18	42	35	7	...	.....	...	.....	...
10	Poisoning	2	2	2	6	5	1	...	...	9	...	9	...	.....	...	.....	...
11	Sale of children	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	...
12	Abduction	5	15	54	74	53	14	7	16	68	25	38	5	.....	...	.....	...
13	Escape from lawful custody	...	4	10	14	10	4	...	8	15	12	3	...	.....	...	.....	...
14	Receiving stolen property	1	2	20	23	15	5	3	3	20	5	11	4	.....	...	.....	...
15	Arson	3	3	35	41	37	3	1	1	7	1	6	...	.....	...	.....	...
16	Other Offences	216	321	2,660	3,197	2,754	316	127	541	1,531	711	806	14	.....	...	.....	...
	Total	405	641	4,231	5,277	4,318	641	318	970	2,992	1,342	1,580	70	92,599 15 6	1,612	4,521 8 3	544

Bikanir,
The 25th April 1888.

A. C. TALBOT, *Major,*
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Cases instituted and disposed of in the Ijlas Khas, the Council and the Appeal Court of Bikanir State during the year ending on 31st March 1888.

		CIVIL.									CRIMINAL.									REVENUE.									Remarks.
		Cases				Disposed of.				Pending on 1st April 1888.	Cases				Disposed of.				Pending on 1st April 1888.	Cases				Disposed of.				Pending on 1st April 1888.	
		Pending.	Received by transfer.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.		Pending.	Received by transfer.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.		Pending.	Received by transfer.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Revised.	Transferred.		
Ijlas Khas and Regency Council.	Cases for confirmation	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	At the time of the late Maharaja's death 25 cases awaited decision. These and 17 cases afterwards received were disposed of by the Political Agent in conjunction with the three new members of the present Council.
	Cases appealed against	6	10	56	72	26	8	1	16	21	1	5	28	34	15	4	1	8	6	33	...	91	124	49	34	6	22	13	
Total		6	10	57	73	27	8	1	16	21	1	5	36	42	20	5	3	8	6	33	...	92	125	50	34	6	22	13	
Old Council and Appeal Court.	Cases for confirmation	...	...	4	4	1	2	...	...	1	1	7	18	26	10	3	4	7	2	...	...	4	4	2	1	...	...	1	
	Cases appealed against	15	30	132	177	70	35	15	30	27	2	12	122	136	81	25	9	12	9	26	22	116	164	71	34	16	22	21	
Total		15	30	136	181	71	37	15	30	28	3	19	140	162	91	28	13	19	11	26	22	120	168	73	35	16	22	22	

BIKANIR,
The 25th April 1888.

A. C. TALBOT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

Return of Prisoners in the Bikanir Jail for the year 1887-88.

Number.	Crimes.	For life.	14 years.	12 years.	10 years.	9 years.	8 years.	7 years.	6 years.	5 years.	4 years.	3 years.	2½ years.	2 years.	1½ years.	1¼ years.	1 year.	9 months.	6 months.	4 months.	3 months.	2 months.	1 month.	Under-trial.	Total.
1	Murder	17	3	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
2	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	Poisoning	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
4	Thagi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	7
5	Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Rebellious conduct	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	"Dharna"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Highway robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
9	Disobedience	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
11	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
12	Mutilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
14	Burglary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
15	Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16	Theft of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	24	4	...	10	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	54
17	Ditto cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	22	5	...	34	1	7	...	...	...	...	5	77
18	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Sale of children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21	Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
22	Escaping from lawful custody.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
23	Kine killing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
24	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	7
	Total	22	3	1	3	...	...	3	2	12	4	15	...	60	16	...	64	3	15	3	5	2	2	9	244

Number admitted.

	M.	F.	Total.	
Convicts	327	+23	350	515
Under-trials	86	+ 6	92	
Civil Prisoners	71	+ 2	73	

Abstract.

	M.	F.	
Hindu	169	10	244
Mahomedan	56	9	
	225	19	

Bikanir,
The 25th April 1888.

A. C. TALBOT, *Major*,
Political Agent, Bikanir.

(10)

REPORT ON THE MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE, FOR 1887-88.

No. 205, dated Ajmere, 8th April 1888.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL WILLIAM LOCH, A.D.C., *Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere,*
To—*The First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.*

I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, a report on the Mayo College for the year 1887-88.

Number of pupils at last report. Admissions during the year. Withdrawals. Number of boys remaining on College roll.

2. On the date of my last report there were 76 boys on the College roll; and owing to the admissions during the past year being four and the withdrawals nine, the number now stands at 71.

Names of new admissions.

3. The admissions have been :—

1. Suraj Singh, the Thakur of Arnia in the Tonk State—joined 4th July 1887.
2. Inder Singh, grandson of the Rao of Batera, Meywar—joined 25th July 1887.
3, 4. Fateh Singh and Bhopal Singh, sons of the Thakur of Ras, Marwar—joined 6th October and 10th November 1887, respectively.

Names of boys withdrawn.

4. The withdrawals have been—

1. Thakur Man Singh of Karonj, Ajmere, age 19¼.
2. Kanwar Gaj Singh of Bandanwara, Ajmere, age 18¼.
3. Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir, age 24.
4. Sahibzadah Muhammad Inayat-ul-lah Khan of Tonk, age 21½.
5. Bijaya Singh, second son of Raj Rana Fateh Singh of Delwara, Meywar, age 18¾.
6. Jai Singh, son of Sher Singh Baba of Gurlan, Meywar, age 18.
7, 8, 9. Sahibzadahs Abdul Sami Khan, Muhammad Ismael Khan, and Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan.

These boys, although young, being between 11 and 12 years of age, were withdrawn at the request of their fathers and with the approval of the Political Officer.

Present distribution of the College roll.

5. The present distribution of the College roll is as follows :—

	Boys.		Boys.
Ajmere	8	Marwar	16
Bikanir	4	Mahi Kantha	1
Central India	1	Meywar	6
Jaipur	11	Sirohi	1
Jhallawar	4	Tonk	7
Kerowli	1	Ulwar	3
Kishengarh	1		
Kotah	7	TOTAL	71

States remaining unrepresented.

6. The following States of Rajputana continue to be unrepresented :—

Banswara.	Dungarpur.
Bhartpur.	Jeysulmir.
Bundi.	Pertabgarh.
Dholpur.	

Return from vacation.

7. The return from the summer vacation was satisfactory, 44 boys being present at the first roll call.

Conduct.

8. The conduct of the boys has been excellent, and their general health is a subject on which I think we may continue to congratulate ourselves.

Health.

9. There were only two cases of serious illness during the year, both resulting in complete recovery; and the daily average number of sick was 1·4.

Daily average number of boys on College roll and present at College.

10. The daily average number on the College roll has been 72·21, and the daily average number present 57·75.

Prizes.

11. The prizes for the year 1886-87 were distributed on the Breaking-up Day of the last term, and the following boys deserve special mention :—

Kanwar Dip Singh of Garhsisar, Bikanir, who was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's Gold Medal, the Silver Medal for good conduct, the second Silver Medal for Punctuality and four other prizes.

Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri, Ajmere, who gained six prizes;

Kanwar Dalpat Singh, of Manadar, Sirohi, the winner of five prizes, including a Gold Medal presented by His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur, awarded for English speaking; and

Rana Zorawar Singh, Marwar, who obtained the same number of prizes, inclusive of the First Silver Medal for punctuality.

Public Works. Expenditure on Imperial and Contributional Works.

12. I continue to carry out all Public Works within the Park, and the expenditure on Imperial and Contributional Works has been ₹1,742-1-3 and ₹16,891-8-9 respectively during the year.

Meetings of the College Council.

13. In the month of March there were two sittings of the Mayo College Council under the Presidentship of the Agent to the Governor-General.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jaipur, Bhartpur, Kerowli and Kishengarh, and Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Pratab Singji came to Ajmere.

Colonel Powlett, Resident of the Western Rajputana States, Mr. Henvey, Resident in Jaipur, Colonel Trevor, Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, Colonel Biddulph, Political Agent of Harowti and Tonk, Colonel Abbott, Political Agent in Jhallawar, and Major Martelli, Political Agent of the Eastern States, attended the meetings of the Council, and representatives from the Chiefs of Udaipur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kotah, Ulwar, Bhartpur, Jhallawar, Bikanir, Tonk, Bundi, Kerowli, Pertabgarh, Kishengarh, and Sirohi were also present.

Finance.

14. I beg to attach a statement showing the financial condition of the institution for the year under report.

Endowment Fund.

15. The Endowment Fund continues the same, *viz.*, ₹6,12,960.

Accumulated Fund.

16. The Accumulated Fund amounts to ₹22,000, being divided into two heads, ₹11,600 standing in the name of the Agent to the Governor-General and Principal, Mayo College, and ₹10,400 in the Principal's name, alone; this latter amount was increased in October 1887 by the investment of ₹4,300 received for the purchase of "Chiefs' prizes."

Receipts.

17. The receipts amounted to ₹30,745-4-0 divided as follows:—

	₹	a.	p.
(*a*) Interest on Endowment Fund, ₹6,12,900	24,454	11	4
Do. on Accumulated Fund, ₹11,600, in name of Agent to the Governor-General and Principal	462	13	6
Do. on ₹6,100 in name of Principal	243	6	2
Do. on ₹4,300 do. being the interest up to 31st October 1887	42	14	3
The small decrease shown in paragraph 34 (a) in last year's report	6	0	5
TOTAL	25,209	13	8

against ₹24,911-8-5 in 1886-87, showing an increase of ₹298-5-3.

(*b*) Contributions from Native States and private persons amounted to ₹3,850 against ₹4,000 in the previous year, due to a decrease in the number of boys.

(*c*) The conservancy and Garden receipts amounted to ₹1,630-15-7, against ₹1,624-10-5 in 1886-87, showing a small increase of ₹6-5-2.

(*d*) ₹54-6-9 were also received on account of—	₹	a.	p.
Sale of books	50	3	2
From other sources	4	3	7

Total assets of the year 1887-88.

18. Adding the above items to the Cash Balance in the Ajmere Treasury on 1st April 1887, namely, ₹6,564-10-0, the total assets amounted to ₹37,309-14-0.

Expenditure. Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1888.

19. The actual expenditure amounted to ₹26,526-6-11, which, when deducted from the above-mentioned assets, left on the 1st April 1888 a balance of ₹10,783-7-1 in the Ajmere Treasury, being an increase of more than ₹4,200 over and above last year's balance.

Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the ensuing year.

20. With reference to the Estimated Receipts and Expenditure for the ensuing year, I will withhold from explaining details pending the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, as owing to the late decision of the Supreme Government, a revised budget will, I venture to presume, be necessary.

Services of the Staff.

21. In conclusion, I would beg to report the good work performed by Mr. Sherring, who joined the College as Head Master on the 5th of September 1887, and the other members of the Educational Staff during the past year. My special thanks being due to Pandit Sheonarain, Munshi Sheo Pratab, and Pandit Petamber for varied assistance at all times, and to Pandit Gauri Shankar for rendering into Hindi a book of Translation Exercises.

Appendix.

22. I beg to attach one appendix, *viz.*, the Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1887-88 and 1888-89.

Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1887-88 and 1888-89.

	Estimated Receipts, 1887-88.	Actual Receipts, 1887-88.	Estimated Receipts, 1888-89.
	₹	₹	₹
Interest on Endowment	25,120	25,210	25,470
Contributions from Native States and Private Persons	4,000	3,850	3,500
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Conservancy and Garden produce	1,200	1,631	1,200
Other Receipts	...	54	...
TOTAL	30,320	30,745	30,170

	Estimated Expenditure, 1887-88.	Actual Expenditure, 1887-88.	Estimated Expenditure, 1888-89.
SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT.	₹	₹	₹
Allowance to Medical Officer	600	600	600
Head Master	6,000	3,933	6,000
Master and Teachers	6,000	6,000	6,000
Drill Masters	960	600	960
Clerks	1,440	1,339	1,440
Servants	1,240	1,192	1,240
Police Guard	460	455	460
Conservancy and Garden Establishment	2,470	2,281	2,470
Book Play and Medical	970	946	1,080
TOTAL	20,140	17,346	20,250
CONTINGENT CHARGES.			
Stationery	200	159	200
Conservancy of Garden and Grounds	3,000	3,316	3,500
Purchase and Repairs of Furniture	300	253	300
Travelling Allowance	300	...	300
Book Play and Medical Stores	3,000	2,740	2,420
Library	600	629	600
Miscellaneous	800	1,061	800
Prizes and Rewards	600	632	850
Pension and Absentee Charges	400	390	400
TOTAL	9,200	9,180	9,370
GRAND TOTAL	29,340	26,526	29,620

MAYO COLLEGE, AJMERE,
The 8th April 1888.

WILLIAM LOCH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Principal, Mayo College.

(11)

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE IN RAJPUTANA DURING THE YEAR 1887-88.

POST OFFICES.

Appendix marked No. I gives the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and postmen in the circle at the close of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88. There is a net increase of 15 post offices, 9 letter-boxes, and 12 postmen. Though smaller than in the year 1886-87, the increase took place chiefly in the Marwar State, where the Darbar continues to render every assistance to encourage the working of the Imperial Post Office.

In a separate return, marked Appendix IA, is shown the number of post offices in each State and the number opened during the year under review.

Among the newly opened post offices one was established at Jeysalmir, on the 1st of March 1888.

The Meywar Darbar have recently given permission to open Imperial post offices in their State.

Two were established during the past year and many more will be opened before long.

MAIL LINES.

Appendix No. II herewith annexed gives the number of different kinds of mail lines, with mileage, in existence at the close of the years 1886-87 and 1887-88. There was an increase of nine new lines, one of which is a camel one, with a total mileage of 374 miles.

Appendix No. III is an enumeration of articles of all sorts delivered in Rajputana during the past two years. There has been a net increase of 198,732 articles or 4·05 over the correspondence of the previous year.

SALE OF POSTAGE LABELS.

The following is a return of postage stamps, both private and service, sold by the several treasuries in Rajputana during the past three years.

The sales of stamps during the year under review were 29 per cent. larger than those of the previous year.

Years.	Sale of Postage Stamps—Private.	Sale of Postage Stamps—Service.
1885-86	151,184	13,816
1886-87	160,773	11,979
1887-88	207,751	13,944

MONEY ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

During the year under review 107,718 money orders, amounting to ₹28,00,790, were issued from post offices in Rajputana, and 90,876 money orders for ₹33,42,893 were paid. This gives an increase in the issues of 8,827 money orders amounting to ₹59,116, whilst in the payments there has also been an increase of 6,343 money orders representing a value of ₹83,843. The majority of money orders were issued by post offices south of Ajmere, whilst the bulk of the payments were made at post offices north of Ajmere.

INSURED ARTICLES.

Twelve thousand seven hundred and forty-two articles, insured to a value of ₹47,99,660, were despatched from this circle during last year. This is an increase of 900 articles, amounting to ₹4,18,318 in excess of the previous year.

The partial insurance system was for the first time extended to post offices in Marwar since the 1st January 1888.

SAVINGS BANK.

There has been a steady increase in the Savings Bank transactions. The majority of depositors are British subjects. Up to the close of the year there were 3,058 open Savings Bank accounts, representing a sum of R5,63,491.

Every branch of the department shows a steady development, and this is chiefly due to the gradual, though slow, extension of the post office in native territory.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE DEPARTMENT.

Three post office servants were convicted and punished by Magistrates for misappropriating Government money.

In six instances service postage labels were affixed to private letters posted by the public, and in every instance the offenders were made over to the Magistrate.

During the past year only three letters were challenged to which labels previously used had been affixed.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

The mail was plundered on three occasions during last year; particulars of these are given in the accompanying Appendix IV.

TEMPORARY POST OFFICES.

Two temporary post offices were opened in 1887-88: one in connection with the camp of exercise at Rupaheli with which the General Commanding expressed himself satisfied, and the other was established at the Pilwara Fair in Marwar. From the large number of articles posted and delivered, both temporary post offices proved a success.

The postal circles of Rajputana is in charge of a Deputy Postmaster-General assisted by two Superintendents of Post Offices and eight Inspectors.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices (of all classes) and Letter-boxes opened and Postmen and Village Postmen entertained in the year 1887-88, and the number existing on the 31st March 1888.

EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1887.							EXISTING ON 31ST MARCH 1888.							INCREASE OR DECREASE.						
POST OFFICES.							POST OFFICES.							POST OFFICES.						
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	TOTAL.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village Postmen.
															Decrease.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.
8	106	*64	178	87	175	92	8	61	*124	193	96	186	93	...	45	60	15	9	11	1

* 7 District Dák Post Offices included.

APPENDIX Ia.

Statement showing the Number of Post Offices in the different States of Rajputana.

NAME OF STATE.	Number of Post Offices existing on 31st March 1887.	Number of Post Offices opened during 1887-88.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Ajmere (British)	27	...	27	
Bhartpur	5	...	5	
Bikanir	14	1	15	
Harowti	6	...	6	
Jaipur (including Shekhawati)	27	1	28	
Jeysalmir	...	1	1	
Jhallawar	2	...	2	
Kerowli	1	...	1	
Kishengarh	3	...	3	
Luharu	1	...	1	
Marwar (including Malani)	51	10	61	
Merwara (British)	7	...	7	
Meywar	16	2	18	
Sirohi	10	...	10	
Tonk	3	...	3	
Ulwar	5	...	5	
TOTAL	178	15	193	

APPENDIX II.

Showing the Distance over which Mails were carried by Railway, Mail Cart, Camels, Runners, Boats and Steamers during the official year 1886-87 as compared with previous year.

Description of Mail Lines.	Names of Lines existing at the close of 1886-87		Names of Lines existing at the close of 1887-88.		Remarks.
	Number.	Mileage.	Number.	Mileage.	
Railway	...	722	...	722	
Tonga Dâk	1	72	1	72	
Camel line	2	206	3	272	
Imperial Mail Runner line . . .	52	1,829	16	2,137	
District „ „ „ . . .	10	162	10	162	
Total .	65	2,991	74	3,365	

Note.—Net increase 9 mail lines, 374 miles.

APPENDIX III.

Enumeration of Articles delivered in 1886-87 and 1887-88.

	2	3	4	5	6
Description of articles.	Total of 1886-87.	Total of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Letters, paid	3,697,085	3,734,367	37,282	...	
„ unpaid	708,465	679,968	...	28,497	
„ registered	87,600	94,143	6,543	...	
„ V.P., registered . . .	1,825	3,154	1,329	...	
„ insured	1,095	1,538	443	...	
„ service privileged . . .	14,600	19,970	5,370	...	
Post cards, single	1,223,115	1,408,300	185,185	...	
„ reply	26,280	25,028	...	1,252	
Newspapers	360,620	334,991	...	25,629	
Book and pattern packets, unregistered .	96,360	98,941	2,581	...	
Book packets, registered	1,825	1,929	104	...	
„ V.P., registered . . .	1,095	1,720	625	...	
„ V.P., unregistered . .	5,110	9,776	4,666	...	
Parcels, paid	21,535	19,501	...	2,034	
, unpaid	12,775	10,871	...	1,904	
„ insured	20,440	20,544	104	...	
„ value-payable	6,205	6,205	...	...	
Money orders, inland	102,200	115,835	13,635	...	
„ telegraphic	365	938	573	...	
„ foreign	730	1,068	338	...	
ndia Postal Notes	730	...	...	730	Net increase 198,732.
Total .	6,390,055	6,588,787	258,778	60,046	Percentage of increase 4·05.

APPENDIX IV.

Showing the Highway Robberies of the Mail committed during the official year 1887-88 in the Rajputana Circle.

No.	Date of Highway Robbery.	Place or line where the Highway Robbery occurred.	Superintendent's Division.	Native State.	Parties concerned, implicated, or suspected.	Nature and brief details of property stolen.	Brief statement of facts of Case and of the result of enquiry.	Remarks.
1	May 21st, 1887 . .	Sardarshahr-Reni line between Churn and Sardarshahr near Palasar.	Upper Rajputana	Bikanir . .	Not known . .	R200 in cash, also some registered unpaid and paid letters.	Mail robbed by 2 highway men at about noon. Cash stolen, but other articles left uninjured in jungle.	All the articles recovered, but the cash R200 not recovered. Darbar paid R200 to Department as compensation.
2	October 16th, 1887 .	Between Kagdar and Rakhbdeo on the Udaipur-Kherwara line.	Meywar . .	Meywar . .	Bagla, substitute for Shewla, runner, and Oojia Agwa, were drunk and were robbed by persons not yet known.	Ordinary letters . .	Bagla, substitute of Shewla, was drunk as also was the Agwa. Shewla had appointed Bagla as a substitute four days previous to the robbery without the knowledge of the overseer. The robbers not found, but two packets of contents of mail bag recovered.	Bagla, Shewla, and Oojia sentenced to 9, 6, and 12 months' imprisonment. Cash compensation not asked for.
3	December 19th, 1887 .	Near village Gunwara, 3 miles from Sagwara.	Meywar . .	Dungarpur-Meywar.	Not known . .	Government property such as bag, badge, stamps, &c., R7-8, and village postman's property worth R18-12.	Village postman, Rupram, was on his beat accompanied by Raj Chowkidar, when he was attacked by six armed Bhils at about 9 A.M., and deprived of all he had. Thieves not traced.	Raj paid compensation for loss.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 69 F. D.—17-12-88.—223.

No. 4672-I.

FROM

THE UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN RAJPUTANA.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 3rd December 1888.*

FOREIGN DEPT. SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2460-G., dated the 30th June 1888, submitting the Report on the Administration of the States in the Rajputana Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. The report is generally satisfactory, and is improved by what has been done towards decreasing its bulk. In this respect the report on Jaipur may well be taken by the Political Officers in the Agency as a guide, for there are instances, such as the length of the Harowti and Tonk report, and the statistical tables on education appended to the Ulwar report, which show that not in all cases have the wishes of the Government of India been accurately understood or at least intelligently followed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Government of India Central Printing Office.—No. 384 F. D.—27-12-88.—250.

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